LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 603
H.R. 10721

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10721

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|---|---|
| April 20, 1956 | House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10721 without amendment. House Report No. 2021. Print of bill and report. |
| April 25, 1956 | House passed H.R. 10721 without amendment. |
| April 26, 1956 | H. R. 10721 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred. |
| May 18, 1956 | Senate committee ordered H. R. 10721 reported with amendments. |
| May 21, 1956 | Senate committee reported H. R. 10721 with amendments. Senate Report No. 2034. Print of bill and report. |
| May 24, 1956 | Senate made H. R. 10721 its unfinished business. |
| May 25, 1956 | Senate passed H. R. 10721 with amendments. Print of bill as passed with Senate amendments numbered. Senate conferees appointed. |
| May 29, 1956 | House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10721. |
| June 8, 1956 | House received conference report on H.R. 10721. House Report No. 2288. Print of report. |
| June 11, 1956 | Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 10721. |
| June 20, 1956 | Approved: Public Law 603, 84th Cong. |

[illegible] and [illegible] v. U. [illegible]

April 30, 1[illegible] House Interstate Commerce Committee reported S. 6. [illegible] without amendment. House Report No. [illegible]. Minority views filed.

April [illegible], 1[illegible] Senate passed S. 6. [illegible] without amendment.

April 24, 1[illegible] S. 6. [illegible] was referred to the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Hearing on bill was [illegible].

May 1[illegible], 1[illegible] House committee ordered S. 6. [illegible] reported with amendments.

May 21, 1[illegible] Senate conferees appointed S. 6. [illegible] with amendments. House Report No. [illegible]. Text of bill and report.

May 1[illegible], 1[illegible] Senate [illegible] S. [illegible] with amendments.

May 24, 1[illegible] Senate passed S. [illegible] with amendments. Text of bill as passed with Senate amendments [illegible]. Senate conferees appointed.

May 2[illegible], 1[illegible] House conferees [illegible] appointed on S. 6. [illegible].

June 5, 1[illegible] House received Interstate report on S. 6. [illegible] House Report No. [illegible]. Text of report.

June 11, 1[illegible] Joint Meeting agreed to the conference report on S. 6. [illegible].

June 1[illegible], 1[illegible] Approved: Public Law [illegible], [illegible] Cong.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 603

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957. Includes funds for international organizations (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council), the Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, international educational exchange, and Immigration and Naturalization Service (including enforcement activities relating to Mexican farm labor).

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 24, 1956
For actions of April 23, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 65


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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Whitten defended committee's action on soil bank proposal, while Rep. Halleck doubted legitimacy of such action. House passed bill to extend period for rapid amortization of grain storage facilities. Reps. Scudder and Johnson, Wis., discussed effects of high grain costs on poultry and dairy farmers. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses received Budget Bureau proposed plans for works of improvement for watershed protection and flood prevention. Rep. Andresen introduced and discussed bill to establish food depots for use by civil defense. Rep. Miller, Neb., introduced and discussed domestic wheat parity bill. House Committee ordered reported road authorization bill.

## HOUSE

1. SOIL BANK. Reps. Halleck and Whitten debated the Appropriations Committee's action in reporting a bill for soil bank appropriations. p. 6068

   Rep. Whitten inserted those portions of the language of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, upon which the Appropriations Committee based its action for the appropriation of $1.2 billion as a soil-bank measure. p. 6090

   Rep. Springer indicated that if legal opinion determined that an adequate soil bank plan could be instituted under existing authority, he would be in favor of the Committee's proposal; however, if such legal opinion determined that an adequate soil bank plan was not feasible under existing authority, he urged that the Agriculture Committee initiate a soil bank plan for this year. p. 6067

2. GRAIN STORAGE; TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 9083, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by extending for 2 years (from Dec. 31, 1956) the period for rapid amortization of grain-storage facilities. p. 6064

3. GRAINS. Rep. Scudder discussed the effects on poultry farmers of the high cost of supported grains and urged that some relief be found "for this stricken industry." p. 6067

Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized certain computations of Republicans in estimating the cost of feed for dairy farmers in Wisconsin. He suggested that certain other variables in feed costs for dairying operations should be included in a consideration of the effect of price-support provisions on basic commodities. p. 6097

4. WATERSHEDS; FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau certain plans for works of improvement pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 6002, 6100

5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee, on Apr. 20, during House adjournment, reported without amendment H. R. 10721, the State and Justice Departments, Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2021). p. 6100

6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mills inserted an analysis of H. Res. 459, relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Organization of Trade Cooperation, prepared by the State Department. p. 6088

7. ROADS. The Public Works Committee on Apr. 21, during House adjournment, reported without amendment H. R. 10660, to authorize appropriations for roads and to provide additional revenue from the taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses (H. Rept. 2022). p. 6100

8. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6501, to amend the act of July 17, 1914, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States. p. D378

SENATE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 9390, making appropriations for the Interior Department, etc. Agreed to all the Committee amendments with respect to items for the Forest Service (see Digest No. 62 for detail on the Forest Service items). Senate conferees were appointed. p. 6021

10. NOMINATIONS. Received the nominations of Sam H. Bober and Glenn A. Boger to the Federal Farm Credit Board. p. 6061

11. FARM HOUSING. The "Daily Digest" states that the Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee ordered a clean bill reported to the full Committee with a provision extending the farm housing program for five years through 1961, and that the full Committee is to consider the bill on Apr. 26. p. D375.

12. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the following bills: p. 6002

S. 2206, with amendments, providing for the construction and operation by the Secretary of the Interior of the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project (S. Rept. 1799);

H. R. 8535, without amendment, to amend the act of July 4, 1955, relating

84TH CONGRESS 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 2021

# DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1957

APRIL 20, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10721]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 1957.

### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1957 on the following pages:

| *Agency* | *Pages of the budget document* |
|---|---|
| Department of State | 878–903, inclusive |
| Department of Justice | 820–843, inclusive |
| The Judiciary | 40–52, inclusive |
| United States Information Agency | 172–175, inclusive |
| Refugee Relief | 91–93, inclusive |

The Committee also considered the budget amendment contained in House Document No. 322.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1956 appropriations.

| Department or agency | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in bill for 1957 | Bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1956 appropriations | 1957 estimates |
| Department of State | $147, 248, 695 | $181, 207, 285 | $171, 506, 737 | +$24, 258, 042 | −$9, 700, 548 |
| Department of Justice | 211, 072, 000 | 235, 880, 000 | 215, 965, 000 | +4, 893, 000 | −19, 915, 000 |
| The Judiciary | 33, 915, 910 | 37, 582, 535 | 35, 395, 635 | +1, 479, 725 | −2, 186, 900 |
| United States Information Agency | 87, 336, 630 | 135, 000, 000 | 110, 000, 000 | +22, 663, 370 | −25, 000, 000 |
| Refugee relief | 15, 000, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | −6, 500, 000 | |
| Total | 494, 573, 235 | 598, 169, 820 | 541, 367, 372 | +46, 794, 137 | −56, 802, 448 |

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for 1956, the budget estimates for 1957, the amounts in the bill for 1957, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1956 and the estimates for 1957.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The budget estimates submitted by the President for the Department of State total $181,207,285. The amounts recommended in the bill for this Department total $171,506,737, a reduction of $9,700,548 in the amount of the budget estimates. The action of the Committee with respect to each appropriation item is set forth herewith:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes the sum of $90,000,000 for this item, which is to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses in the conduct of foreign affairs. The item "Government in Occupied Areas" which was previously appropriated for separately has now been consolidated with this item. When all comparative consolidations, transfers and nonrecurring items are taken into account, the amount allowed is an increase of $12,503,673 over the base figure of the current fiscal year. In approving this increase the Committee has taken into consideration the precarious situations existing throughout the world today. The additional funds are to provide for staff strengthening, personnel improvement, increased operating expenses and for the opening of requested new posts. The full amount requested for the passport fraud problem in Hong Kong, as well as for the entire operations of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs is provided.

Examination of the justifications disclosed that the sum of $646,609 was requested for transfer allowances as compared with the previous all time high figure of $75,890 for the fiscal year 1955. A request was made for $2,314,273 for equipment as compared with $381,623 appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year. An analysis of this equipment request disclosed a proposal to purchase "executive wastebaskets" at twenty seven dollars each. Some of the items contained in the request of the Foreign Service Institute such as funds for a course in reading, appeared to be inordinate. The Committee has recommended a reduction of $2,210,000 in the total amount requested for Salaries and expenses.

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

There is included in the bill $700,000 for this item, which is a reduction of $300,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. The purpose of this appropriation is to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for

expenses incurred at their posts of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasions of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions. Allowances for official representation are designed to remove the requirement of personal wealth as a prerequisite to appointment in the Foreign Service.

### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The sum of $19,000,000, a reduction of $2,962,000 in the amount of the Budget estimate, is included in the bill for the necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended. Of the total amount, not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The Committee has for many years recommended this program to the Congress, whereby this Government obtained valuable and necessary real estate holdings in various countries in exchange for foreign credits owed to us. It is to be noted, however, that the cash dollar request this year was in the amount of $7,052,160 whereas the total cash dollars previously appropriated since the passage of the Act in 1926 has totaled only $19,264,000. The Committee recognizes the reasons for some of the increase in dollar requirements but expects the Department to make every effort to see that foreign currency credits are used in lieu of dollars everywhere possible and has accordingly reduced the amount available for dollar obligations to $5,000,000.

### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The sum of $1,000,000, which is a reduction of $1,900,000 in the amount of the budget estimate but which is the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year, is included in the bill for this item. The purpose of this appropriation is to provide for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. Repayments of loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The request for $1,900,000 to provide a reserve for transfer to other appropriations of the Department is denied.

### FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

A payment of $1,304,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund is recommended. The Actuary of the Treasury Department has estimated that this amount is required to provide for the Government's net share of cash disbursements to be made to the annuitants after considering employee contributions and the interest on the Government's equity in the Fund.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes $33,830,875 for this item, a reduction of $328,410 in the amount of the budget estimates. The amount allowed is $5,365,180 over the amount appropriated for this specific item last

year. The contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is included herein for the first time, which accounts for $1,150,000 of the increase. The remainder of the increase was requested by the President primarily for the United Nations and specialized agencies.

The number of American personnel on the payroll of the various international organizations to which we contribute is in most cases entirely inadequate in comparison with the amount which we contribute. For example, our contribution to UNESCO is 30 percent of the total budget of that organization and the percentage of American employees on the staff is only 9.89 percent. Every effort must be made by the Secretary of State to see that additional qualified United States citizens are placed on the staffs of these organizations.

The following table sets forth the amount allowed for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of each of these organizations:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. United Nations and specialized agencies: | |
| 1. United Nations | $16, 108, 389 |
| 2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | 3, 152, 574 |
| 3. International Civil Aviation Organization | 1, 553, 895 |
| 4. World Health Organization | 3, 410, 040 |
| 5. Food and Agriculture Organization | 1, 994, 863 |
| 6. International Labor Organization | 1, 638, 861 |
| 7. International Telecommunication Union | 153, 200 |
| 8. World Meteorological Organization | 59, 660 |
| Subtotal | 28, 071, 482 |
| B. Inter-American Organizations: | |
| 1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood | 10, 000 |
| 2. Inter-American Indian Institute | 4, 800 |
| 3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences | 210, 000 |
| 4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History | 49, 260 |
| 5. Pan American Railway Congress Association | 5, 000 |
| 6. Pan American Sanitary Organization | 1, 386, 000 |
| 7. Organization of American States | 2, 630, 311 |
| 8. Inter-American Radio Office | 5, 682 |
| Subtotal | 4, 301, 053 |
| C. Other international organizations: | |
| 1. Interparliamentary Union | 18, 000 |
| 2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light | 2, 026 |
| 3. Caribbean Commission | 134, 973 |
| 4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration | 1, 282 |
| 5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property | 1, 767 |
| 6. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs | 2, 233 |
| 7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures | 14, 700 |
| 8. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions | 9, 000 |
| 9. International Hydrographic Bureau | 9, 997 |
| 10. International Sugar Council | 17, 150 |
| 11. International Wheat Council | 27, 415 |
| 12. South Pacific Commission | 69, 797 |
| 13. North Atlantic Treaty Organization | 1, 150, 000 |
| Subtotal | 1, 458, 340 |
| Total | 33, 830, 875 |

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is included in the bill $1,257,000 to provide for the payment of the expenses of the United States missions to six international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is an increase of $139,000 over the amount provided for this purpose in the current fiscal year. The increase is principally for the United States Resident Delegation for International Organizations, Geneva and for the United States Mission to the Organization of American States. The following table sets forth the amount provided for each mission:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. United States Mission to the United Nations | $859, 150 |
| 2. United States Resident Delegation for International Organizations, Geneva | 233, 250 |
| 3. United States Representative to International Civil Aviation Organization | 72, 000 |
| 4. American Group of the Interparliamentary Union | 15, 000 |
| 5. National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress Association | 500 |
| 6. United States Mission to the Organization of American States | 77, 100 |
| Total | 1, 257, 000 |

## INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The bill includes $1,500,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide for United States participation in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided. This appropriation is used to finance (1) participation in international conferences, (2) United States missions or special assignments, and (3) participation in temporary international organizations.

The amount recommended is $800,000 below the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. This reduction is due largely to the fact that funds were provided for the Geneva Conference and the resulting Foreign Ministers' Meeting and disarmament discussions during the current fiscal year which are nonrecurring in the coming fiscal year.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

There is included in the bill the total amount of $1,906,000 for this Commission. Of this amount, $506,000 is for the item "Salaries and expenses" which finances the regular boundary activities consisting of general administration, general engineering, and project investigations. The remainder, $1,400,000 is for the item entitled "Operation and maintenance" which finances all costs of operating and maintaining the American Dam and Canal, El Paso-Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects, completed portions of the Lower Rio Grande flood control and bank protection projects, Falcon Dam and powerplant, stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries, and the Douglas-Agua Pricta and Nogales sanitation plants. The amount allowed for Operation and maintenance is $161,000 over

the amount appropriated for Operation and maintenance in the current fiscal year. This increase is provided for additional maintenance work and for continuation of the replacement program for heavy duty maintenance equipment.

### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends the sum of $296,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to provide for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission which keeps the United States-Canadian boundary line marked in accordance with existing treaties and also the United States share of the expenses of the International Joint Commission, which participates in studies of smoke pollution, performs technical investigations concerning stream flow data, makes studies of water utilization and pollution along the United States-Canadian boundary and acts to insure appropriate apportionment of international waters. The amount provided is $2,000 below the amount available in the current fiscal year.

### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

There is included in the bill the sum of $542,862 for payment of the United States share of the expenses of six international fisheries commissions and the cost of travel of United States fishery commissioners and their advisors.

The following table sets forth the various commissions and the amount allowed for each:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. International Pacific Halibut Commission | $97, 170 |
| 2. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission | 173, 550 |
| 3. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission | 250, 000 |
| 4. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries | 3, 885 |
| 5. International Whaling Commission | 420 |
| 6. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission | 12, 837 |
| 7. Expenses of the U. S. Commissioners | 5, 000 |
| Total requirements | 542, 862 |

The total amount allowed is $107,138 below the sum requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes the sum of $18,170,000 for these activities, the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the total amount allowed, not less than $7,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. In view of the fact that the hearings disclose that during fiscal year 1955, there were no less than eight instances where grantees under this program were returned home as mental cases, the Committee suggests that the Department scrutinize more carefully the method of selecting these grantees.

### RAMA ROAD

The full amount of the budget estimate, $2,000,000, is included in the bill to provide for the construction of the Rama Road in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 as supplemented by Section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act

of 1954. This road, which is being constructed pursuant to international agreement, will connect the east coast river port of Rama, Nicaragua, with the Inter-American Highway, 158 miles away. The funds allowed will provide for completion of slightly more than one-third of the unfunded construction still to be done.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is $215,965,000, an increase of $4,893,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a reduction of $19,915,000 in the amount of the budget estimates. The increases are distributed as follows: Legal activities and general administration, $429,000; Federal Bureau of Investigation, $1,684,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, $1,555,000; and Federal Prison System, $1,225,000. The action of the committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth herewith:

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses, general administration.*—The bill includes the sum of $2,900,000, a reduction of $50,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of $157,000 over the amount provided under this heading in the current fiscal year. The funds appropriated under this title are utilized to meet the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Administrative Division. The increase allowed will provide for the establishment of an Office of Administrative Procedure to make studies and recommendations for the improvement of administrative procedures of the various Federal agencies. Funds are also included for the strengthening of the Board of Parole and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

*Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.*—The sum of $10,020,000 is included in the bill for this item which is a reduction of $400,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of $220,000 over the comparable figure for the current fiscal year. This appropriation provides for the operating expenses of the following: Office of the Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, and the Internal Security Division.

The request for $300,000 additional for the Lands Division in connection with Indian claims cases has not been approved inasmuch as there is certain legislation presently pending dealing with the Indian Claims Commission. In the event this legislation is enacted into law, the Committee was advised that this additional sum would not be required. The Committee was also advised that in the event such remedial legislation was not enacted, the increased payroll cost of $300,000 or more per annum would be necessary for several years.

*Antitrust Division.*—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, $4,265,000 for this Division for the administration and enforcement of the antitrust laws and related statutes. The amount allowed is $801,000 over the amount appropriated for

this Division in the current fiscal year, and will provide for the continuation on a full year basis of the additional personnel approved in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956. In allowing the full amount of the budget estimate the Committee expects the Department to pursue a vigorous program of enforcement of the antitrust laws.

*United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill the sum of $19,000,000 for the offices of the United States attorneys and marshals. This amount is $225,000 below the amount of the budget request but is $41,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

*Special temporary attorneys and assistants.*—For the current fiscal year, the Congress appropriated $300,000 for the employment of temporary special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees without regard to civil service and classification laws to reduce backlogs in certain areas. Although this was a temporary item, a like amount was requested for the current fiscal year. The Committee has included $100,000 a reduction of $200,000 in the request, with the recommendation that it be used in the Tax Division.

Several years ago this Committee combined the separate appropriations of the divisions into one item namely, "General legal activities" in order to allow the Department to utilize its personnel in a more efficient manner. The Committee is of the opinion that the regular appropriation structure allows the Department sufficient elasticity and latitude and therefore does not propose to extend this temporary item indefinititely.

*Fees and expenses of witnesses.*—There is included in the bill the sum of $1,450,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. The amount allowed is $150,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year.

*Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.*—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, $210,000, for adjudication expenses in connection with these claims filed by American citizens of Japanese descent because of their forced removal from their homes in Hawaii, Alaska, and the far western States early in 1942. The Committee was advised that a supplemental request will be submitted later for funds for the actual payment of such claims.

The Committee wishes to once again reiterate its desire that all valid claims be properly adjudicated and paid as promptly as possible.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends $95,510,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for this Bureau which is the investigative branch of the Department of Justice and has primary responsibility for the internal security of the Nation. The amount allowed is $1,684,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. In addition to higher salary costs, the increase will provide for increased travel expenses resulting from authorized higher per diem and mileage rates and replacement of motor vehicles. No additional personnel was requested.

Director Hoover advised the Committee that all spheres of activity will maintain, or exceed, their currently prevailing high levels throughout the fiscal year 1957. Recently enacted Federal criminal and security statutes have broadened the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Workload commitments in the internal security classification have shown consistently sharp increases over the past several years. The Committee fully recognizes the importance of this agency, especially its relation to the internal security of the country and therefore recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends $47,550,000 for this Service whose function is to administer and enforce the laws relating to Immigration and Naturalization. The amount allowed is $1,450,000 below the amount of the budget estimate but is $1,555,000 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The increase is for maintenance of the 1956 employment level, increased travel costs, and replacement of equipment. Funds requested for the erection of 34.3 miles of enforcement fence along the Mexican border have been deleted. The following table sets forth the workload of the various activities of this Service:

*1. Inspection for admission into the United States*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliens admitted | 858, 736 | 950, 000 | 1, 000, 000 |
| Stowaways found | 446 | 500 | 500 |
| Citizens arrived | 1, 167, 593 | 1, 200, 000 | 1, 250, 000 |
| Alien crewmen examined on arrival | 1, 344, 890 | 1, 400, 000 | 1, 400, 000 |
| Reentry permits issued, extended, or denied | 80, 712 | 81, 000 | 82, 000 |
| Entries over land boundaries | 119, 763, 360 | 121, 000, 000 | 122, 000, 000 |
| Aliens denied entry on primary inspection | 172, 778 | 185, 000 | 190, 000 |

*2. Detention and deportation*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orders to show cause | | 16, 000 | 24, 000 |
| Hearings | 22, 838 | 17, 500 | 17, 500 |
| Aliens deported | 15, 028 | 12, 000 | 12, 000 |
| Average number of aliens held in detention | 2, 448 | 1, 900 | 1, 900 |

*3. Naturalization*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Examinations—naturalization, and citizenship | 309, 865 | 293, 000 | 307, 000 |
| Recommendations to courts | 217, 171 | 205, 000 | 215, 000 |

*4. Patrol for prevention and detection of illegal entry*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conveyances examined | 2, 431, 924 | 2, 900, 000 | 3, 000, 000 |
| Persons questioned | 7, 713, 858 | 8, 560, 000 | 8, 902, 000 |
| Persons apprehended | 227, 380 | 140, 000 | 95, 000 |

*5. Investigating aliens' status*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Applicants for admission | Case definitions and recording system changed. | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| Naturalization | | 18,000 | 20,800 |
| Deportation | | 63,300 | 60,900 |
| Smuggling | | 900 | 900 |
| Parole | | 800 | 800 |
| Private bills | | 2,100 | 2,100 |

*6. Immigration and naturalization records*

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| New files prepared | 731,079 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Index searches | 2,577,408 | 2,850,000 | 2,900,000 |
| Alien address reports | 2,336,720 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.*—There is included in the bill the sum of $30,735,000 to provide for the custody, care and treatment of prisoners in Federal institutions, maintenance and operation of the institutions, and medical services. The amount allowed is a reduction of $165,000 in the amount of the budget estimate but is an increase of $600,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

This increase will provide additional prisoner facilities by allowing for the establishment of a new youth camp and the placing in operation of the new women's section of the institution at Terminal Island in California.

*Buildings and facilities.*—The Committee recommends $1,425,000 for this item, an increase of $550,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a decrease of $17,075,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

The request for a close custody reformatory at a cost of $7,500,000 and a maximum custody institution at a cost of $9,500,000 is denied. The Committee was not convinced by the testimony presented that these new institutions are necessary at the present time. The establishment of a new youth camp and the opening of a women's section at the institution in Terminal Island provided for in the item "Salaries and expenses" will increase the total inmate capacity. The farm dormitory at the institution in Terre Haute, Indiana, for which funds are included herein, will also increase the capacity of that institution by approximately 100.

*Support of United States Prisoners.*—The Committee recommends the amount of $2,800,000, which is a reduction of $200,000 in the amount of the budget estimate, for this item. Comparative obligation figures presented to the Committee would indicate that the amount recommended should be sufficient.

This fund is to provide for payments under contracts with State and local jails for the boarding of short-term Federal prisoners and incidental costs related thereto. The Committee was advised that the average present cost for boarding a prisoner is $2.08 per day.

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

There is included in the bill an authorization of $3,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, the duties of which are to take care of the Government's interests in wartime measures against alien property.

The following table sets forth the activity workload of this office:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Business enterprises: | | | |
| On hand, beginning of year | 39 | 25 | 16 |
| Received | | 2 | 1 |
| Liquidated | 14 | 11 | 7 |
| Pending, end of year | 25 | 16 | 10 |
| Real and personal property: | | | |
| On hand, beginning of year | 720 | 651 | 440 |
| Received | 130 | 30 | 30 |
| Liquidated | 199 | 241 | 230 |
| Pending, end of year | 651 | 440 | 240 |
| Patent management: Number managed | 14,126 | 11,857 | 9,557 |

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of claims: | | | |
| On hand, beginning of year | 47,508 | 34,029 | 28,129 |
| Received | 3,979 | | |
| Closed | 17,458 | 5,900 | 22,500 |
| Pending, end of year | 34,029 | 28,129 | 5,629 |

3. *Litigation.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are:

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases: | | | |
| On hand, beginning of year | 2,456 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Received | 74 | 100 | 100 |
| Closed | 1,030 | 600 | 600 |
| Pending, end of year | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

A total of $35,395,635 is included in the bill for this branch of the Federal Government. The amount recommended is $2,186,900 below the total amount requested but is $1,479,725 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The action of the committee with respect to individual items of appropriations is hereinafter described.

*Supreme Court of the United States*—The sum of $1,527,785, the full amount of the budget estimates is recommended for the United States Supreme Court. This amount is $108,900 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The amounts provided for the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $1, 181, 600 |
| Printing and binding Supreme Court reports | 91, 200 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 55, 150 |
| Care of the buildings and grounds | 194, 000 |
| Automobile for the Chief Justice | 5, 835 |
| Total | 1, 527, 785 |

*Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.*—The amount of the budget estimate, $284,850 is recommended for this Court. This amount is $9,095 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

*Customs Court.*—The bill includes $625,000 for this Court. The amount allowed is $8,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is $53,270 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year as the result of certain nonrecurring items.

*Court of Claims.*—The Committee has allowed $702,000, the full amount of the budget estimates for this Court, of which $693,000 is for salaries and expenses and $9,000 for repairs and improvements. The amount recommended is $27,300 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, primarily as the result of within grade promotions and additional printing costs.

*Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services.*—There is included in the bill the sum of $32,256,000 under this heading which is a decrease of $2,178,900 in the amount of the budget estimates but an increase of $1,605,500 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The increase allowed is principally in the item "Salaries of supporting personnel" which will provide for (1) the reclassification of personnel in the probation system, (2) raising the minimum salary for court reporters, (3) cost of within-grade promotions, (4) 50 new deputy clerks in the offices of clerks of court and (5) approximately 60 additional probation officers and 60 clerk-stenographers for the probation system.

The request for $1,500,000 additional for air-conditioning certain courtrooms, offices and other rooms, United States Courts, is not approved. The Committee recognizes the need for efficient and comfortable working conditions in all the courts. However, in view of the position taken by the General Services Administration in this matter, no funds for piecemeal air conditioning have been recommended in this bill.

The following are excerpts from letters of the General Services Administration in connection with this matter:

> Hope that we are not questioned about the feasibility of interim air conditioning from an economy standpoint. As explained to you orally by Pete Strobel and Max Medley, we would be unable to justify it from this standpoint.
>
> Interim air conditioning, estimated at $1,410,800, for only courtrooms and judges' chambers on B list referred to in your letter cannot be economically supported when compared to a program of air conditioning complete buildings. You can also imagine how knowledge of interim air conditioning for court space this year has generated numerous requests to air condition space of other occupants in the buildings.

The following table sets forth the amount allowed for each appropriation item under this heading:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of judges | $8, 406, 000 |
| Salaries of supporting personnel | 16, 250, 000 |
| Fees of jurors and commissioners | 4, 250, 000 |
| Travel and miscellaneous expenses | 2, 650, 000 |
| Administrative office, salaries and expenses | 700, 000 |

The full amount of the budget estimate, $1,233,500, an increase of $5,725 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is provided for salaries of referees in bankruptcy. The sum of $1,874,200 is provided for the expenses of these referees. This latter amount is $112,200 over the amount approved for the current fiscal year and is $94,400 below the amount of the budget estimate. Both these appropriations will be paid out of funds established by the act of June 28, 1946. Justifications presented to the Committee indicate that the income for the Referees' salary fund during the fiscal year 1957 will exceed estimated expenditures by $516,500 and that the income for the referees' expense fund will exceed estimated expenditures by $111,800.

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

During the hearings before this Committee on March 3, 1955, on this Agency's request for funds the current fiscal year the Director of the Agency stated as follows:

> Mr. STREIBERT. The result in 1955 as against 1954 has been pretty much of a leveling. When we are asking or requesting a 15 percent increase, I don't consider that a wasteful aberration. I think anything in the nature of 50 percent is.

Notwithstanding this statement the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget for this Agency for the fiscal year 1957 is $135,000,000, an increase of $47,663,370 or more than 54 percent over the appropriation for this Agency in the current fiscal year. After considering the detailed justifications submitted in connection with this request the Committee is also of the opinion that anything in the nature of a 50 percent increase would be a wasteful aberration. The Committee has therefore included in the bill the sum of $110,000,000, which while a reduction of $25,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate, is an increase of $22,663,370 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The full amount of the request for radio broadcasting often referred to as the Voice of America is approved. It is suggested that the personnel of this Agency as well as those of other United States government agencies serving abroad be apprised of the broadcast time of the Voice of America in the country in which they are serving so that they in turn can at least inform others when the programs may be heard.

The Committee does not specifically direct the Agency as to where in its justifications the reductions are to be applied except that the request for $3,790,500 for floating Cinerama is denied.

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### REFUGEE RELIEF

The full amount of the budget estimate, $8,500,000 is recommended to provide for the operation of this program from July 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956 as was requested by the President of the Committee. Of the amount allowed, not less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of loans. Since the Committee has made no reduction in the budget estimate whatsoever, any failure to meet the prescribed goals set forth in the Act cannot be attributed to lack of funds.

## TITLE VI—CORPORATIONS

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

A total of $950,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is recommended for this Corporation, of which $422,000 is the administrative expense limitation and $528,000 is the vocational expense limitation.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, operates under sections 4121–4128, Title 18, U. S. C. The functions of the Corporation are to establish and operate industries in the United States penal institutions for the production of articles and commodities for consumption in the institutions and for sale to the departments and independent establishments of the Government; and to provide such forms of employment and vocational training as will give the inmates of the Federal penal and correctional institutions a maximum opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in trades and occupations which will provide them with a means of livelihood upon release. Products manufactured by the inmates are sold only to other Government agencies and the penal institutions. Earnings from the sale of these products pay the expenses of the corporation. Payments of $28,500,000 in dividends have been made into the Treasury since the operations of the Corporation began on January 1, 1935. It is estimated that dividends of $2,800,000 will be paid into the Treasury during the present fiscal year and that $2,250,000 will be paid during fiscal year 1957.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Corporation:

| | 1955 actual | 1956 estimate | 1957 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales to Government agencies | $20,362,250 | $21,000,000 | $21,000,000 |
| Net earnings | $2,214,229 | $2,500,000 | $2,500,000 |
| Payment of dividends to Treasury | $1,250,000 | $2,800,000 | $2,250,000 |
| Number of inmates employed full time | 3,653 | 3,750 | 3,800 |
| Number of inmates for whom vocational training was provided | 9,970 | 10,250 | 10,500 |
| Number of inmates receiving monetary awards | 4,752 | 4,800 | 4,900 |
| Amount of inmates awards granted | $204,414 | $220,000 | $220,000 |
| Number of released inmates assisted in job placements | 1,979 | 2,000 | 2,050 |

## Limitations and Legislative Provisions

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Department of State:

*payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries;*

On page 18, in connection with Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and marshals:

*including not to exceed $5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General;*

On page 22, in connection with Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service:

*Provided, That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade GS–16:*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1957

### PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

| | Appropriation estimate, 1956 | Appropriation estimate, 1957 | Increase (+) or decrease (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt | $396,000 | $396,000 | |
| Payment to the Republic of Panama | 1,930,000 | 1,930,000 | |
| Replacement of personal property sold abroad | 202,960 | 233,146 | +$30,186 |
| Total | 2,528,960 | 2,559,146 | +30,186 |

### TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | $3,492,200 | $2,114,470 | −$1,377,730 |
| United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program | 300,000 | 200,000 | −100,000 |
| Total | 3,792,200 | 2,314,470 | −1,477,730 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

| Corporation | Authorization, 1956 | Estimate, 1957 | Recommended in bill for 1957 | Bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1956 authorizations | 1957 estimates |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | | | | | |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc | $865,000 | $950,000 | $950,000 | +$85,000 | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1957

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956 [1] | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in bill for 1957 | Bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1956 appropriations | 1957 estimates |
| Salaries and expenses | $71, 810, 000 | [2] $92, 210, 000 | $90, 000, 000 | +$18, 190, 000 | −$2, 210, 000 |
| Representation allowances | 575, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | 700, 000 | +125, 000 | −300, 000 |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad | 8, 500, 000 | 21, 962, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | +10, 500, 000 | −2, 962, 000 |
| Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service | 1, 000, 000 | 2, 900, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | ---------- | −1, 900, 000 |
| Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | 1, 236, 000 | 1, 304, 000 | 1, 304, 000 | +68, 000 | ---------- |
| Contributions to international organizations | 28, 465, 695 | [3] 34, 159, 285 | 33, 830, 875 | +5, 365, 180 | −328, 410 |
| Missions to international organizations | 1, 118, 000 | 1, 257, 000 | 1, 257, 000 | +139, 000 | ---------- |
| International contingencies | 2, 300, 000 | 1, 500, 000 | 1, 500, 000 | −800, 000 | ---------- |
| International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 532, 000 | 506, 000 | 506, 000 | −26, 000 | ---------- |
| Operation and maintenance | 1, 239, 000 | 1, 463, 000 | 1, 400, 000 | +161, 000 | −63, 000 |
| American sections, international commissions | 298, 000 | 296, 000 | 296, 000 | −2, 000 | ---------- |
| International Fisheries Commissions | 455, 000 | 650, 000 | 542, 862 | +87, 862 | −107, 138 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| International educational exchange activities | 18, 170, 000 | 20, 000, 000 | 18, 170, 000 | ---------- | −1, 830, 000 |
| Rama Road | 2, 000, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Government in occupied areas | 7, 750, 000 | (4) | ---------- | −7, 750, 000 | ---------- |
| Extension and remodeling State Department building | 1, 800, 000 | ---------- | ---------- | −1, 800, 000 | ---------- |
| Total, Department of State | 147, 248, 695 | 181, 207, 285 | 171, 506, 737 | +24, 258, 042 | −9, 700, 548 |

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| General administration, salaries and expenses | $2, 743, 000 | $2, 950, 000 | $2, 900, 000 | +$157, 000 | −$50, 000 |
| General legal activities, salaries and expenses | 9, 800, 000 | 10, 420, 000 | 10, 020, 000 | +220, 000 | −400, 000 |
| Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses | 3, 464, 000 | 4, 265, 000 | 4, 265, 000 | +801, 000 | ---------- |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses | 18, 959, 000 | 19, 225, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | +41, 000 | −225, 000 |
| Special temporary attorneys and assistants | 300, 000 | 300, 000 | 100, 000 | −200, 000 | −200, 000 |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses | 1, 450, 000 | 1, 600, 000 | 1, 450, 000 | ---------- | −150, 000 |
| Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses | 800, 000 | 210, 000 | 210, 000 | −590, 000 | ---------- |
| Total, legal activities and general administration | 37, 516, 000 | 38, 970, 000 | 37, 945, 000 | +429, 000 | −1, 025, 000 |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957*—Continued

**TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**—Continued

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956 [1] | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in bill for 1957 | Bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1956 appropriations | 1957 estimates |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | $93, 826, 000 | $95, 510, 000 | $95, 510, 000 | +$1, 684, 000 | ---------- |
| IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 45, 995, 000 | 49, 000, 000 | 47, 550, 000 | +1, 555, 000 | −$1, 450, 000 |
| FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM | | | | | |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses | 30, 135, 000 | 30, 900, 000 | 30, 735, 000 | +600, 000 | −165, 000 |
| Buildings and facilities | 875, 000 | 18, 500, 000 | 1, 425, 000 | +550, 000 | −17, 075, 000 |
| Support of United States prisoners | 2, 725, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 2, 800, 000 | +75, 000 | −200, 000 |
| Total, Federal Prison System | 33, 735, 000 | 52, 400, 000 | 34, 960, 000 | +1, 225, 000 | −17, 440, 000 |
| OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | *(2, 800, 000)* | *(3, 000, 000)* | *(3, 000, 000)* | *(+200, 000)* | ---------- |
| Total, Department of Justice | 211, 072, 000 | 235, 880, 000 | 215, 965, 000 | +4, 893, 000 | −19, 915, 000 |

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supreme Court of the United States: | | | | | |
| Salaries | $1, 121, 400 | $1, 181, 600 | $1, 181, 600 | +$60, 200 | |
| Printing and binding Supreme Court reports | 91, 200 | 91, 200 | 91, 200 | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 50, 850 | 55, 150 | 55, 150 | +4, 300 | |
| Care of the building and grounds | 367, 400 | 194, 000 | 194, 000 | −173, 400 | |
| Automobile for the Chief Justice | 5, 835 | 5, 835 | 5, 835 | | |
| Total, Supreme Court | 1, 636, 685 | 1, 527, 785 | 1, 527, 785 | −108, 900 | |
| Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses | 275, 755 | 284, 850 | 284, 850 | +9, 095 | |
| Customs Court: Salaries and expenses | 678, 270 | 633, 000 | 625, 000 | −53, 270 | −$8, 000 |
| Court of Claims: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 662, 700 | 693, 000 | 693, 000 | +30, 300 | |
| Repairs and improvements | 12, 000 | 9, 000 | 9, 000 | −3, 000 | |
| Total, Court of Claims | 674, 700 | 702, 000 | 702, 000 | +27, 300 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957*—Continued

**TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY—Continued**

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956 [1] | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in bill for 1957 | Bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1956 appropriations | 1957 estimates |
| Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services: | | | | | |
| Salaries of judges | $8, 406, 000 | $8, 406, 000 | $8, 406, 000 | | |
| Salaries of supporting personnel | 14, 825, 000 | 16, 701, 000 | 16, 250, 000 | +$1, 425, 000 | −$451, 000 |
| Fees of jurors and commissioners | 4, 275, 000 | 4, 250, 000 | 4, 250, 000 | −25, 000 | |
| Travel and miscellaneous expenses | 2, 501, 750 | 2, 824, 400 | 2, 650, 000 | +148, 250 | −174, 400 |
| Administrative Office, salaries and expenses | 642, 750 | 753, 500 | 700, 000 | +57, 250 | −53, 500 |
| Air-conditioning courtrooms, offices, and other rooms | | 1, 500, 000 | | | −1, 500, 000 |
| Referees; special account: | | | | | |
| Salaries | *(1, 227, 775)* | *(1, 233, 500)* | *(1, 233, 500)* | *(+5, 725)* | |
| Expenses | *(1, 762, 000)* | *(1, 968, 600)* | *(1, 874, 200)* | *(+112, 200)* | *(−94, 400)* |
| Total, other courts and services | 30, 650, 500 | 34, 434, 900 | 32, 256, 000 | +1, 605, 500 | −2, 178, 900 |
| Total, the Judiciary | 33, 915, 910 | 37, 582, 535 | 35, 395, 635 | +1, 479, 725 | −2, 186, 900 |

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | $87, 336, 630 | $135, 000, 000 | $110, 000, 000 | +$22, 663, 370 | −$25, 000, 000 |

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Refugee relief | $15, 000, 000 | $8, 500, 000 | $8, 500, 000 | −$6, 500, 000 | |
| Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, III, IV and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies | 494, 573, 235 | 598, 169, 820 | 541, 367, 372 | +46, 794, 137 | −$56, 802, 448 |

[1] Includes amounts contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1956, as passed by the House.
[2] Includes funds previously carried in "Government in occupied areas."
[3] Includes $994,285 contained in H. Doc. 322.
[4] Now contained principally in "Salaries and expenses."

○

Union Calendar No. 736

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

[Report No. 2021]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1956

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Department of State not otherwise provided for, including
5 the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and
6 the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal
7 effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned
8 to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and
9 effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
10 scribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise
12 provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities
13 and obligations of the United States in Germany (including
14 those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the
15 United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual
16 arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany);
17 salary of the United States member of the Board for the
18 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the
19 rate of $14,800 per annum; expenses of the National Com-
20 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation
21 as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30,
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of at-
23 tendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
24 for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed
25 six, of which three shall be for replacement only) and

1 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding
2 outside the continental United States without regard
3 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
4 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
5 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uni-
6 forms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
7 tries when required by law of such countries; payment of
8 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
9 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
10 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for
11 library membership in organizations which issue publica-
12 tions to members only, or to members at a price lower than
13 the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
14 employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund
15 of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establish-
16 ment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch
17 agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes
18 on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications;
19 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
20 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protec-
21 tion, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from
22 United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United
23 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
24 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign ves-
25 sels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or

1 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent
2 and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat,
3 institutions for American convicts and persons declared
4 insane by any consular court, and care and transportation
5 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-
6 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United
7 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;
8 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-
9 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analy-
10 sis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation
11 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) mainte-
12 nance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular
13 properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less
14 than ten years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and
15 (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices,
16 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the
17 Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in
18 advance; $90,000,000, of which not less than $9,000,000
19 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
20 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Pro-*
21 *vided,* That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June
22 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles
23 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-
24 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds
25 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limita-

1 tion for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
2 and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each
3 such replacement shall not exceed $3,000 in the case of
4 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
5 (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not
6 to exceed $3,600 each) and $1,350 in the case of all other
7 such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further,*
8 That persons heretofore appointed to the Foreign Service
9 Reserve for service in Germany may continue during fiscal
10 year 1957 to serve as Reserve officers in Germany without
11 regard to section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
12 as amended: *Provided further,* That when the Department
13 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3,
14 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes sub-
15 sistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
16 United States Government serving in Germany, payment
17 therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate
18 as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the
19 Army serving in Germany.

20 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
21 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
22 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), $700,000.

23 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
24 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
25 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–300), including per-

1 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, ex-
2 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
3 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
4 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings
5 concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-
6 tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
7 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), $19,000,000, of which
8 not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign
9 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury
10 of the United States, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided,* That not to exceed $1,000,000 may be used for
12 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

13 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
15 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
16 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-
17 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
18 107), $1,000,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of State
19 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in
20 him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
21 certification of expenditures.

22 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
23 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
24 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
25 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $1,304,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
3 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
4 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
5 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific
6 Acts of Congress, $33,830,875.

7 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
8 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
9 tional organizations in which the United States participates
10 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress,
11 including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and con-
12 ventions providing for such representation; attendance at
13 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work
14 of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
15 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Serv-
16 ice Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); hire
17 of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
18 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
20 chauffeurs; $1,257,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of
21 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
22 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
23 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to
24 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with

1 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
2 tion Organization.
3 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
4 participation by the United States upon approval by the
5 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise
6 from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
7 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
8 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,
9 including personal services without regard to civil-service
10 and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of
11 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign
12 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158);
13 employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to
14 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
15 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
16 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for
17 persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity
18 while away from their homes or regular places of business
19 not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and
20 employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quar-
21 ters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States
23 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and
24 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
25 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); $1,500,000, of which not to

1 exceed a total of $100,000 may be expended for representa-
2 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
3 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for
4 entertainment.

5 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

6 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
7 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

8 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
9 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
10 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
11 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
12 the United States Section, International Boundary and
13 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
14 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
15 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
16 power, irrigation, boundary fence or demarcation, and
17 sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construc-
18 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
19 protection during construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood
20 protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections
21 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22
22 U. S. C. 277d–1–277d–4) ; purchase of four passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and
24 lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove there-

1 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
2 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
3 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
5 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
6 surveys, and investigations, $506,000.

7 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
8 nance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
9 including gaging stations, $1,400,000: *Provided,* That ex-
10 penditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall
11 be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
12 appropriation for said project as provided by the Act ap-
13 proved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

14 Hereafter, in addition to the funds available under the
15 appropriation "Rio Grande emergency flood protection", the
16 United States Commissioner is authorized to expend from
17 any appropriation available to the International Boundary
18 and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American
19 Section, such sums as may be necessary for prosecution of
20 emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, repairs or
21 restoration of any flood control works threatened or destroyed
22 by floodwaters of the Rio Grande.

23 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
25 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties

1 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
2 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
3 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
4 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
5 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire
6 of passenger motor vehicles; $296,000, to be disbursed under
7 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
8 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
9 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

10 International Joint Commission, United States and
11 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
12 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
13 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
14 without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other
15 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
16 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
17 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
18 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
19 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
20 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
21 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
22 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
23 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
24 Government for the performance of work for which this
25 appropriation is made.

1 International Boundary Commission, United States,
2 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
3 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
4 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
5 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
6 employees while on field duty, not to exceed $8 per
7 day each (but not to exceed $5 per day each when a
8 member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of
9 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
10 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-
11 ing the boundary line clear.

12 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
14 to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
15 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
16 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
17 of Congress; $542,862: *Provided,* That the United States
18 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
19 commissions.

20 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

21 International educational exchange activities: For neces-
22 sary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the
23 Department of State to carry out international educational
24 exchange activities, as authorized by the United States In-
25 formation and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22

1 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22
2 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized
3 by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944,
4 as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
5 August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), and the Act of
6 September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries,
7 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
8 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
9 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
10 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
11 priation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment
12 within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section
15 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual ex-
16 penses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
17 the remains of persons, not United States Government em-
18 ployees, who may die away from their homes while partici-
19 pating in activities authorized under this appropriation;
20 $18,170,000, of which not less than $7,000,000 shall be
21 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
22 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That
23 not to exceed $1,200,000 may be used for administrative
24 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
3 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
4 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
5 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
6 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
7 Stat. 74), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended:
8 *Provided,* That transfer of funds may be made from this
9 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
10 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

12 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
13 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
14 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
15 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

16 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
17 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
18 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
19 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
20 U. S. C. 543).

21 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
22 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
23 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
24 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-

1 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
2 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
3 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
4 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transpor-
5 tation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.
6 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
8 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
9 transportation of United States Government employees from
10 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
11 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided,*
12 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
13 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.
14 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
15 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
16 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard services for protection of confidential files.
19 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
20 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
21 (not to exceed $12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
22 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
23 away from their own countries to foreign participants in
24 any exchange of persons program, or in any program of
25 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the

1 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may
2 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limita-
3 tion thereof.

4 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
6 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
7 the several States of the United States or any political sub-
8 division thereof.

9 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
10 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
11 any international organization which engages in the direct
12 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
13 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
14 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine
15 of one world government or one world citizenship.

16 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
17 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
18 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

19 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
20 Appropriation Act, 1957".

21 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

24 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
25 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,

1 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings
3 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
4 priation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses author-
5 ized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administra-
6 tive Assistant; $2,900,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
9 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, includ-
10 ing miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or
11 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
12 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
13 (31 U. S. C. 529); $10,020,000.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

15 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
16 and kindred laws, $4,265,000: *Provided,* That none of this
17 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
18 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
19 Division.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
21 MARSHALS

22 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
23 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
24 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor

1 vehicles for replacement only, including two buses at not
2 to exceed $9,500 each; services in Alaska in collecting evi-
3 dence for the United States when specifically directed by
4 the Attorney General, including not to exceed $5,000 for
5 emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of
6 the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; $19,-
7 000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available
8 for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu
9 of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed $12 per day: *Provided,*
10 That of the amount herein appropriated $12,000 may be
11 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
12 bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

13 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

14 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
15 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
16 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
17 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-
18 eral and with his approval by the United States attorneys,
19 in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and
20 classification laws, $100,000: *Provided,* That the amount
21 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
22 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed $15,000
23 per annum.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
3 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
4 and not to exceed $210,000 for such compensation and
5 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
6 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,
7 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title
8 18, United States Code; $1,450,000: *Provided,* That no
9 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay
10 any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
11 calendar day.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
13 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

14 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
15 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
16 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), $210,000.

17 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
20 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
21 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
22 classification and preservation of identification and other
23 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials

1 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
2 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
3 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
4 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
5 General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred
6 and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger
7 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed $10,000, for re-
8 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and
9 ammunition; not to exceed $36,500 for repairs and altera-
10 tions at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center,
11 Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to
12 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
13 graph; not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
15 this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed
16 $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
17 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
18 General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate;
19 $95,510,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of the Di-
20 rector of the Bureau shall be $20,000 per annum so long as
21 the position is held by the present incumbent.
22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
24 any civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of
8 $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the
9 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;
10 not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
11 confidential character, to be expended under the direction of
12 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certifi-
13 cate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
15 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and
16 fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
17 vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only)
18 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
19 munition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
20 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
21 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
22 payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance,
23 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-
24 ment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services

1 Administration for security guard services for protection of
2 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District
3 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,
4 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives
5 and dependent children, including return of such persons to
6 place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
7 authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided,* That the compensation of the five assistant commis-
9 sioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade
10 GS–16: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appro-
11 priated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the emergency
12 replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney
13 General.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

16 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
17 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
18 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
19 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to
20 exceed $18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
21 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
22 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (of which
23 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
24 motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners

1 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
2 tions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for
3 loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31
4 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other
5 awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm
6 products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison
7 camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of
8 the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); $30,735,000:
9 *Provided,* That there may be transferred to the Public Health
10 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
11 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
12 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
13 correctional institutions.

14 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

15 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
16 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
17 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
18 by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided,* That
19 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work
20 performed under this appropriation.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
23 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
24 and payment of rewards; $2,800,000.

1 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
4 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
5 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
6 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
7 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)
8 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
9 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in
10 carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
11 Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided,* That
12 not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available in the current
13 fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the
14 Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Govern-
15 ment-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses
16 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
17 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further,* That on or
18 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
19 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
20 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
21 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
22 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
23 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
24 erty: *Provided further,* That of the total amount herein
25 authorized the amount of $100,000 is to be transferred to the

1 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
2 tion", Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
6 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
7 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
8 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
9 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
11 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
12 marshal for the District of Columbia from all apppropriations
13 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
14 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
15 of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

24 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for

1 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
2 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
3 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
5 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
6 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

7 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
8 Appropriation Act, 1957".

9 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

10 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
12 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose com-
13 pensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
14 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
15 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
16 $1,181,600.

17 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For print-
18 ing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and
19 bound reports of the Court, $91,200.

20 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
21 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $55,150.

22 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
23 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
24 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
25 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13b), including

1 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
2 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
3 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
4 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
5 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
6 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
7 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C.
8 5); $194,000.

9 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
10 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
11 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
12 $5,835.

13 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
15 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
16 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
17 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be ap-
18 proved by the chief judge, $284,850.

19 CUSTOMS COURT

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
21 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
22 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
23 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
24 by the chief judge, $625,000: *Provided,* That traveling

1 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
2 the written certificate of the judge.

3 COURT OF CLAIMS

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
5 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
6 the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including steno-
7 graphic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking
8 of testimony, and travel, $693,000.

9 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
10 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
11 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
12 $9,000.

13 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
14 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

15 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
16 trict judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
17 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
18 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
19 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
20 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
21 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
22 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
23 title 28, United States Code, section 375; $8,406,000.

24 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
25 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not

1 otherwise specifically provided for, $16,250,000: *Pro-*
2 *vided,* That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of
3 circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
4 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act
5 of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary
6 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS)
7 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall determine, and
8 the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the Gen-
9 eral Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appoint-
10 ing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
11 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
12 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
13 *further,* That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with
14 those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of
15 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary
16 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate
17 salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one
18 judge shall not exceed $11,360 per annum, except in the
19 case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge
20 of each district court having five or more district judges, in
21 which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed $15,440
22 per annum.

23 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
24 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
25 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of

1 June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury com-
2 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and
3 other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United
4 States Code, section 3041; $4,250,000.

5 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
6 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
7 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms
8 and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for
9 the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia
10 and not to exceed $1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys
11 appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52
12 Stat. 625), not exceeding $25 in any one case, $2,650,000:
13 *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an amount
14 not to exceed $12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
15 ings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when
16 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
17 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

18 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
19 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
20 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
21 District of Columbia and elsewhere, $700,000.

22 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
23 by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68),
24 not to exceed $1,233,500, to be derived from the referees'
25 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

1 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
2 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
3 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
4 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
5 to exceed $1,874,200, to be derived from the referees'
6 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
7 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

9 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
10 District Court of the United States for the District of
11 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
12 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
13 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
14 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
15 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
16 District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
18 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
19 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
20 more than $6.50 per volume.

21 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
22 Act, 1957".

1 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION
2 AGENCY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
4 the United States Information Agency, as authorized by
5 Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United
6 States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as
7 amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out inter-
8 national information activities, including employment, with-
9 out regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
10 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000),
11 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
12 for service in the United States relating to the translation
13 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
14 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
15 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
16 the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed
17 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
18 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
19 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
20 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses
21 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
22 for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); enter-
23 tainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000);
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor
25 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of

1 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,
2 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44
3 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of
5 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
6 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
7 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
8 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-
9 utes, as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed
10 abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which
11 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price
12 lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for
13 service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad;
14 payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad;
15 cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the
16 cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects
17 of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a
18 post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects,
19 under such regulations as the Director may prescribe;
20 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
21 homes the remains of persons, not United States Government
22 employees, who may die away from their homes while
23 participating in activities authorized under this appropri-
24 ation; radio activities and acquisition and production of
25 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental

1 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,
2 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-
3 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair
4 of properties used for information activities in foreign coun-
5 tries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased
6 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding
7 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters
8 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities
9 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official
10 international conferences, without regard to the Standard-
11 ized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of
12 per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under
13 the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess
14 of comparable allowances approved for such conferences
15 by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for
16 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-
17 tions; $110,000,000, of which not less than $9,000,000 shall
18 be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
19 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,*
20 That not to exceed $50,000 may be used for repre-
21 sentation abroad: *Provided further,* That this appropri-
22 ation shall be available for expenses in connection with
23 travel of personnel outside the continental United States,
24 including travel of dependents and transportation of per-
25 sonal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such per-

1 sonnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins
2 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
3 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
4 transportation may not be completed during the current
5 year: *Provided further,* That funds may be exchanged for
6 payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
7 information establishments abroad without regard to the
8 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
9 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further,* That passenger motor
10 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this
11 appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to sec-
12 tion 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481
13 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
14 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
15 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
16 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station
17 wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further,* That,
18 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
19 Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States
20 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
21 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
22 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
23 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities
24 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the
25 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to

1 persons or property arising from such use of said radio
2 stations and facilities: *Provided further,* That existing ap-
3 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve
4 for the purposes of foreign information and educational
5 activities which expire during the current fiscal year may
6 be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
7 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

8 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
9 PRESIDENT

10 REFUGEE RELIEF

11 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
12 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
13 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee
14 Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
15 1953, including liquidation expenses; services as authorized
16 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
17 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals;
18 printing and binding outside the continental United States
19 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
20 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; ex-
21 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose
22 of this appropriation; not to exceed $25,000 for expenses
23 of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the
24 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by
25 the President from this appropriation; and of which not

1 less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of
2 loans; $8,500,000: *Provided,* That funds appropriated herein
3 shall be available in accordance with authority granted
4 hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the
5 Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
7 INCORPORATED

8 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
9 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
10 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
11 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
12 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
13 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
14 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs
15 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such
16 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

17 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
18 $422,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be avail-
19 able for its administrative expenses, including services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed $528,000
22 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
23 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
24 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
25 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be

1 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
2 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
3 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
4 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
5 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
6 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
7 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
8 it has an interest.

9 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
12 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

13 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
15 connection with participation in the International Materials
16 Conference.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
18 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
19 ation Act, 1957".

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Union Calendar No. 736

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

[Report No. 2021]

# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 20, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

# H. R. 10721

[illegible]

## A BILL

[illegible]

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1956
For actions of April 25, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 67

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Springer urged favorable consideration of soil bank proposals. House rejected amendment to State-Justice appropriation bill to prohibit use of Justice funds for prosecution of feed-wheat users who violate acreage controls. House passed State-Justice appropriation bill for 1957. Sen. Ellender introduced watershed bill.

## HOUSE

1. SOIL BANK. Rep. Springer urged favorable consideration of a soil-bank plan without excessive partisan considerations. p. 6239

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10721, the State-Justice departments, Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill for 1957 (p. 6241). An amendment, offered by Rep. Murray, to delete language authorizing 5, GS-16 Ass't commissioners in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was rejected by a vote of 179 for and 184 opposed (pp. 6267-70, 6280). An amendment, offered by Rep. Bow, to prohibit the use of Justice department funds for the prosecution of violators of acreage and marketing controls who use the entire crop of wheat grown on a farm for seed, feed, or food on such farm, was rejected by a vote of 68 for and 134 opposed (pp. 6272-6). p. 6241

3. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Crooked River project, Oreg. (H. Doc. 367); to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 6284

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10643, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif., (H. Rept. 2055). p. 6284

4. SOIL BANK; ACP. On Apr. 24 Rep. Cooley issued a press release describing his Bill, H. R. 10761, as follows:

"Cooley's bill will extend the effective date of Sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act from December 31, 1956 to December 31, 1959 - covering the four year period proposed by the Secretary for the acreage reserve part of the soil bank.

"The amendment will also:

"(1) Permit the Secretary to make contracts for periods up to ten years (15 years in the case of forestation) and to make annual payments on such contracts if they have been entered into prior to January 1, 1960.

"(2) Remove the limitation of five hundred million dollars annually on appropriations and expenditures for conservation programs of this type.

"(3) Remove the limitations on the amount of payment to individuals under the programs.

"(4) Eliminate the formula for distribution among states of funds made available for the program.

"(5) Permit allotted acreage put into the soil bank to be counted as history for future farm, county, and state acreage allotments."

SENATE

5. FARM PRICES. Sen. Capehart and others discussed the level of prices for farm commodities, and Sen. Capehart inserted figures from this Department on the prices farmers are receiving in relation to parity for farm commodities. p. 6179

6. BANKING. Passed with amendments H. R. 6227, to define bank holding companies, control their future expansion, and require divestment of their nonbanking interests, after substituting for its text the amended language of S. 2577, a similar bill. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Holland that no company shall be a bank holding company if at least 80 percent of its total assets are composed of holdings in the field of agriculture. pp. 6191, 62,06, 6215

7. WATERSHEDS; FLOOD PREVENTION. Agreed to a motion by Sen. Ellender to discharge the Agriculture and Forestry Committee from further consideration of S. 3371, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and referred it to the Public Works Committee. p. 6177

8. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the following bills: p. 6175

H. R. 1603, without amendment, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects (S. Rept. 1857);

S. 1622, with amendments, to authorize payments for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, S. Dak., of the Missouri River Basin project (S. Rept. 1856).

9. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Potter inserted a Mich. proclamation designating April 16 through April 29 as Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Week. p. 6186

10. FORESTRY. Received a proposed bill from the Interior Department relating to the management of the Red Lake Indian Forest and Sawmill; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 6173

## PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2854) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of Government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of Government, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CELLER, Mr. WALTER, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. KEATING, and Miss THOMPSON of Michigan.

## ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 486) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved* That, effective May 1, 1956, (1) the annual gross compensation of the elected officers of the House shall be as follows: Clerk of the House, $17,500 per annum; Sergeant at Arms, $17,500 per annum; Doorkeeper, $16,500 per annum; and Postmaster, $14,500 per annum; and (2) the annual gross compensation of the minority employees of the House holding positions now held by Lyle O. Snader, William R. Bonsell, Tom J. Kennamer, and Beecher Hess shall be respectively $15,000 per annum, $15,000 per annum, $12,500 per annum, and $11,000 per annum.

The additional amounts necessary to carry out this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1957

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 484 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 33]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bell | Haley | Machrowicz |
| Bowler | Harris | Martin |
| Boykin | Hays, Ohio | Matthews |
| Brooks, La. | Hébert | Metcalf |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Hess | Miller, Calif. |
| Chatham | Hiestand | Mollohan |
| Chudoff | Hoffman, Ill. | Morgan |
| Clark | Holifield | O'Hara, Minn. |
| Cole | Jarman | Patman |
| Davis, Tenn. | Johnson, Calif. | Phillips |
| Dawson, Ill. | Kelley, Pa. | Pillion |
| Diggs | Kelly, N. Y. | Powell |
| Donovan | Kilburn | Shelley |
| Eberharter | Knox | Sieminski |
| Fulton | Knutson | Staggers |
| Gamble | McConnell | Williams, N. Y. |
| Grant | McCulloch | Willis |
| Green, Oreg. | McDowell | Wolverton |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 375 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## NEVER A SOUND REASON

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, at every opportunity during the Easter recess, an effort was made by repeated inquiries of individuals and at public meetings, to find a reason for the opposition to NIXON as the Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

The only answer was given by a young man at a public meeting who, when pressed, said: "NIXON cried." When asked when and where, he said "when NIXON appeared on television and answered the charge that he had been dishonest when he accepted and used for the dissemination of information contributions sent in by some of his constituents."

Personally, I do not recall that NIXON cried or wept on that occasion. But if he did, see St. John 11:35. I do remember that he had been most unfairly criticized by a large segment of the press because some of his constituents, approving of his thinking and actions as a Member of Congress, furnished funds to assist him in publicizing some of his views. At least I think that was the purpose.

If NIXON did do any crying or weeping on that occasion, it is not difficult to understand, to realize that any normal individual viciously and without reason assailed as was he, would either shed a tear or do a little cursing. If he let his emotions get the better of him, the exhibition was nothing more nor less than a demonstration that, like the rest of us, he was human; that he resented, as would every normal individual, such a vicious, unreasonable charge as was then made.

I should have suggested to NIXON's critic that if he could sometime watch NIXON at breakfast he might discover that the Vice President had spilled a drop or two of his coffee in the saucer.

All of which brings me to the following editorial in the April 28 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, and to the firm conviction that DICK NIXON is not only suitable Vice Presidential but Presidential timber.

Perhaps it is gilding the lily to add that the character of his opposition but further proves that the country needs him.

### THE CRUSADE AGAINST NIXON SEEMS TO HAVE RUN INTO SOMETHING OF A ROADBLOCK

First off, let us explain that we are not shilling for Mr. RICHARD NIXON. We are content to leave the choice of a Republican vice presidential candidate to the San Francisco convention.

However, the whispering, not to mention shouting, campaign against the Vice President persists, although the Vice President's startling strength in the New Hampshire primary last month and his virtual endorsement by President Eisenhower and many prominent Republicans, including a few who had been falsely identified with the "Dump Dick" movement, have put a serious crimp in it.

Men more or less like NIXON have often appeared in American politics, and although they have usually been involved in plenty of political infighting, and have often made blobs as startling as NIXON's reference to a "great Republican, Chief Justice Warren," few have been subjected to as much high-toned smearing as has been heaped upon NIXON. Why has all this happened to NIXON and not to other public officials of similar backgrounds and ambitions?

The "liberals" who don't like Mr. NIXON give all sorts of reasons why: his "brashness," his partisan attacks on the Democrats and so on. They usually ignore the Alger Hiss case, and NIXON's insistence on pressing it when the columnists, the Park Avenue set and members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities itself believed that Hiss was a maligned man.

In a frankly laudatory biography of NIXON (Henry Holt Co.) Ralph de Toledano recalls the atmosphere which prevailed on August 5, 1948, after Hiss had completed his rebuttal to testimony by Whittaker Chambers that Hiss had been a member of a Communist cell in the United States Government.

"When Hiss stepped off the stand," writes Mr. de Toledano, "there was a general rush of newspapermen and committee members to shake his hand." NIXON smelled a rat.

But the disclosures of Communist espionage have put the whammy on any Member of Congress courageous enough to tackle the problem. That is what happened to NIXON.

Undoubtedly there are people who wouldn't like NIXON if he were as "liberal" as Robert Maynard Hutchins—just as others, who don't like him very much, are for NIXON on account of his anticommunist record. But the smear campaign against NIXON is kept alive by those who demand the heads of all who fight communism effectively. One thing we can be sure of is that the stockpile of dead cats for Mr. NIXON has not been exhausted.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1957

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 484 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 10721, the appropriation bill for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1957.

The resolution provides that all points of order against the bill shall be waived.

The total recommended in the bill is $541,367,372. Of this amount $171,506,737 is provided for the Department of State. This is a reduction of $9,700,548 in the amount of the budget estimates. Ninety million is for Foreign Service administration, including expenses and salaries for "government in occupied areas,"

which heretofore has been appropriated for separately. Approximately $22 million is appropriated for representation allowances for officers of the Foreign Service, acquisition of buildings abroad, funds to cover emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund. The amount for contributions to international organizations is $33,830,875 which includes the contribution to NATO for $1,150,000. Sixteen million one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars is for the United Nations. The appropriation also covers funds for Missions to International Organizations, the International Boundary and Water Commission, and the International Fisheries Commission.

The amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is $215,965,000—a reduction of $19,915,000 in the amount of the budget estimates. This covers legal activities and general administration, the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System.

The appropriation for the operation of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officials and employees, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary amounts to $35,395,635—$2,186,900 below the total amount requested; $1,527,785 of this amount is for the Supreme Court.

The bill also provides funds for the United States Information Agency in the amount of $110 million; $8,500,000 for the operation of the refugee relief program from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, as requested by the President, and $950,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

I urge the adoption of this resolution so the House may proceed to the consideration of this appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. While the gentleman told us how much these estimates have been cut, I should like to ask how much this bill has been cut compared with the spending of last year.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman in charge of the bill [Mr. ROONEY] to answer that question.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the Department of State, there is an increase to the extent of $24,258,042. With regard to the Department of Justice there is an increase to the extent of $4,893,000. With regard to the Judiciary, there is an increase to the extent of $1,479,725. With regard to the Information Agency, there is an increase of $22,663,730. With regard to refugee relief, there is a decrease from the amount for this purpose last year in the amount of $6.5 million. So that in the four principal items in the bill I will say to the gentleman from Iowa, frankly, there have been increases. However, the committee made reductions in the amount of the budget estimates, which deductions amount to $56,802,448.

There was presented a requested substantial increase in funds for the information agency. They wanted the sum of $135 million. While the committee in unanimous agreement cut the amount to $110 million, a cut of $25 million, nevertheless there was an allowed increase to the extent of over $22 million.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman from the Committee on Rules tell me why points of order are waived on this bill?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes. I will again ask the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations to explain that.

Mr. ROONEY. There are a number of items in this bill that have been carried over a number of years. They never have been objected to. It is sought to protect them by waiving points of order.

However, there are three new items that would be covered by the waiver of points of order.

The first is in connection with the State Department, with regard to the payment of tort claims in the manner authorized by the first paragraph of section 2672 as amended by title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries. This provision would merely permit the Department of State in the event of an automobile accident or some other tort claim abroad to have the same authority which the United States Information Agency and the International Cooperation Administration now have, giving the Secretary of State or his designee overseas the right to settle such claims up to the amount of $1,000 without a great deal of redtape.

The second item concerns a confidential fund, an unvouchered fund, for the Attorney General, in the amount of $5,000, to be used in connection with getting information and the usual purposes of such a fund in the hands of a law-enforcement officer in the Territory of Alaska. There the United States Marshals comprise a great part of the law-enforcement system. Because of the fact that they have not been successful in instances because of their failure to have unvouchered funds, the committee thought it proper to allow the insertion of this language, "including not to exceed $5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General."

The third item concerns three positions, raising them to the grade of GS–16. At the present time and for some time there have been five assistant commissioners of immigration. Three of these commissioners for at least the past year have been in grade GS–16. About a month ago the Congress saw fit to permit two retired generals, Generals Howard and Partridge, to accept the positions of assistant commissioners of immigration. This inserted language would put them on the same basis as the other three commissioners, so that all five assistant commissioners would receive the uniform salary of GS–16. In their case the salary increase would amount to less than $2,600 for both.

There is one other position included, that of the district director of immigration in New York, Mr. Edward J. Shaughnessy. For many, many years Ed Shaughnessy has been a very faithful servant of the Federal Government. In his case the increase would amount to not more than $1,000 and would give him a GS–16 grade.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying the proper legislative committees are incompetent to handle these matters?

Mr. ROONEY. I am not saying that at all, but in the three specific instances to which I referred I think something should be done and done promptly. There is no telling when it might be done otherwise.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In the inclusion of these amounts over and above what was appropriated before the committee did not have in mind any thought that that might make it impossible to balance the budget or get a reduction in the income tax?

Mr. DELANEY. Again I will refer that question to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. I can assure the gentleman from Michigan that that is not so. I have spent a number of years here now trying to save some money for the taxpayers. But it appears that in 1953 when the new administration came into office they cut the State Department and Foreign Service too drastically. I protested it at that time. We must have proper and adequate representation all over the world to protect the interests of this Government and its security.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am happy to know that that side of the aisle is supporting the President again.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield.

Mr. WIER. Following the position taken by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], I also want to comment and express my opposition to this rule waiving all points of order. To me, this is a sneaker here.

Mr. DELANEY. I yield to the gentlehan for a question.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee, then, through you.

Mr. DELANEY. Then I yield to the chairman for that purpose.

Mr. WIER. This provision written in this bill on page 22 dealing with these five new positions which are created is not in compliance with the position of the Committee on Armed Services which was taken a couple of weeks ago when these were presumed to be temporary positions and not in competition with career employees. But here you have frozen them in competition with career employees.

Mr. ROONEY. No. May I say the gentleman is in error. The increase to grade 16 refers to only 3 positions and not 5, or 6, as the language says, for the reason that 3 of the 6 are already by law grade 16. This language would make the 5 assistant commissioners uniform as to grades and amount of compensation.

Mr. WIER. The fact remains that the 2 generals will undoubtedly be included in these 5. I think that is what the bill is passed for. Let us call a spade a spade. You are making provision in this

bill for these 2 generals on a permanent basis.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought I very frankly pointed that out. The committee was unanimous in feeling that there was no reason that 3 assistant commissioners should be grade 16 and 2 should be grade 15. This makes them uniform. That is all it does, and the amount involved is in the neighborhood of $2,600.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to advise the Members of the House that tomorrow the highway-construction bill will come up. It will be voted on Friday. We will probably meet early on Friday. I am making this announcement so the Members can govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of the time to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has explained the bill which this resolution will make in order. I can only add that this resolution is somewhat different from such resolutions as have been brought to the floor by the Committee on Rules on ordinary legislative bills in that the time is not specified in the rule. The time, as I understand it, is to be agreed to by the chairman and the ranking member of the committee, with the unanimous consent of the House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] 10 minutes.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is shocking and almost beyond belief that the Rules Committee should approve a rule on this appropriations bill waiving all points of order.

Let it be remembered that it was only a few short weeks ago that the Rules Committee waived points of order on the independent offices appropriation bill and by so doing started a controversy to which I desire to direct your attention because it bears on exactly the same kind of legislation as is contained in this measure.

First, let me reemphasize that there can be only one reason for a rule waiving points of order on an appropriation bill and that is for the purpose of nullifying the prohibition against legislation on an appropriation measure. There would be no necessity for this rule if that were not the case. The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill and the leadership of this House, Democrats and Republicans alike, know this to be the truth.

And let me say this to the members of the Rules Committee—by the increasing frequency with which you are granting these waivers, you are making a mockery of the standing legislative committees and stultifying the prestige of your own committee. You are becoming parties to an expediency that will, if persisted in, break down the legislative process.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee of which I am a member, and a subcommittee of which I am also a member, has been attempting to keep some balance of super grade employees in the Federal Government. This subcommittee is headed by one of the most distinguished and hard working Members of Congress, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

When the Independent Offices appropriation bill was before the House on March 6 of this year, it provided 11 supergrade employees for the General Services Administration. In order to slip through this legislation on that appropriation bill, the Rules Committee waived points of order. Now comes the Appropriations Committee with 5 more supergrade employees through the process of legislation in the pending State and Justice Department appropriations bill.

The provisions of the Classification Act, under which 1,200 supergrade positions under control of the Civil Service Commission are allocated, requires that each of these positions be analyzed in detail as to responsibilities and duties, and that they be completely justified as individual positions and in their relationship to all other positions in the Federal Government. The final authority for the allocation of these positions is a majority of the three Commissioners of the Civil Service Commission.

In the debate on the independent offices appropriation bill on Tuesday, March 6, 1956, the Honorable ALBERT THOMAS, chairman of the subcommittee handling that legislation, stated, and I quote:

> The Civil Service Commission has 74 of those jobs over there unallocated, but they, frankly, told us at 10:30 this morning that there are 600 applicants throughout the Government for the 74.

I further quote from the remarks of the gentleman from California, the Honorable JOHN PHILLIPS:

> All I can say is that this is a reasonable and an honest and a deserving attempt on the part of this subcommittee to adjust the supergrades among 18 agencies that come before us, to see that one man who is doing a more responsible job than are the men in the other agencies holding comparable jobs is entitled to the same salary that other people get who are doing a less responsible job.

Did these gentlemen consider in any way the other 600 applicants for the 74 available positions when they allocated the 11 supergrades to the General Services Administration? I also ask them did they take the time necessary to thoroughly analyze the duties and responsibilities of each of the 11 jobs they so casually allocated? Did they review the job sheet of a single one of them? I further ask if they feel that if their committee, or any committee of Congress, should usurp the authorities and responsibilities not only of other House committees but the executive branch of Government as well, and attempt to classify and allocate the individual positions in the Federal Government?

I further quote from the RECORD of Tuesday, March 6, to show that the Committee on Appropriations did give some consideration to the allocation of these supergrade jobs. On page 3594 I quote from the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]:

> What we are doing is the sensible business like thing. Here is a group of men who spend from two hundred to four or five hundred millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money of this country. We think it is good business to pay men with such responsibility a sufficient amount so that there is not going to be any question of defalcation.

I further quote from the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Texas as they appear on page 3607 of the RECORD:

> These people spend millions and millions of dollars. Is it right to have a man given authority to spend $50 million of $100 million and put him on a little bit of a salary? You want to keep him honest, do you not?

It seems to me that the only consideration given to justifying the allocation of 11 supergrade positions to the General Services Administration was that of keeping the employees honest. If the pay and classification schedules of the Federal Government are to be based on the relative honesty of the incumbents, I say that this Congress should no longer be concerned with any law establishing rules and regulations for the placing of positions in their relative order of importance and with the pay of the employees for duties performed, but should allow the departments and agencies to pay their employees only that amount which will guarantee their honesty. In such a scheme of things, of course, the man hardest to keep honest would get the highest pay. If I were one of the individuals concerned, I would highly resent the implication of the action of the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, let us examine that "little bit of a salary" the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] told you is being paid the 11 people to whom he has so magnanimously proposed to give the 11 new supergrades in the independent offices appropriation bill.

The Comptroller of the General Services Administration is now getting $14,190; the other 10 employees are now being paid at least $11,610 and possibly $12,690, depending on length of service in the grade. I ask you, are these "little bittie salaries"? The proposed salaries are $14,800 and $12,900; increases ranging from 210 to 1,290 dollars per year. Again I say, "What price honesty?"

Now, let us look at the comparable positions of Comptroller in other agencies under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. There are 18 of them. Only one has a grade equal to that proposed for the General Services Administration—that is the Chief of Audit of the General Accounting Office—responsible for the expenditure of all Federal moneys, not just a few hundred million.

The Comptroller of the Veterans' Administration, with a budget some 22 times as large as that of the General Services Administration, is being paid $13,545. Compare that with the $14,190 now being paid the Comptroller of the General Services Administration. With this condition existing in the 18 agencies considered by the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Texas

[Mr. THOMAS], I ask you, how could they possibly have given thought to all of the comparable positions in the other departments and agencies of government? For instance, the top civilian Comptroller of the Army is paid $14,190 with a budget of over $8 billion, that of the Navy $14,405 with a budget of some $9 billion, and the Air Force pays theirs $14,620 with a responsibility for over $16 billion. Were these given consideration in setting a salary of $14,800 for the General Services Administration with a budget of considerably less than $1 billion?

I find absolutely nothing in the hearings on the State and Justice appropriation bill that would justify in any way the supergrade jobs that would be created. There is no evidence that anyone was called to testify from the Civil Service Commission concerning this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, this rule ought to be defeated. Notice should be served not only upon the Appropriations Committee, and the subcommittees thereof, as well as the Rules Committee that the rules of the House were never designed to satisfy the desires of a few Members of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that the subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations cut this bill to the extent of $56,802,000, or about 9.5 percent of the amount requested by President Eisenhower through his Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I am perfectly aware of that. You cut the budget askings, did you not? In other words, you cut a calculated gamble.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that if he had read the printed testimony he would not make that statement; this was not done that way. Each item was taken separately. In that regard he might inquire of the members of the Committee on Appropriations on his side of the aisle.

Mr. GROSS. What I am saying to the gentleman is that the various departments of the Government come in and ask for far more than they expect to get; in other words, they take a calculated gamble when they come down here.

Mr. ROONEY. I have suspected that ever since the first part of 1953. Originally these agencies proceeded to cut appropriations, but this year they came back for increases in every area. If that is what is behind President Eisenhower's request in this particular instance for $598,169,820 I am willing to take the gentleman's explanation.

Mr. GROSS. That is the way I feel about it. You have not cut the spending, you have increased the spending over last year; you are not cutting the spending.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial immediately following the last quorum call.)

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there is not a Member of the House who over the years has not at one time or another been grateful to the Rules Committee for making it easier for him to vote on a particular bill. We all realize the wonderful service performed by the Rules Committee, but sometimes notwithstanding that very helpful service which I received on more than one occassion, it will include some waiver or provision in a resolution or put out a particular rule which causes me to wonder, therefore, whether they are trying to follow in the footsteps of the Supreme Court which appears to have assumed legislative functions by taking over jurisdiction that properly belongs to legislative committees.

If the Rules Committee in its wisdom, and it has plenty of that, is to follow a practice of bringing in a resolution waiving all points of order on appropriation bills first at the suggestion of one individual then another, permit the writing of legislation in appropriation bills, or if the Appropriations Committee is to assume the duty of writing legislation and the Rules Committee continues to permit that to go on, I, for one, if I desired to shirk my duty might be thankful and happy because I can then go fishing more afternoons and more mornings. Neither I nor any other Member will need to serve on the legislative committees. Eventually, if they follow along on that, and I refer to these two committees, we will not need any legislative committees at all. In my judgment they are now overburdened with their regular authorized duties.

Do you get the point? This is the apparent procedure proposed. We will let the Appropriations Committee write the legislation for all of us, then we will let the Rules Committee report it out waiving all points of order and the rest of us who are not on either committee will not have anything to do. Then, if that procedure is to prevail, may I ask—"Why are we here."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The gentleman poses a rather tough question for the Rules Committee because last year we did what the gentleman has just suggested. An appropriation bill was brought in after the Rules Committee had refused to report a rule waiving points of order. Then the Rules Committee received heaps and heaps of criticism for doing that. Now the gentleman is criticizing the Rules Committee for bringing in a rule waiving points of order. I do not see how the poor Rules Committee can survive no matter what it does.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Perhaps you will not. But the Rules Committee does a fine job, it is trying to do too much. It is trying to be too helpful, if that is possible. I have not felt capable of serving on either the Rules Committee, the Appropriations Committee or the Committee on Ways and Means, those are tough ones. I would not want to get on either, even if I were a young fellow and this was my first term. True, I am critical, but who is not? It is apparent the Rules Committee can go too far on the practice of waiving points of order as was just suggested ultimately if we keep on permitting appropriations to write legislation, we will not need the legislative committees. That has been said before. That is the only point I am making. If you want to do away with the legislative committees, do it by amending the Rules. No one believes that appropriations can take over the duties of legislative committees and properly adequately perform them. The job is too big.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DELANEY. The Rules Committee as a practice does not present rules waiving points of order, but in most of these appropriation bills there are minor items included, and when the Appropriations Committee asks in good faith for a rule waiving those minor points of order the Rules Committee sometimes go along. And so in this case that is exactly what did happen.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do not misunderstand me. On various occasions I have been happy with the action that was taken, and which was helpful to me. But I was thinking of the overall situation and where we were drifting in our legislative procedure, that is all.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I would not think the Appropriations Committee or any subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee would ever come before the Rules Committee except in good faith.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I realize that when the Rules Committee comes in with a proposal, the House usually accepts it. That would be all right if it occurred only occasionally, it is not good all over practice. If I was the gentleman's attorney that is what I would say.

Mr. DELANEY. And I would have a very good attorney if the gentleman were my attorney.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Rules Committee has gained the respect and support of the House to such an extent that almost everything it brings in we accept. Therefore this action today seems to be taking an unfair advantage of us.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BROWNSON. Is not the gentleman sometimes disturbed about the substantive content of these bills? We had a GSA bill up for consideration under the same kind of a rule, and although they admitted that my local post office is dirty and cannot be maintained adequately, they fired 5 charwomen this last year to fill 1 or 2 supergrade posi-

tions. Is it not possible that we will ultimately have all generals and nobody to clean floors by the time this is concluded?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That situation exists to a certain extent all over. I have similar trouble. They say to me, "Who are you recommending for a rural carrier or who are you recommending for this $3,000 post office job which they import somebody to take because nobody in the community wants it?" Then I make a recommendation and then I learn that somebody in the Department has control of the job, anyway, and all I have to do is to get the file and register the complaints that flood me after the appointment is made. I am not too happy about it. It would be helpful to me personally and aid me in doing my job if I had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to call attention to a provision in this bill on page 22 which is legislation on an appropriation bill. I realize this matter has been discussed to some extent, but I am here to protect, if I may, the rights and prerogatives of a legislative committee that is being circumvented by reason of a rule granted on this appropriation bill.

I agree the Rules Committee generally renders a great service. I know the members of the Appropriation Committee have worked diligently in their efforts to bring proper legislation to the floor dealing with appropriations for the agencies included in this measure. I do not say that the persons whose salaries would be increased because of this legislation may or may not be entitled to these increases. I do say that this is not the proper way to handle the situation.

There is not a thing in the hearings here with respect to these supergrades you are asking for that I know of. I would be glad to have the chairman point it out if there is. The chairman of the subcommittee is a great man, a great public servant, but it seems to me that the thing ought to be justified in the regular way.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from New York. I want to pay tribute to him, because he has kept these appropriations down.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say to the gentleman that these are not ideas that arose in the Committee on Appropriations. The language contained in the bill with regard to this subject was suggested by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice. The language I read awhile ago in regard to tort claims originated in the Department of State. The language in regard to the unvouchered funds for use of the Attorney General in Alaska arose in the Attorney General's Office. The committee was asked to write in a number of things, and I will give you an example of one. It was due as the result of a recent decision, a case lost by the Attorney General before the Indian Claims Commission under which we might very well have to buy the United States back from the Indians. The result of the decision says the Attorney General, may cost the taxpayers of the United States as much as $5 billion in Indian claims. We were presented with and asked to insert certain legislative language in the bill. The committee said, "No. This is a matter for the proper legislative committee." And we did not insert the rider. We were asked for any number of other items of legislation.

Now, in regard to the 3 inconsequential increases in grade, the gentleman well knows that if this matter of these 3 men's salaries is not now straightened out, it is not going to be done in this Congress because the gentleman's committee is not going to do anything about it. Let me conclude by saying that the gentleman appeared before the Committee on Rules only yesterday and objected to this rule, but the Rules Committee saw fit to grant it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I want to pay tribute to the very distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for standing here and telling us that they could not put those things in this bill. As I understand your statement, you resisted those various agencies and said, "No, we are not going to put that in the appropriation bill; it does not belong there," and I compliment you for it all the way down the line. But, here you come to this one point and you give in. You said on this one, "We will give in and put it in."

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman finds fault with us for a little matter of $3,600 increase in salaries of these men. Is that not true?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Just one thing. Tell us this. The committee has recently reported a bill that would take care of the situation described provided, of course, the jobs justify the salaries included in this bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield further?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the able gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman, with his years of experience in this House—and parenthetically, may I say that I have always respected him and we have always been good friends——

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is true. I also respect the distinguished gentleman from New York, one of the hard working and diligent Members of this House.

Mr. ROONEY. With his years of experience, the gentleman well knows that if the House does not insert this provision, when the bill goes over to the other body, the other body will put this language in the bill.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I understand what he means. But that does not justify our doing it. Whatever the other body would do is something else. Let us stand up on our own hind legs and take care of our own business, so far as we can. We cannot do things just to excuse the other body for what it may do, because if we did that, we would be here all day. I still think the committee was wrong by including legislation in an appropriation bill.

I do want to compliment the gentleman for the manner in which he has dealt with a number of the appropriation requests. He has seen fit to approve reductions where it would have been more popular to have increased them. I know he has a difficult task. I think, however, there are a number of places where there should be further reductions, but the thing to which I direct attention now is that we should not include legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York, chairman of the subcommittee, has twice made observations in the course of colloquy under the rule on a subject on which I should like to touch upon while we are on the rule, so that it will appear in the same area of the RECORD. He has remarked about the allegedly excessive cuts in the Department of State budget in 1953. I merely want to point out for the RECORD at this time, because I am sure we will have occasion to debate it later, that 1953, if anyone has forgotten it, marked the transition from an administration that had been in power for 20 years and through 2 wars, to a brandnew administration. The brandnew administration certainly was entitled by any standard, to have a new look at the existing agencies of Government, and that new look necessarily entailed some reductions of force so a fresh start could be made.

The cut in appropriations in the fiscal year 1953 resulted in and was part of a much-needed new look in Government operations in general and operations overseas in particular. The reductions in the appropriations to the Department of State led to a streamlining in the administration and a basic look at the machinery with which we conduct our foreign affairs. This was important and useful and from this the Department has established a new, strong basis from which it is now essential to expand.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10721, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I should like to express my grateful appreciation, as the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, to all my colleagues on that subcommittee.

I am indeed appreciative of the great help and courtesy extended to me by the very distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the very distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the very distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the ranking minority Member, my good friend, and fellow New Yorker, the very distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the very distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], and the likewise very distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER]. I very much appreciate the courtesy and cooperation extended me by every one of them.

I would remiss if I did not express my thanks for his great help to the executive secretary of this committee, Mr. Jay B. Howe. Mr. Howe came to the Committee on Appropriations just a year before I first became chairman of this subcommittee. That was in the year 1949. Ever since then Mr. Howe, and I am sure I bespeak the thoughts of every member of the Committee on Appropriations, has been a trusted, valued, and competent public servant and of invaluable aid to all the members of the Committee on Appropriations, regardless of which side of the aisle happened to be in the majority at the time.

As I pointed out a while ago during the course of the debate on the rule waiving points of order against this bill, the total requests for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Judiciary, the United States Information Agency, and Refugee Relief, amounted to $598,169,820. The committee saw fit to cut these appropriation estimates submitted by President Eisenhower to the extent of $56,802,448. In doing so, the committee allowed the amount of $46,794,137 above the current level; $24,258,042 of this money is with regard to the Department of State. The Department of State came to the committee and said:

> We need a substantial buildup in employees at our Foreign Service posts. We need to increase the number in the Foreign Service. We need to increase the local employees abroad at our embassies and consulates.

The committee, and I am not now speaking for my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] because he expressed on the floor here a while ago an opinion to the contrary—the committee, having in mind that there was too drastic a cut in 1953 which at that time practically decimated the Foreign Service, agreed in part with the request of the Department of State this year. I have been connected with appropriations for the Department of State for almost the past dozen years and I have always been critical of the Department of State and the Foreign Service when I thought I should have been critical. On the other hand, I am one who has always thought that we must have a strong Foreign Service and the proper and best representation we can get abroad. With that in mind, your committee saw fit to increase the State Department to the extent of $24,258,042.

As to the Department of Justice, the increase allowed was in the amount of $4,893,000. Included in this bill is an appropriation pursuant to a request in the amount of $4,265,000 for the anti-trust division. This amount is $801,000 over the amount appropriated for this division in the current fiscal year, and will provide for the continuation on a full year basis of the additional personnel which had been approved in the second supplemental appropriation act of 1956. I might say that in allowing this full amount of the budget estimate, the committee expects that the Department will commence a vigorous program of enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

The Judiciary request for the coming fiscal year is in the amount of $37,582,535. There was not much that could be cut with regard to this request—the amount allowed is $2,186,900 below the amount requested, which would be an increase of $1,479,725 above the amount allowed for the current fiscal year.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Solely to keep the record straight because I think both of us have used the wrong year—the year in which you allege excessive cuts were made was fiscal 1954.

Mr. ROONEY. No; I was speaking of calendar 1953. The gentleman knows when the cuts were made. President Eisenhower had only been in office a few months when with his great wisdom and the wisdom of his Secretary of State, he cut the Foreign Service to the bone.

Mr. COUDERT. But the fact remains nevertheless that the term fiscal 1953, I think, was used when we really mean calendar 1953 and fiscal 1954. I am not engaging in a discussion at this point with the gentleman, but I merely want the record to show that.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman and I understand each other—we know when the too-drastic cut was made.

With regard to the Federal judiciary, I regret that I again must discuss a subject which so annoyed the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] when we discussed this bill under general debate a year ago; to wit, the subject of bankruptcies. I made certain claims at that time that the number of bankruptcies were greatly increasing throughout the United States. I pointed out that those bankruptcies were bankruptcies which affected small people, and some exceptions were made to my remarks.

Well, let us see if we have the record straight at this time.

On the 8th of March last I wrote the following letter to the Chief of Bankruptcy, Administrative Office of United States Courts, Mr. Covey:

> DEAR MR. COVEY: On yesterday I came across the following statement:
>
> "According to Dun & Bradstreet figures, the rate of business failures during 1954—42 per 10,000—was 63 percent higher than the average for the postwar years 1946–53. Reports for the first 7 months of 1955 indicate that the number of failures last year, despite all the prosperity, will not differ much from the 1954 total. The number for 7 months was 6,487. Since the average liability of these failures was $40,000, it's a safe conclusion that most of the bankruptcies were small businesses."
>
> I would appreciate your advice as to whether the above is correct.
>
> With cordial regards, I am,
>
> Sincerely.

Under date of the 15th of March I received a letter in reply from the Chief of Bankruptcy, Mr. Covey, in which he says:

> ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS,
> *Washington, D. C., March 15, 1956.*
>
> DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROONEY: This letter is in response to your letter of March 8, 1956, wherein you quote a statement relating to Dun & Bradstreet's figures on the rate of business failures during 1954 and 1955, and making certain comparisons with the period from 1946 to 1953. You ask whether they are correct. I believe they are substantially so, although there are a number of differences in the manner in which Dun & Bradstreet's statistics on this subject are compiled as compared with ours.
>
> First of all, their statistics are compiled on a calendar year basis while ours are on a fiscal year basis. This should not make too much difference over a long period but it might make some for a single year.
>
> Second, Dun & Bradstreet compile only "business failures" as I understand it, whereas we compile statistics on all bankruptcy cases including "employees" and "others not in business."
>
> Third, they cover all types of business failures which would include common law, statutory and contract assignments for the benefit of creditors, out of court settlements, extensions and compositions, State and Federal court receiverships not under the Bankruptcy Act and bankruptcy cases including ordinary bankruptcy, arrangement and reorganization proceedings under the so-called relief chapters of the Bankruptcy Act. Our statistics deal only with cases that are administered under the Bankruptcy Act.
>
> Fourth, their data on the amount of liabilities involved are compiled as of the date a business goes into some sort of liquidation or administration, whereas our statistics show the actual amount realized and the amount of liabilities filed and allowed in the proceeding. In other words, their statistics as to liabilities are compiled as of the date a case is filed whereas ours are compiled after a case is fully administered and closed.
>
> Furthermore our data on ordinary bankruptcy cases as distinguished from cases under the relief chapters of the Bankruptcy Act is broken down into three categories, namely, asset cases, nominal asset cases and no-asset cases. These are defined for purposes of our statistics as follows:
>
> 1. An asset case is an ordinary bankruptcy proceeding (as distinguished from a proceeding under one of the relief chapters of the Bankruptcy Act) in which there was some

distribution to some class of creditors over and above exemptions and costs of administration.

2. A nominal asset case is an ordinary bankruptcy proceeding in which there were some assets coming into the estate above exemptions but these were all consumed in payment of costs of administration.

3. A no-asset case is an ordinary bankruptcy proceeding in which there were no assets coming into the estate above exemptions.

With regard to the statement quoted in your letter to the effect that the rate of business failures during 1954 was 63 percent higher than the average for the postwar years 1946 to 1953, our statistics indicate that this is substantially correct. I attach as exhibit A, a compilation taken from table III of our annual statistics for the years mentioned. It shows that in 1954, cases filed by merchants, manufacturers, and others in business, was 57.6 percent greater than the average number of such cases from 1946 to 1953. Also in 1955, the number of such cases filed was 60.8 percent greater than the average from 1946 to 1953. It seems to me our statistics in this regard support one another.

I also attach for your information the following exhibits with comments:

Exhibit B, number of bankruptcy cases filed by types of business in the fiscal years 1940 through 1955: From it you will observe that we show only merchants, manufacturers, and others in business.

Exhibit C, total assets realized and liabilities filed and allowed in asset cases closed in 1954 and 1955: These are the only figures we have available showing the amount of liabilities involved in asset cases. They relate to all asset cases without regard as to whether the bankrupts were or were not engaged in businses.

Recently we have made a special study of the asset cases closed in 1954 and 1955, breaking them down into 12 groups with actual assets ranging from $500 and under to cases with actual assets over $50,000 each. The two lowest groups contain cases with assets of $500 and under and with assets from $501 to $1,000 each. It is believed that the great majority of the cases in the two lowest groups include many bankrupts not in business (employees) as distinguished from those in business. The following compilations relate to the two lowest groups:

*Asset cases closed in the years indicated*

| Size of estates | Number of cases | Total realization | Average realization per case |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1954* | | | |
| $500 and under | 1,686 | $363,297 | $215 |
| $501 to $1,000 | 702 | 519,340 | 740 |
| *1955* | | | |
| $500 and under | 2,293 | 469,158 | 205 |
| $501 to $1,000 | 847 | 629,282 | 743 |

The following compilations relate to the next 9 groups (groups 3 to 11 both inclusive). It is believed that most of these would involve small business.

*Asset cases closed in the years indicated*

| Size of estates | Number of cases | Total realization | Average realization per case |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1954* | | | |
| $1,001 to $2,000 | 706 | $1,031,357 | $1,461 |
| $2,001 to $3,000 | 407 | 999,873 | 2,457 |
| $3,001 to $4,000 | 276 | 956,136 | 3,464 |
| $4,001 to $5,000 | 204 | 907,798 | 4,450 |
| $5,001 to $7,000 | 231 | 1,371,759 | 5,938 |
| $7,001 to $10,000 | 221 | 1,850,648 | 8,374 |
| $10,001 to $15,000 | 213 | 2,599,223 | 12,203 |
| $15,001 to $25,000 | 173 | 3,320,525 | 19,194 |
| $25,001 to $50,000 | 131 | 4,477,869 | 34,182 |
| Total | 2,562 | 17,215,188 | 6,719 |
| *1955* | | | |
| $1,001 to $2,000 | 865 | 1,254,667 | 1,450 |
| $2,001 to $3,000 | 478 | 1,178,279 | 2,465 |
| $3,001 to $4,000 | 325 | 1,129,986 | 3,477 |
| $4,001 to $5,000 | 234 | 1,144,819 | 4,465 |
| $5,001 to $7,000 | 310 | 1,876,450 | 5,901 |
| $7,001 to $10,000 | 250 | 2,080,933 | 8,324 |

*Asset cases closed in the years indicated*—Continued

| Size of estates | Number of cases | Total realization | Average realization per case |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1955* | | | |
| $10,001 to $15,000 | $229 | $2,781,393 | 12,146 |
| $15,001 to $25,000 | 203 | 3,915,457 | 19,288 |
| $25,001 to $50,000 | 154 | 5,348,584 | 34,731 |
| Total | 3,048 | 20,710,568 | 6,794 |

The following compilation relates to group 12 which it is believed would include cases that could be classified as large businesses:

*Asset cases closed in the years indicated*

| Size of estates | Number of cases | Total realization | Average realization per case |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1954* | | | |
| $50,000 and over | 112 | $16,225,921 | $144,874 |
| *1955* | | | |
| $50,000 and over | 124 | 16,671,816 | 134,450 |

Assuming groups 3 to 12, inclusive, would consist almost entirely of business failures, and assuming groups 3 to 11 represent small-business failures, the percentage of the total number of failures involved would be—

Small business, approximately 96 percent.
Large business, approximately 4 percent.

I trust this will give you the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN L. COVEY,
*Chief of Bankruptcy.*

EXHIBIT A

Number of bankruptcy cases filed, by occupation of the bankrupt, in the years indicated:

| Fiscal year | Merchants | Manufacturers | Others in business | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946 | 236 | 201 | 821 | 1,258 |
| 1947 | 631 | 596 | 1,416 | 2,643 |
| 1948 | 1,338 | 808 | 2,546 | 4,692 |
| 1949 | 1,969 | 853 | 3,664 | 6,486 |
| 1950 | 2,565 | 803 | 4,568 | 7,936 |
| 1951 | 2,360 | 522 | 4,173 | 7,055 |
| 1952 | 2,319 | 532 | 3,358 | 6,209 |
| 1953 | 2,402 | 518 | 3,498 | 6,418 |
| Total | 13,820 | 4,833 | 24,044 | 42,697 |
| Average | 1,728 | 604 | 3,005 | 5,337 |
| 1954 | 3,191 | 745 | 4,476 | 8,412 |
| 1955 | 3,317 | 750 | 4,515 | 8,582 |
| Total | 6,508 | 1,495 | 8,991 | 16,994 |
| Average | 3,254 | 747 | 4,495 | 8,497 |
| Percent increase in 1954 over average from 1946 to 1953, both inclusive | 84.66 | 23.34 | 48.95 | 57.61 |
| Percent increase in 1955 over average from 1946 to 1953, both inclusive | 91.95 | 24.17 | 50.24 | 60.80 |
| Percent of average increase in 1954 and 1955 over average from 1946 to 1953, both inclusive | 88.31 | 23.67 | 49.58 | 59.2 |

EXHIBIT B

*Number of bankruptcy cases filed by types of business in the fiscal years 1940 through 1955*

| Fiscal year | Farmer | Employee | Professional | Others not in business | Merchants | Manufacturer | Others in business | Total | National population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 2,678 | 36,846 | 801 | 2,230 | 4,651 | 92 | 4,194 | [1] 52,577 | 132,122,000 |
| Percent of total | 5.1 | 70.4 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | |
| 1941 | 2,367 | 42,348 | 744 | 2,365 | 4,278 | 766 | 3,464 | 56,332 | 133,402,000 |
| Percent of total | 4.2 | 75.2 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 100.0 | |
| 1942 | 2,048 | 40,180 | 581 | 2,071 | 3,386 | 507 | 3,336 | 52,109 | 134,860,000 |
| Percent of total | 3.9 | 77.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 | |
| 1943 | 1,151 | 27,020 | 395 | 1,762 | 1,775 | 286 | 2,322 | 34,711 | 136,739,000 |
| Percent of total | 3.3 | 77.8 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 100.0 | |
| 1944 | 512 | 15,460 | 211 | 1,292 | 554 | 181 | 1,323 | 19,533 | 138,397,000 |
| Percent of total | 2.6 | 79.1 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 100.0 | |
| 1945 | 305 | 10,010 | 152 | 1,041 | 287 | 153 | 914 | 12,862 | 139,928,000 |
| Percent of total | 2.4 | 77.8 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | |
| 1946 | 260 | 7,618 | 112 | 948 | 236 | 201 | 821 | 10,196 | 141,389,000 |
| Percent of total | 2.6 | 74.7 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | |

Footnotes at end of table.

*Number of bankruptcy cases filed by types of business in the fiscal years 1940 through 1955*—Continued

| Fiscal year | Farmer | Employee | Professional | Others not in business | Merchants | Manufacturer | Others in business | Total | National population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 183 | 9,396 | 111 | 838 | 631 | 596 | 1,415 | 13,170 | 144,126,000 |
| Percent of total | 1.4 | 71.3 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 100.0 | |
| 1948 | 167 | 12,546 | 114 | 991 | 1,338 | 808 | 2,546 | 18,510 | 146,631,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.9 | 67.8 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 13.8 | 100.0 | |
| 1949 | 232 | 17,772 | 159 | 1,372 | 1,969 | 853 | 3,664 | 26,021 | 149,188,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.9 | 68.3 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 | |
| 1950 | 290 | 22,933 | 126 | 2,107 | 2,565 | 803 | 4,568 | 33,392 | 151,677,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.9 | 68.7 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 100.0 | |
| 1951 | 205 | 25,984 | 127 | 1,822 | 2,360 | 522 | 4,173 | 35,193 | 154,360,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.6 | 73.8 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | |
| 1952 | 196 | 26,527 | 137 | 1,804 | 2,319 | 532 | 3,358 | 34,873 | 156,981,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.6 | 76.1 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 9.6 | 100.0 | |
| 1953 | 214 | 31,253 | 140 | 2,062 | 2,402 | 518 | 3,498 | 40,087 | 159,696,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.5 | 78.0 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 100.0 | |
| 1954 | 322 | 40,889 | 154 | 3,359 | 3,191 | 745 | 4,476 | 53,136 | 162,409,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.6 | 77.0 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 100.0 | |
| 1955 | 386 | 46,163 | 217 | 4,056 | 3,317 | 750 | 4,515 | 59,404 | 165,248,000 |
| Percent of total | 0.6 | 77.7 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | |

[1] This figure includes 256 amended petitions and adjudications for which occupation is not shown. The percent figures for 1940 are based on 52,321 cases which excludes these 256 amended petitions.

EXHIBIT C

Total assets realized and liabilities filed and allowed in asset cases closed in 1954 and 1955:

| | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 5,062 | 6,320 |
| Total realization | $34,623,745 | $38,380,830 |
| Average realization | $6,839.93 | $6,072.92 |
| Total liabilities filed and allowed | $125,370,233 | $156,601,254 |
| Average liabilities filed and allowed | $24,767 | $24,779 |

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. I am very happy that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has given us some very illuminating facts about business failures.

It seems that most of these failures pertain to small-business units. While we had this avalanche of business failures, I find that most of the Government procurement is directed to the large corporations; and I am told that 100 big corporations got 62.6 percent of the procurement totaling $123 billion in the last 5 years.

The share of the 100 corporations, with General Motors Corp. holding the first place, was $77,167,400,000 for the period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955.

Does not the gentleman feel that if some of this procurement were directed to some of these smaller corporations we might have had a different result, one other than the horrendous factors the gentleman adverted to?

Mr. ROONEY. I most certainly agree. The gentleman well knows that every effort made by this administration since it took office has been directed to making big business bigger and has done nothing, in my estimation, to help the small-business man. The fact that 96 percent of business failures were small business indicates that.

Now, let us refer to the Department of State.

We used to hear about homosexuals in the State Department; we used to read about it in the press. How many homosexuals do you think they found during the past year and this after this administration has been in office for 3 years? How many homosexuals do you think they found in the State Department during the past year? I refer you to page 352 of the testimony and the following colloquy:

Mr. ROONEY. How many morals cases have you had in the Department in the past year?

Mr. FLINN. We have had 42 individuals who have designed in lieu of charges after admission. We have had 15 individuals who resigned after being confronted with the nature of the investigations, but before final processing of their cases.

Mr. ROONEY. That includes women as well as the men?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. ROONEY. These 57 cases were alleged homosexuals?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

A few years back if they had found 57 foul balls in the Department of State it would have made the front pages. But the press has had this story for a month or two now and I have not seen any mention anywhere, that they had 57 homosexuals in the Department.

Now, let us see how good the Department of Justice has done with regard to all the espionage cases and treason cases they have been talking about in the press for so long.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not just now. When I have finished I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman, I assure him.

Let us see what the situation is with regard to espionage cases. Four hundred and eighty-one cases were turned over to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice under Attorney General Brownell. How many indictments do you think were obtained in these 481 cases? Two. How many convictions? Two. And were not these cases instituted back in the other administration? How many espionage cases did they close and find nothing in? Four hundred and thirteen.

Now they have almost as good a record as that in the number of sabotage cases. They claim they had 411 sabotage cases. How many pending? None. How many closed? Four hundred and eleven. How many indictments? None. How many convictions? None.

Treason cases: 273. They claim these are pending, but no convictions appear in their statistics. This will be found on page 115 of the hearings with regard to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot about Communists in Government. There has been a very peculiar situation uncovered in connection with certain funds appropriated to the President. In the supplemental appropriation bill for the current fiscal year there was appropriated directly to President Eisenhower the sum of $5 million, an emergency fund in connection with cultural affairs and international fairs. That fund was used to send a certain symphony orchestra to the Orient at a cost of $267,000. This symphony orchestra was away, as I recall it, for about 5 or 6 weeks at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars. According to the latest figures received from the Department of State there were 103 people in this orchestral contingent sent to the Orient. It now develops that of those who went to the Orient 1 out of 10 of them have been characterized by responsible law enforcement officials of the Government as either present or former members of the Communist Party. This discovery came about when certain decent American members of the aggregation reported that when the orchestra people were in Okinawa and were told that in so many minutes an American bombing plane could be over Soviet Russian territory great consternation was expressed by several members. It was said that we Americans were barbarians and always thought of war. When this same aggregation went to Hiroshima in Japan, there was a discussion amongst certain of them, in not too quiet tones, about what butchers we Americans were to have ever dropped the atom bomb on Japan.

So when they returned home some of these decent American citizens had something to say about it. Information came to this committee, which was turned over to the Office of Security of the State Department and to the FBI. The FBI made an investigation. Now, the background of these 10 people is not a background supplied by their fellow musicians. This is not background reported as hearsay from somebody on the outside. This is the background of these

people as given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and if you will bear with me a minute I will see if I can find the details as to the first of these foul balls.

Let us see about the background of the first member of this aggregation. The FBI says, not what any fellow musician said, not what I say, or what anyone else says:

Information has been reported by an informant of known reliability—

An informant of whom? Of the FBI. Who decides reliability? The FBI—

that in 1943 he was a member of the Communist Party. A similar reliable source said in 1944 that he held Communist Political Association Membership Book No. such-and-such.

The number of the book was reported by the FBI. He held that book, which had that number, on September 30, 1944.

Another informant of known reliability to the FBI said that he was a Communist in 1946, and an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that this particular gentleman was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge No. 607, in 1952, and had been a member for the past 5 years. It was further reported by the FBI that he was observed in 1952 on certain premises alleged as a secret training school of Communist Party members.

Now let us see about the next gentleman. According to a source that furnished the FBI reliable information in the past, this gentleman was transferred from the New York City Communist Party to the Communist Party of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1942; that in 1942 he sold an automobile to Earl Browder. It was further alleged in the FBI report, reliably, that he was also registered in the Workers School in 1943. That school is now the Jefferson School of Social Science and has been cited by the Attorney General. From a source of unknown reliability it was learned that this individual had been a soloist for the record Rondo, issued by the Young Peoples Records. This organization, Young Peoples Records, was cited as a Communist front, which has been advertised by Communist bookstores and had been cited in the 1948 report from the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

Now, then, let us see another one of these people. In 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1945 this individual and his wife signed nominating petitions for Communist Party candidates for the New York State elections. A list of the members of the 11th Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Manhattan, submitted by a confidential informant of the FBI in the early part of 1944, contained the names of this man and his wife.

Now, I do not have time to read all this testimony. I am going to insert all the pages in regard thereto at this point in the RECORD:

WEDNESDAY, *March 14, 1956.*

EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Witnesses: Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration; I. W. Carpenter, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Controller; Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs; Robinson McIlvaine, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; Edward C. Crouch, Acting Budget Officer; Dennis A. Flinn, Director, Office of Security; Russell Riley, Director, Educational Exchange Program; Douglas N. Batson, Bureau of Public Affairs.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. McIlvaine, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, is one of your duties to handle the program under the appropriation entitled "Funds appropriated to the President" in connection with the sending of cultural and trade-fair groups and other such people to foreign countries?

Mr. MCILVAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And last summer did you send an organization known as the Symphony of the Air to the Orient?

Mr. MCILVAINE. I believe it was last summer.

Mr. BATSON. Last summer, yes.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the date?

Mr. BATSON. May and June 1955.

Mr. ROONEY. This past May and June?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And where did they go?

Mr. MCILVAINE. They went to Japan, to the Philippines—is it all right if I ask Mr. Batson to supplement my answer?

Mr. ROONEY. Certainly.

Mr. BATSON. Korea, Okinawa, Thailand, Formosa, and Ceylon.

Mr. ROONEY. That is seven countries, I believe, you have given us.

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir, but I would add Malaya.

Mr. ROONEY. How many people did you send?

Mr. BATSON. There were 101.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of them?

Mr. BATSON. I have a list of them here, yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. May I see the list?

Mr. BATSON. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. They were approximately 2 months in these foreign countries?

Mr. BATSON. About 6 weeks.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the cost to the taxpayers?

Mr. BATSON. $267,005.09.

Mr. ROONEY. How many performances did they give?

Mr. BATSON. I do not have the record of that with me; I do not know exactly.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you insert that information at this point in the record?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir. There were 35.

Mr. ROONEY. Before you sent these people, Mr. McIlvaine, at a cost of $267,000 to the taxpayers, did you have their names checked for security?

Mr. MCILVAINE. Yes, we did.

Mr. ROONEY. Who did you have check them?

Mr. MCILVAINE. We had the management and the conductors checked by the Department's Security Office.

Mr. ROONEY. I think from here on, we should use numbers in referring to them.

You have now given us 4 names which we have designated 1, 2, 3, and 4. Did you check anyone else of this group for security, beyond numbers 1 through 4, just mentioned?

Mr. MCILVAINE. No, Mr. Chairman, we did not.

Mr. ROONEY. By that do you mean there was not even a check made of the name files of the FBI and the Un-American Activities Committee of the House, or anywhere else as to all other than the four mentioned?

Mr. MCILVAINE. That is correct. I would like to be able to elaborate on that, if I may.

Mr. ROONEY. You may go right ahead.

Mr. MCILVAINE. Well, as you know, the responsibility for operating this program is in the State Department. I want to clear up, right away, that it is a separate one from the regular exchange program.

Mr. ROONEY. But it is handled by the exchange program?

Mr. MCILVAINE. It was handled by 1 branch, 4 or 5 people in 1 branch of the exchange program.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; and it worked under the director of the exchange program?

Mr. MCILVAINE. That is right. But they report directly to the Interagency Committee of which I am chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. And is the United States Information Agency also in this program?

Mr. MCILVAINE. They are represented on this Interagency Committee, that is right. However, we have not appeared before this committee yet, this year, for our funds, although Mr. Riley and I have testified before you previously on the regular exchange request.

Mr. ROONEY. But you did get funds from the Congress last year including the $267,000, which was used to send this aggregation to the Orient?

Mr. MCILVAINE. That is correct. Now in setting up this program, I just want to point out, that we never had any experience in this kind of operation before. Therefore, we had to make our plans as intelligently as we could on the basis of our experience. As you already know, every recipient of a United States grant for travel or study abroad under the Smith-Mundt and Fullbright programs is subject first to a name check, even though such grantees are not Government employees, nor are they entitled to have access to classified information.

In formulating our operating plans for this program we are guided by the same criteria. The chief aim of this program is to demonstrate United States capabilities in the arts of music, drama, dance, and sports, and of course, an important byproduct of this program is the impact of the performers themselves for good will in their off hours. So naturally we determined that every effort must be made to insure that performers or groups be of the top artistic quality, and insofar as it could be determined, good representatives of the United States as well.

Mr. ROONEY. And by that do you mean dependable Americans without Communist connections?

Mr. MCILVAINE. That is correct. The first of these two criteria was relatively easy to handle, that is the artistic excellence. The American National Theater and Academy of New York, a nonprofit organization, which was chartered by Congress, and which has a very fine reputation, became our technical agent for making the technical arrangements, and in the selection of people from the artistic point of view. They have enlisted the help of prominent citizens, who are expert in the fields of music, dance, and so on to see that they have the artistic qualifications, and this procedure has worked very well. I can report to you that none of the groups that have gone abroad under this program have been anything but an artistic success.

Mr. ROONEY. In this group that you sent to the Orient, known as the Symphony of the Air, were they all dependable Americans without Communist connections?

Mr. MCILVAINE. I am not saying that; no, sir. However, the Symphony of the Air was a great success, from the point of view of everything that we have heard of it.

Now the second criteria, in which you are interested, and in which I am interested, that all participants be good representatives of the United States, is much less susceptible to precise determination, clearly participants should not be persons who are Communists, or who might otherwise act against the interest of the United States. That includes various types, people who have nothing to do with communism, but who would be just plain poor representatives of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. How about Communist sympathizers?

Mr. McILVAINE. That could include those too.

Mr. ROONEY. It should, should it not?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes. Making a determination in the case of an individual is a very difficult thing. It is relatively easy with respect to stars and top performers, because they are frequently well known by reputation and otherwise. And, of course, as you already know, we do submit their names for a name check.

The problem becomes much more difficult when you are dealing with a large group that operates as a team. Now a symphony is a good example of this. We are dealing with their reputation as an entity; and the top ones have international reputations as orchestras, because of the conductors and managers, and so on, who have been able to produce a team that produces music. The spotlight does not often get down to the third violin player, or other routine performers. Nevertheless I think we do have to consider what kind of a person that third player of the violin is, and it is not very easy to determine. For example, we might get unverified information, concerning a hypothetical violin player, describing him as a left winger or that he belongs to a do-good organization that was infiltrated with Communists in the past.

Our security people tell me that you often will find quite a proportion of such people who have had such associations, in this field, and I believe that the people themselves admit that people in this area are somewhat naive about such political things as the Communist conspiracy. So we had to make an operating decision in this program. And our decision was that since the President and the Congress had determined that this program was in the national interest we must try to make it work. In doing so we recognized that we must take all practical precautions to insure the proper type of performers; that in the case of large groups it was impractical to scrutinize each individual performer and that, therefore, our trust must be put in the management and the principals with whom we consstantly stress the role that they and all their group play as unofficial ambassadors.

Thus, as a practical matter our assumption was if the hypothetical third violin player is a good one the overall effect of his participation in a great orchestra will far outweigh any mischief he might be able to do in the relatively few hours he is left alone on one of these tours.

Mr. ROONEY. Suppose it was said, as was written to me in a letter, that during the visit of the above-named band last year to the Orient, a good number of the members were spreading Red propaganda in the nations and islands they visited; would you then say that the third violinist's ability would outweigh the mischief he might be able to do?

Mr. McILVAINE. I would say that was bad; except for this one member that we know about, and I have no evidence that they did. However I agree that it certainly would be bad if they did. On the other hand we have had very, very heavy evidence that the overall impact of the tour was highly successful.

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps the music was better than the third violin player?

Mr. McILVAINE. Undoubtedly it was. Most of the reports we have had in have specifically mentioned the favorable impression made by the individual performers.

I am not so naive as to believe, or to state to you that in no instance did a single American performer make a fool of himself in any of these countries, or for that matter did not talk against the interest of the United States. But I do believe that the evidence in our files show that the overall impact of this program far outweighed any possible bad effect that was given by any individual.

Now let us go into the details of this particular orchestra. This tour was organized over a year ago, and we used the Symphony of the Air, first of all because it has a reputation of being among the top in the country, and second because at the time it was thought best to send it, a number of the city name orchestras could not go; and in accordance with the policy we had adopted, we checked the president of the orchestra and the two conductors. All of them appeared to be——

Mr. ROONEY. And the booker; don't forget him.

Mr. McILVANE. I included him.

Mr. ROONEY. But you just said the president and the two conductors.

Mr. McILVANE. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. But you said you checked 4 people, not just 3 of them.

Mr. McILVANE. Four people, yes. At the very beginning, there was trouble getting the group organized. Unlike the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia, Boston, Indianapolis, and other symphonies, the Symphony of the Air has become a "free lance" organization, since Toscanini left and NBC ceased to sponsor it. It does not play a regular season. Many of the musicians hold other jobs on the side. Not all of them could or wanted to get away for such a long trip on such short notice. As a result quite a few substitutions were made, I am told.

One of the great Japanese newspapers put up a $74,000 guaranty for their appearance in Tokyo, and arrangements were made with the Defense Department for them to play for the troops in Okinawa, Korea, and Japan; and other arrangements were made for them to play throughout the Orient. The tour was not without its problems. We were really pioneering. This is the first time a symphony has ever gone to the Far East, and there were a great many problems involving such things as booking arrangements, transportation and so forth.

The report from Japan was extravagant, but typical of what we received from all the stops. It was described as the greatest cultural event that has happened in Japan since the opening of that country to the Western World.

Just last month the leading Philippine university cited the visit of the Symphony of the Air as the outstanding cultural event of the year, and presented Ambassador Ferguson with a citation to this effect for transmittal to the orchestra.

The Manila Chronicle which, by its own admission is generally critical of everything United States, had this to say:

"Once in a long time, America contrives to muster enough of her native genius to present to the rest of the world the best that she can give. When this happens, the bitterest critics of America and the American way of life restrain themselves * * * we wouldn't care if the State Department bombarded us with invasions by other symphony orchestras and with exhibitions of other American artists * * * this is the propaganda we would go out of our way to welcome. It is propaganda that will really sell the United States anywhere, be it Europe or Asia and should the United States Government adopt this propaganda as seriously and in as large a scale as it has adopted the program of military aid, all the evils with which America has been identified might be forgotten."

At one stage of the tour the orchestra was traveling in planes chartered from General Chennault's CAT airline. So pleased were the members of the orchestra with the friendly and efficient manner the pilots and crew handled the operation that they took up a collection for them. The pilots said they could not accept such a gift but would turn it over to the Formosa Symphony which was having a difficult time.

A recent letter from Taipei informs that this contribution has given the Formosa Symphony a new lease on life and that they look on the Symphony of the Air as their cultural godparents.

The comments from the other places were in the same vein. Everywhere they went tribute was paid to the excellence of the performance and the impressions of the performers as individuals.

On the basis of their record we considered the Symphony of the Air for another tour next year, but something happened.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you not consider them for a tour this year?

Mr. McILVAINE. It was this calendar year; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. In the time already past?

Mr. McILVAINE. No; the consideration was for a tour next fall.

Mr. ROONEY. For 1956?

Mr. McILVAINE. 1956; yes, sir. Now something happened to this orchestra on its return. The management that we have mentioned moved out, and there were elections and new management came in. Soon thereafter we began to hear reports of dissention, and when we made our routine check on the new management it was clear that we did not have the kind of leadership that could be counted on to be good representatives abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. When did you make that routine check with respect to management?

Mr. McILVAINE. I am not sure of the date.

Mr. BATSON. In January.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you do in making the check; who made the check?

Mr. McILVAINE. We sent a memorandum over to the security officer and asked him for a check on the names.

Mr. ROONEY. It is my understanding that the security officer knew nothing about this until sometime about the 18th of January, when we took it up with him. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. McILVAINE. No; I do not. Maybe Mr. Flinn can tell you.

Mr. ROONEY. Wait a minute. Is that correct, Mr. Flinn, that you were handed certain information by me, on or about the 18th of January?

Mr. FLINN. That is right; the other requests were in process, when I received this information from you.

Mr. ROONEY. What request?

Mr. FLINN. The request from IES to check the new management; so that this thing happened simultaneously.

Mr. ROONEY. This is very strange. I have not heard that until this day, although we have discussed this situation to quite some extent. Do you have a copy of this request?

Mr. FLINN. I can get it.

Mr. McILVAINE. I think possibly Mr. Flinn personally did not know I had called for that.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a copy of that request here? We should like to see it.

Mr. McILVAINE. Very well.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you file it, please.

Mr. BATSON. We may have it in the files.

(The following information was subsequently supplied:)

"During first week of January 1956, 7 name checks were initiated incident to consideration of the orchestra for 1956 tour, including Nos. 22, 7, 16, 31, 6, and 2 unnumbered individuals."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Flinn, did he check all members of that orchestra?

Mr. FLINN. No, sir; only the names listed by request for him.

Mr. McILVAINE. The management, again, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you since checked all others in addition to the 30 names that the informant gave the FBI?

Mr. FLINN. That was handled by the FBI at that time.

Mr. ROONEY. There were 2 separate lists investigated; 2 separate investigations?

Mr. FLINN. No, sir. As a part of this investigation I submitted the entire list with a request that the FBI make a thorough check; investigate the allegations made against this orchestra as a whole, in addition to the names mentioned by the original informant.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a copy of that with you?

Mr. FLINN. A copy——

Mr. ROONEY. A copy of the report with regard to the entire aggregation.

Mr. FLINN. I have the report, yes; it came back, a copy covering the entire group.

Mr. ROONEY. And you have that here with you?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead, Mr. McIlvaine.

Mr. McILVAINE. Accordingly when we got this information which we have been discussing, which came almost simultaneously to your committee, we canceled the project. In doing so we had to be careful so as not to jeopardize the investment we already had in the Orient both in dollars and good will. Accordingly, we merely informed them that we were canceling the project and gave no reasons why we were doing so.

Mr. ROONEY. Who was the conductor of the orchestra at that time?

Mr. McILVAINE. There was no conductor as yet.

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. McIVAINE. This orchestra does not have a regular conductor; they get people to be guest conductors. I feel that——

Mr. ROONEY. Is No. 5 one of the conductors of this orchestra?

Mr. McILVAINE. He has been a guest at various times. At the present time he would not be on any of our programs.

Mr. ROONEY. Has he been associated with the orchestra within the past year?

Mr. McILVAINE. I believe he has, when it plays in the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well, Mr. McIlvaine, you may proceed.

Mr. McILVAINE. I felt very strongly that in canceling this project we had 2 problems; 1 is the impact of a hassle over this question abroad, after the orchestra was so successful. And for this reason, because I think all here are trying to do what is best for the country, I would hope that this particular phase of the discussion in this session would not be made public. I am raising this point——

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. McIlvaine, do you not think the public is entitled to know the type of people that make up an orchestra that goes abroad at a cost to the taxpayers of this country of a quarter million dollars?

Mr. McILVAINE. I do, sir, if we know exactly what we are saying about them. Off the record I would prefer——

Mr. ROONEY. No; stay on the record, please.

Mr. McILVAINE. I would agree with you, and I think it would be better if that phase of this could be handled separately from this program so that there would be no possibility of jeopardizing the undeniably good job they did and the good effect the orchestra had on the last trip.

Mr. ROONEY. Well don't associate me with that, though—because that is not my information at all. That does not reflect my thought on the subject at all.

Mr. McILVAINE. We have approached this whole program, as I hope you appreciate, in addition to opposing communism, to put on a program that is as constructive as possible in this particular stage of the world situation.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask you a question, Mr. McIlvaine?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Is not the very purpose of the program to combat and to contain communism abroad?

Mr. McILVAINE. The purpose of the program is to show the cultural development in the United States, and in that context to put the lie to Communist propaganda that all the interest we have in the United States is to——

Mr. ROONEY. Are we to understand that it is not the underlying reason for a program such as this, where some $5 million was appropriated to President Eisenhower for use in connection therewith, to combat and contain communism?

Mr. McILVAINE. It is to combat Communist propaganda, which is in itself to combat communism.

Mr. ROONEY. It was nice of you to stretch it that far. Go ahead.

Mr. McILVAINE. I believe very strongly that this kind of a program is in the national interest; in fact we can no longer afford not to take steps to show that we have in this country something besides a strong defense and some of the best gadgets for comfortable living. I wish I could be able to tell that we have been able to find a workable system whereby we could guarantee to you and the American people that no one could go abroad under this program about whom there is not some taint. If we tried to make such a guaranty we would be dishonest, because I do not believe we could deliver. We can and do assure you that we regard this matter with the utmost seriousness; we have since the very inception of the program. Yet we have always known that lacking the kind of criteria that exists for Government employment and access to classified information, risks are involved.

Now I have never been one to contend that any particular administrative program is perfect or not susceptible to change. As I have already indicated we have kept this one under constant scrutiny. As a result of this study I believe we have taken steps to lessen the kind of risks that are involved in such a program.

Specifically we have taken steps to get the same check on rank and file performers that we have been getting on the leaders. We are continuing to stress the importance of this phase of the program to impresarios and union leaders.

Despite these efforts I am sure that our headaches will continue. However, nothing worthwhile is easy to accomplish. We believe in this program and believe with you that the interest of our country should be foremost in every phase of its operation. That is our sole aim in this operation, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. McIlvaine, you are familiar with the fact, are you not, that I turned certain information over to the security officer of the State Department on or about the 18th of January; are you familiar with that fact?

Mr. McILVAINE. No; I am familiar with the fact that you did; I do not recall the date.

Mr. ROONEY. Are you familiar with the fact that thereafter the FBI made certain investigations?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Now, have you seen the results of that investigation?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. If you had had that investigation before you spent $267,000 of the taxpayers' money in sending this aggregation to the Orient, would you have permitted them to go?

Mr. McILVAINE. I would have first seen what possibilities there were to eliminate certain members of the orchestra and if that had not been possible I think probably I would not have let them go.

Mr. ROONEY. How many members of the orchestra?

Mr. McILVAINE. Well, Mr. Chairman, I just cannot say. This is in this great gray area I referred to in my earlier testimony, as to where you draw the line in these things; where people are a part of the overall effect and not involved in security of the United States, as such. I am not an expert on that kind of thing, but I do know how difficult it is to draw the line.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you not think that before they went you should have had their names checked with the FBI and the Un-American Activities Committee and other agencies, all the names of the persons in this program on whom you spent this $267,000?

Mr. ILVAINE. As I have already told you, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ROONEY. Please let me have, once in a while, a categorical answer.

Mr. McILVAINE. What was your question?

Mr. ROONEY. The question was: do you not think that before you sent any of them on whom a part of this $267,000 of the taxpayers' money was spent that you should have first checked at least their names with the FBI and the Un-American Activities Committee?

Mr. McILVAINE. We did not consider this practical up until now.

Mr. ROONEY. You have not answered my question, unless I misunderstand your answer. By that answer you mean you do not think you should have had the names checked before you sent them out at a cost of $267,000?

Mr. McILVAINE. Mr. Chairman, that was the procedure under which we were operating.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not asking what procedure you were following; I am asking you a very simple question. Before you spent $267,000 of the taxpayers' money and sent this group abroad last summer, do you not think that you should at least have had their names checked with the FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee?

Mr. McILVAINE. Well, yes.

Mr. ROONEY. To whom was this money appropriated that we are talking about here, this $267,000; to whom was it appropriated?

Mr. McILVAINE. That comes out of the President's emergency fund for participation in international affairs.

Mr. ROONEY. And is there coordination of this program between the USIA, the Department of State, and the exchange program with the White House?

Mr. McILVAINE. There is no direct contact with the White House. The Information Agency is assigned as the coordinator of the two arms of the program, one the trade fairs, and the other the cultural presentation program.

Mr. ROONEY. This was not money that was appropriated directly to the Department of State, was it?

Mr. McILVAINE. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it money that was appropriated to the United States Information Agency?

Mr. McILVAINE. It is my understanding—and I do not know exactly, but it is my understanding——

Mr. BATSON. The answer is "No."

Mr. ROONEY. These were moneys appropriated to the President for his emergency fund; is that right?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Now, do you have the report with regard to the people who were on this trip? Do you have such a report? Who has it?

Mr. McILVAINE. I would not have that.

Mr. FLINN. The report of the investigation?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. FLINN. I have that.

Mr. ROONEY. On or about the 18th of January 1956, were you in touch with me, Mr. Flinn?

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. At that time I told you that I had the name of a certain person in the city of New York which had been sent to me by a retired detective of the police department of that city?

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. And did I give you a copy of that letter?

Mr. FLINN. You gave me a copy of the portion of the letter without the signature of your correspondent.

Mr. ROONEY. But including the name and address and telephone number of the informant?

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. And what did you then do?

Mr. FLINN. I referred this—since the information contained in the letter appeared to come within the internal security jurisdiction of the FBI, I referred it to the FBI.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you then find?

Mr. FLINN. The FBI made the investigation and submitted the results to the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. And what did it report?

Mr. FLINN. They reported the interview with the original informant named in the letter to you, sir, and the results of the names-check of those persons he named including others in this orchestra who had gone on this Far East tour.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us stay with the original informant—the first person they interviewed.

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We will call him No. 6.

Mr. FLINN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. What did No. 6 say?

Mr. FLINN. He identified himself as associated with this orchestra in the past, and stated that since the last election of officers of the orchesra, when the leftists group took control, he has not played with the orchestra.

Mr. ROONEY. Excuse me a moment.

Mr. FLINN. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well, proceed. We were inquiring with reference to what No. 6 said.

Mr. FLINN. He attributed his lack of further employment with the orchestra to an incident that took place in 1955 when the arrangements were made for the trip to the Orient, which the orchestra made. He had made a comment to one of the members of the orchestra that some of the fellows were going to have difficulty——

Mr. ROONEY. He made the comment to No. 7; and who was No. 7?

Mr. FLINN. I do not have that—he is a members of the symphony.

Mr. ROONEY. The manager of the orchestra?

Mr. FLINN. Apparently that has certain information better than I have on this paper.

Mr. ROONEY. Are you looking at the report of February 15?

Mr. FLINN. No, I am looking at the raw material which I received, and I have identified the man there, but I did not identify him here, you see.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

Mr. FLINN. He said that he had made this comment to No. 7, that some of the fellows were going to have difficulty in making the tour because they would have difficulty in getting a passport.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he say, because of their background?

Mr. FLINN. Because of their background. No. 7 replied that if he continued to talk in this manner that he would never play with the orchestra again.

Since that statement No. 6 said that he was constantly watched by the "leftist," while in the Far East. He also described an incident which occurred while on the tour, where he was given a "trial," when he was charged by other members of the orchestra with using vile language in the presence of an Army officer's wife. This trial resulted in proof that No. 6 did not make these comments in front of—in the presence of ladies, and it seems as though—and I am interpolating now, that in some of the comments made by No. 6, there is a showing of spite. However, he did name approximately 30 people associated with the orchestra, which, he identified as the "leftist" group. He referred to certain other incidents which occurred in the Far East.

Mr. ROONEY. Before you get away from that, and concerning the vile language: What else did he say, if anything, with regard to that officer and his wife?

Mr. FLINN. He said that he was later invited by the officer and his wife to visit their home which apparently disproved the false charges made by the other member of the orchestra.

Mr. ROONEY. What objection is there to just reading this matter, to save time?

Mr. FLINN. I would prefer that this did not go in verbatim.

Mr. ROONEY. Was No. 6 asked to elaborate on his allegation that some of the Symphony of the Air members spread "red" propaganda while on the tour of the Orient?

Mr. FLINN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. What did he say?

Mr. FLINN. He stated that No.——

Mr. ROONEY. That is No. 8?

Mr. FLINN. I will leave out the designation, because that identifies him. That No. 8 had highly praised and agreed with the book which contained——

Mr. ROONEY. Was there a change in the officials so that it would not be possible to now tell exactly who was the chairman of the board.

Mr. FLINN. This was not the name of the chairman of the board.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well, proceed. What did he say?

Mr. FLINN. He said this, that No. 8 highly praised and agreed with a book which condemned the atom bombing of Hiroshima. Another example of propaganda given by the informant was that fact that number——

Mr. ROONEY. That is what number?

Mr. FLINN. No. 9, associated with the orchestra, constantly praised Russian music and stated that its culture was superior to ours. He added that while at Army installations in the Far East, the musicians with the orchestra took photographs. He admitted that he could not be specific as to the allegations of the Red propaganda, nor cite specific instances as to the spread of that propaganda. He did furnish, however, a list of 30 individuals suspected by him of being "leftists."

This informant was also not quite articulate when asked to define the term "leftist."

Mr. ROONEY. Did he not say that he believed there were certain people who were un-American?

Mr. FLINN. Un-American; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. What, if anything, did No. 6 say about No. 4?

Mr. FLINN. He stated that he suspected No. 4 of black-market activities while on this trip to Thailand, because the musicians were paid in local currency rather than in American dollars.

Mr. ROONEY. What else, if anything, did he point out?

Mr. FLINN. He pointed out also that No. 18, No. 32, and No. 11, although not members of the orchestra, were planning to be included in the 1956 tour. He described these individuals as violent Communists, and stated that the musicians union had identified them as such. He could not furnish first-hand information in so describing these individuals.

Mr. ROONEY. Was there a source interviewed who requested that his name be kept confidential?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was he interviewed?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was he in a position, or did he say he was in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of the Symphony of the Air?

Mr. FLINN. He said he was in a position.

Mr. ROONEY. What, if anything, did he say?

Mr. FLINN. He described the background of the orchestra; in fact, he was formerly associated with the National Broadcasting Co.—formerly known as the National Broadcasting Co. orchestra, and conducted by Arturo Toscanini.

Mr. ROONEY. How long had he been with that orchestra; did he say?

Mr. FLINN. He said that he had been with the orchestra for a good many years, and that he made this tour of the Far East under the auspices of the State Department, from April to July in 1955. He added that he knew no basis for the assertion that the orchestra was out to spread Red propaganda on the tour. He advised that he and No. 1 would not have permitted such use of the orchestra.

Do you want me to go into this internal struggle within the orchestra?

Mr. ROONEY. I think the safest and fairest thing is to have the whole thing right on the record. Does anybody disagree?

Mr. PRESTON. If we are going into it we had better do it thoroughly.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he name certain people, that is, this informant?

Mr. FLINN. Yes; he named certain people in the orchestra, and he described a rift that had existed internally in the orchestra for sometime in the past; an internal rift.

Mr. ROONEY. What, if anything, did he say about No. 6?

Mr. FLINN. He stated that, in his opinion, No. 6 talked too much, and added that No. 6 had been warned in the past to wait until he had the facts to support him before making a statement. He continued—that is, No. 6—to accuse some members of the orchestra of being Communists, and thereupon became the subject of controversy within the orchestra itself.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he say anything with reference to a scheduled tour of the orchestra?

Mr. FLINN. He added that the orchestra was scheduled for a tour—there was consideration in the State Department of a tour of Europe and the Near East during 1956.

Mr. ROONEY. In February 1956—did he say?

Mr. FLINN. In February 1956.

Mr. MCILVAINE. Mr. Chairman, that looks like what I stated was not accurate.

Mr. ROONEY. No; I am not trying to show that you were inaccurate; I am merely trying to show what this informant said at this point. What, if anything, was said to him——

Mr. FLINN. About tours?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. FLINN. He said the schedule had been deferred until October of 1956. And that it might be further postponed.

Mr. ROONEY. Did the FBI interview a party whom we shall call No. 36?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What did No. 36 say?

Mr. FLINN. He described his position in the orchestra during the tour made of the Far East.

Mr. ROONEY. When was he interviewed?

Mr. FLINN. He was interviewed in January 1956.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he say he had no special information?

Mr. FLINN. He said that he had on special information regarding the spread of Red propaganda, but he felt and had heard that several members of the orchestra were Communists, and he had been told by one member of the orchestra that No. 7, No. 31——

Mr. ROONEY. No. 31.

Mr. FLINN. Yes; No. 21 and No. 24 were card-carrying members of the Communist Party; and that No. 37, not a member of the orchestra, but who is himself an orchestra conductor might be communistically inclined. He continued that although he had no factual data, he felt that a certain local union is controlled by the Communist faction. He stated the feeling that because of his own rightist tendencies that he had been held back in his career in the music profession; he felt—he believed that people

who contract for orchestras might be communistically inclined. That is all under that one.

Mr. ROONEY. Was there a further source interviewed?

Mr. FLINN. Yes; there was one interviewed with the request that his name be kept confidential.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the date of his interview?

Mr. FLINN. January 1956.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he say he toured the Far East with the Symphony of the Air last year?

Mr. FLINN. That does not show in my report—may I look at that list? Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And what else, if anything, did he say with regard to that trip?

Mr. FLINN. He described the background of the orchestra. He said that the orchestra was attempting to obtain grants from the United States Government and Ford Foundation. He advised that during the fall of 1955 that the left-wing faction of the orchestra gained control of the organization; and at that time the anti-Communist faction had for all practical purposes been ostracized. He claimed that the anti-Communist group in the orchestra consisted of 10 to 15 musicians; that he received very few engagements——

Mr. ROONEY. Did he name anybody?

Mr. FLINN. He named the following persons as Communists, although he was unable to offer proof other than stating that he and the other members of the orchestra were loyal Americans and have the feeling that these are Communists: No. 13, No. 16, No. 21, No. 24.

Mr. ROONEY. No 8?

Mr FLINN. 7, 29, 31, and 8.

Mr. ROONEY. Well we had better call him No. 38.

What if anything did he say about the trip to the Far East?

Mr. FLINN. He said that during the trip that the left-wing group constantly praised the Soviet Union as to cultural and economic achievements. While in Seoul, Korea, this group was unanimous in describing the devastation as having been caused by American imperialists; and also they referred to Americans as butchers when they viewed the ruins of Hiroshima.

Mr. ROONEY. When you say "they," do you mean those whom he referred to as the left-wing group?

Mr. FLINN. As the left-wing group; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Very good; and he added what, if anything?

Mr. FLINN. He added that No. 7 became irritated in Japan when members of the orchestra were informed that within 27 minutes the United States could bomb the Soviet Union.

Mr. ROONEY. Where did he say they then were?

Mr. FLINN. At Sandai, Japan. He described No. 7 as a vicious Communist who loathed anything American. He added that he had heard from unrecalled sources that No. 7 was able to arrange his last tour of the Far East through contact in the State Department. He was unable, however, to be specific when he classified a person as a Communist, and defined "leftist" as a "cover for one who is a pro-Communist." In closing this person stated that he hated to see the United States foot the bill for a bunch of pinks.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the background of No. 7? Incidentally before you give me that, he was the manager of this tour; was he not?

Mr. FLINN. I can't answer that.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that right; was No. 7 the manager of the tour?

Mr. MCILVAINE. Who was that?

Mr. ROONEY. Suppose you take a look at the list.

Mr. BATSON. According to that list at the time the trip was made—we did not know who was; it may be that he was designated as that; he did not have that title when he worked with the organization.

Mr. ROONEY. You did not check him at all?

Mr. BATSON. No, we did not. He did not have that title at the time. We would have checked him; yes, if he had we did not know until after they started on the trip.

Mr. ROONEY. According to this list, he is designated as the tour manager?

Mr. BATSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. What does the report say?

Mr. FLINN. No. 7, according to the information which became available from various sources, was registered with the American Labor Party, 1937 and 1938; 1940–44; and 1946, 1948–52.

In addition there is reference to the fact that he was a sponsor of the Artists Front To Win the War, cited by the House committee as a Communist organization, which grew out of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in 1942.

Mr. ROONEY. No. 7.

Mr. FLINN. No. 7 was listed as the sponsor of this meeting. Considerable information was obtained relating to his wife. Do you want me to give that?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. FLINN. There is information to the effect that she was a signer of the 1943 Communist Party nomination petition and information of unknown reliability alleges that she contributed to the Jefferson School of Social Science in 1944. As you know, this school has been cited by the Attorney General. She was associated with the National Council of Artists, Scientists, and Professors, which was cited as a Communist-front organization by the HCUA, and has been in contact with several persons identified as members of the Communist Party. She also registered a preference for the American Labor Party in the years 1937, 1946, 1950, and 1951.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there something in there about his wife being questioned by the FBI, or about the signing of a Communist nominating petition?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, she was; sources of known reliability; in 1943 she signed a Communist Party nominating petition. I read that at the end.

Mr. ROONEY. Was there a request of her at one time for an interview by the FBI?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What happened to that?

Mr. FLINN. But that was not in connection with this inquiry?

Mr. ROONEY. That was at some other time?

Mr. FLINN. At some other time and on circumstances unknown to me.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well. Now with regard to No. 8, what has been reported with regard to his background?

Mr. FLINN. Information has been reported to the effect, by an informant of known reliability in 1943, that he was a member of the Communist Party. A similar source in 1944 said that he——

Mr. ROONEY. Reliable source?

Mr. FLINN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead.

Mr. FLINN. Said that he held a Communist Political Association membership book, number (number deleted).

Mr. ROONEY. On what date?

Mr. FLINN. On September 30, 1944. Another informant of known reliability said that he was a Communists in 1946; and an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that No. 8 was a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge No. 607, in 1952, and had been a member for the past 5 years.

Mr. ROONEY. What about that next statement?

Mr. FLINN. I think that ought to be left out; that is a matter that is under continuous investigation. It was reported that he was observed in 1952, on certain premises, alleged as a secret training school of Communist Party members.

Mr. ROONEY. All right; you spoke of an informant; you are speaking of the FBI informant are you?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Now with regard to No. 13, do you have his background?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is it?

Mr. FLINN. There is information from a source that has furnished reliable information in the past that No. 13 was transferred from the New York City Communist Party to the Communist Party of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1942.

Mr. ROONEY. What does the result of your investigation show with regard to an automobile?

Mr. FLINN. With reference to what number?

Mr. ROONEY. With reference to No. 13.

Mr. FLINN. It shows that he sold an automobile in 1942 to Earl Browder.

Mr. ROONEY. Now what further, if anything, was disclosed with regard to No. 13?

Mr. FLINN. It is further alleged by—reliably—that he was also registered in the "workers school" in 1943. That school is now the Jefferson School of Social Science and has been cited by the Attorney General.

Mr. ROONEY. Where did the information with regard to No. 13 having been registered for the fall term of the workers school in 1943 come from?

Mr. FLINN. It was from reliable sources—I am sorry, I would like to correct that. It is from a source considered reliable in the past.

Mr. ROONEY. What was disclosed as to his background?

Mr. FLINN. From a source of unknown reliability it was learned that this individual had been a soloist for the record Rondo, issued by the Young Peoples Records. This organization, Young Peoples Records, was cited as a Communist front, which has been advertised by Communist bookstores, and had been cited in the 1948 report from the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. ROONEY. What further were you advised?

Mr. FLINN. In 1945, a source which furnished reliable information in the past indicated that No. 13 was in contact——

Mr. ROONEY. With whom?

Mr. FLINN. With No. 39, and discussed No. 40, a Soviet espionage agent, with No. 39. This source added that No. 13 was a good friend of No. 39; was acquainted with No. 40. No. 40 and No. 39 were associated in the Keystone Recording——

Mr. ROONEY. The Keynote.

Mr. FLINN. The Keynote Recording, Inc., which organization was cited by HCUA as a Communist Party front. That is the sum total on that number.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have the background of a person who is shown on this list as No. 14?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is his background?

Mr. FLINN. Investigation reflected No. 14 indicated as party preference the American Labor Party for the years 1941, 1948, 1949, and that his wife had shown the same preference in 1949. No. 14's brother was reportedly employed by the Artkino Pictures, Inc., New York City, in 1945, and in charge of preparation for the American release of pictures imported from the Soviet Union. This brother was reported in 1951 to have been employed by a motion-picture servicing firm, outside of Artkino Pictures, but continued to use facilities of this organization. Artkino——

Mr. ROONEY. No. 14 registered in 1952 as agent of a foreign principal in Moscow?

Mr. FLINN. No, sir; but Artkino Pictures, Inc.

Mr. ROONEY. The firm was registered as a foreign agent?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir; had registered with the Department of Justice in 1952 as agent of a foreign principal, an organization in Moscow, Russia.

Mr. ROONEY. Known as Soyusintorgkino?

Mr. FLINN. The registration statement sets forth that the purpose of this organization, Artkino Pictures, was to import motion-picture films from the Soviet Union, and was the sole distributor of such films in the Western Hemisphere. This organization also exported American films to the U. S. S. R. and distributed Soviet film matters to the United States Government agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. Had No. 14 previously been investigated?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In 1952 in connection with application for employment with the Government which was subsequently turned down?

Mr. FLINN. I do not know whether it was turned down.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe that was in August of 1952.

Mr. FLINN. Yes; he was investigated but he did not meet the employment standards of the Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Did No. 21 go on the trip to the Orient last summer?

Mr. FLINN Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is his background?

Mr. FLINN. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, and 1945, this individual and his wife signed nominating petitions for Communist Party candidates for the New York State election. A list of the members of the 11th Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Manhattan, submitted by a confidential informant in the early part of 1944, contained the names of No. 21 and his wife.

Mr. ROONEY. They were listed——

Mr. FLINN. They were registered for the American Labor Party from 1944 through 1951; and his wife for the same party in 1952, while No. 21 registered for one of the major political parties.

Mr. ROONEY. Was No. 21 previously investigated before that year, and if so in what years?

Mr. FLINN. He was previously investigated in 1945 and 1953. One other matter shows that No. 21 and his wife reportedly also entered the International Workers Order in 1943.

Mr. ROONEY. Did No. 31 go on this trip to the Orient?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY What is his background?

Mr. FLINN. The only information of a derogatory nature on this individual is from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, which advises that No. 31 was a member of the International Workers Order in December 1947. This organization has been designated by the Attorney General, as you know.

Mr. ROONEY. Did No. 4 go on this tour to the Orient?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is his background?

Mr. FLINN. During 1955 information was received concerning proposed tour of——

Mr. ROONEY. Of a certain well-known performer?

Mr. FLINN. Of a certain well-known performer, to the Near and Far East during the spring of that year. The concert agent for this individual was apparently No. 4, Mr. Louis S. Budenz, former party functionary reportedly described as——

Mr. ROONEY. Reportedly described this well-known entertainer?

Mr. FLINN. Described this well-known entertainer as a Communist entertainer, by reputation, as well as a former member of the Communist Party. House Committee on Un-American Activities records also reflect No. 4 sent greetings to the U. S. S. R. on the 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution, according to the Daily Worker of November 27, 1927.

Mr. ROONEY. What does the record indicate with regard to No. 5?

Mr. FLINN. He did not go on this tour.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, but we should have his background in view of the fact that he has been the conductor of this orchestra at various times.

Mr. FLINN. It is very lengthy.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well, please proceed.

Mr. FLINN. There is considerable information available on No. 5. He has been described by the former research director for the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a "confirmed fellow traveler, whose sympathies are definitely pro-Soviet." It is further stated that some of the organizations which No. 5 has sponsored and lent his name to are considered definitely dangerous because of their close control by the Communist element.

In 1948 two individuals associated with the World Telegram described No. 5 as a habitual joiner of fellow traveler Communist-front organizations, most of which they considered fairly dangerous organizations and very closely connected with the Communist Party. These individuals did not know No. 5 as an actual member of the party but stated his political leanings are "away over for the Soviet Government." An informant of known reliability stated that in 1945 when the Committee To Aid Ben Davis was being considered, both Ben Davis and Jack Stachel described No. 5 as an adherent to the Communist Party.

Alexander Trachtenberg and V. J. Jerome reportedly also described No. 5 as a Communist. According to Stachel, No. 5 allegedly agreed to submit to Communist discipline. Davis, Trachtenberg, and Stachel were high officials of the Communist Party and were tried and convicted under the Smith Act.

It will be noted that the informant in this regard stated he had no direct personal knowledge of the facts set forth immediately above.

In 1948 a confidential source of known reliability advised that No. 5 was one of the individuals listed to be developed as a contact by a foreign government.

Mr. ROONEY. Of the Soviet bloc?

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Instead of government, let's make it the consulate general of a Soviet satellite country.

Mr. FLINN. Another confidential source of known reliability advised that in 1948 in a certain labor union No. 5 was regarded as one of a group who were leftwing in their thinking and possibly sympathetic to the Communist line. Various records reflect that No. 5 was an official of the following organizations in the late 1940's, as indicated—and may I supply the list?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. FLINN. I will supply also those he sponsored, and the petitions, letters, and statements which he signed, and the organizations for which he was the speaker. The above record is not all inclusive.

Mr. ROONEY. You will please furnish the report with regard to his affiliations.

Mr. FLINN. Yes; I will file this statement; there are 2 pages of it.

(The material above referred to follows:)

"Various records reflect that No. 5 was an official of the following organizations in the late 1940's, as indicated:

"Vice Chairman, the American-Soviet Music Society (an affiliate of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship).[1]

"Member, board of directors, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.[2]

"Council member of Council on African Affairs.[1]

"Member, board of sponsors, People's Songs, Inc.[2]

"Member, board of directors, American Council for a Democratic Greece.[1]

"Member, executive board, New York committee, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.[2]

"Board of directors, New York State chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America.[2]

"These records reflect that No. 5 was a sponsor of the following:

"National sponsor, Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for the years 1946, 1948, 1949, and 1951.[1]

"National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions,[2] Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York City, March 25–27, 1949.

"Young Progressive Citizens of America (youth lobby to Washington), June 15–16, 1947.

"Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy,[1] 1946 through 1948.

"Civil Rights Congress,[1] national conference, Chicago, November 21–23, 1947.

"Sponsor of and received award at Salute to Young America dinner on first anniversary of American Youth for Democracy, October 10, 1944.

"Hans Eisler concert, February 28, 1948.

"World Youth Conference,[2] July 1947.

"The records further reflect the following petitions, letters, and statements which had been signed by No. 5:

"Open letter to Congress by the Civil Rights Congress[1] for defeat of the Mundt bill, 1948.

"Letter from Civil Rights Congress[1] scoring Subversive Control Act of 1948.

"Statement attacking American policy in Germany, January 1948.

"Petition to Attorney General Clark in behalf of Hans Eisler, December 1947.

"Protest against deportation of Hans Eisler, December 1947.

"Statement by American Committee for Spanish Freedom,[1] artists' and scientists' division, asking for severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, February 1945.

"In addition, No. 5 was engaged as a speaker for the following organizations:

"Committee for the First Amendment,[2] on a radio broadcast attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities, November 1947.

"Committee for the First Amendment[2] on the Hollywood Fights Back broadcast, November 2, 1947.

"American Youth for Democracy,[1] July 1947."

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to No. 7, did he go on this trip to the Orient?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is his background?

Mr. FLINN. The background of No. 7 reflects that he——

Mr. ROONEY. I believe we already have that. What is the background of No. 24?

Mr. FLINN. As you are aware, No. 24 did not go on the tour.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. FLINN. We do, however, possess the following information concerning him. A source, whose identity is unknown, advised in 1944 that a mass meeting was held in Jamaica, Long Island, to celebrate the Queens County Communist Party recruiting drive. Earl Browder was the principal speaker and it states that among the ace recruiters were included a party bearing the same name as the last named individual—

[1] Organizations which have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[2] Cited as Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

No. 24. They may be identical; there is no proof that they are identical.

In 1944, a source which has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that No. 24 formerly——

Mr. ROONEY. No. 24 and his wife?

Mr. FLINN. And his wife, yes, formerly belonged to the North Jamaica Communist Political Association group, but were to form with others the nucleus of a new unit. This individual may be identical with No. 24.

Another source furnishing reliable information in the past advised that No. 24 and his wife attended Queens County Communist Political Association council meeting held at county committee headquarters to represent another unit of the Communist Political Association. There again in this instance is no proof they are the same individuals. Identical in name only.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard No. 32, who did not go on this trip but who was previously mentioned as being one of this group, or of this orchestra, do you have the background with regard to him?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is it?

Mr. FLINN. In 1950, information of known reliability advised that No. 32 was known to him as a member of the Communist Party and had revealed that the Communist Party was demanding that he hire other members of the party to play in the orchestra with which he was then associated even if they were not found to be capable musicians.

In 1953, another informer of known reliability advised that to the best of his knowledge No. 32 continued to be associated with the Communist Party.

An informant of known reliability also indicated that No. 32 had actively supported the Jerome defense committee, a committee organized for the defense of Victor J. Jerome a member of the Communist Party, who at that time was among the defendants being tried for violation of the Smith Act.

No. 32 registered in 1948 and 1950 as having preference for the American Labor Party.

In 1949 he did not indicate his party affiliation. His wife registered for the same party during the years 1948, 1949, and 1950.

When questioned by the investigator in 1953, when queried as to whether he is now or has been a member of the Communist Party, he said he objected to the idea of people being asked concerning their personal feelings and convictions, and he added that he thinks the Communist Party should be allowed to function even though it is a radical, leftist, Marxist Party; that he did not believe that the Communist Party, as it is conducted throughout the United States, was dangerous to the internal security of the United States; believed also that the Communist Party in the United States adhered strictly to the policy of the Soviet Government, but was not directly controlled by the Comintern. He expressed the view that a member is not a potential spy, and added that the Communist Party members should be permitted to hold office with the United States Government.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to Nos. 16, 18, 24, and 25, did a certain source of reliable information in the past, in 1951 furnish a certain list, and was there included in this list the names of Nos. 16, 18, 24, and 25, whom the informant believed to be Communists or Communist sympathizers?

Mr. FLINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Since January has there been an investigation as to all of those who went on the trip to the Orient last summer?

Mr. FLINN. There was a name check incident to the FBI inquiry of all members of the orchestra. As a part of their investigation——

Mr. ROONEY. In other words, are we assured that of the entire group that went to the Orient we now have all those with a questionable background?

Mr. FLINN. I must assume that.

Mr. ROONEY. For the reason that the available files do not disclose anything to the contrary?

Mr. FLINN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Any questions, Mr. Preston?

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I think you have covered the subject very thoroughly, and I have no questions at this point.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Sikes.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have Mr. McIlvaine state if he knows of any attempt that has been made, of any concerted effort by the Communist-front organizations to have their personnel participate in these programs which you have discussed today.

Mr. McILVAINE. I do not know of any effort other than what has been revealed at this session.

Mr. SIKES. Have you made any effort to determine whether such effort is taking place?

Mr. McILVAINE. No. As I previously testified, we have now taken up the matter of the name check procedure.

Mr. SIKES. When did you begin that proceeding?

Mr. McILVAINE. Several weeks ago.

Mr. SIKES. Do you know anything specific that you could give us today? This is a very important question.

Mr. McILVAINE. I have this, concerning the matters that have come to us in these reports.

Mr. SIKES. Are you speaking of the good reports that have reached you about the work of this particular orchestra?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Do you not feel that the good impressions that may have been left in some quarters could have been more than offset by the subversive activities of some of the members of this particular orchestra?

Mr. McILVAINE. We have had no reports of any subversive activities other than the allegations that have been brought forward today. We have had a great many reports to the effect that the impact over there was most successful.

Mr. SIKES. I assume that you are concerned about the allegations that have been made?

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes; very much.

Mr. SIKES. About certain ones in this group.

Mr. McILVAINE. Yes; very much.

Mr. SIKES. And if those allegations are correct then there would be good reason to believe that the work done by the members of this group against the interests of the United States and the democracies, done in behalf of the Communist Party, could have more than offset the good that would have resulted from the results as far as music lovers are concerned?

Mr. McILVAINE. I do not want you to think that I believe that we should have any Communists in this program. However, the evidence that we had from the report on the trip was all favorable as far as the impact of the orchestra, as an orchestra, and we have not received any report about any deleterious activity of any individual member.

Mr. SIKES. That is perhaps true, although Mr. McIlvaine, you have not made any thorough or persistent check to determine what activities might have been engaged in by individual members of the orchestra while on the tour?

Mr. McILVAINE. No, but I received the reports from abroad, and know that they were reported on.

Mr. SIKES. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. McIlvaine, who made the arrangements for this tour?

Mr. McILVAINE. The procedure in this——

Mr. ROONEY. No; I am speaking of this particular case. Who made the arrangements to send this organization to the Orient?

Mr. McILVAINE. You mean the actual booking?

Mr. ROONEY. Who in behalf of the Government had to do with the sending of this aggregation to the Orient that cost $267,000; who approved it?

Mr. McILVAINE. The Interagency Committee, of which I am chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Who else are members of that committee?

Mr. McILVAINE. There is on this a representative of the Information Agency.

Mr. ROONEY. Who is that?

Mr. McILVAINE. Mr. Seebach.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. Who else?

Mr. McILVAINE. I would like to furnish the names of the Department of Labor and the Department of Defense members of this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, the Department of Defense is on this, too?

Mr. McILVAINE. They are in it as observer.

Mr. ROONEY. Who else is in it?

Mr. McILVAINE. USIA and State are the only voting members.

Mr. ROONEY. Who finally approved this program, and how was it done?

Mr. McILVAINE. After we had received the estimate of the costs, and the gate receipts and evaluated the loss we looked over the booking arrangements in the light of recommendations from our Embassies. The funds requested were then approved by this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. When you say "we"——

Mr. McILVAINE. The committee.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean the committee?

Mr. McILVAINE. I mean the committee; yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Who are the other members of that committee that joined in approving this quarter-of-a-million-dollar trip?

Mr. McILVAINE. Frankly I shall have to furnish them to you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Can you not remember them at the moment?

Mr. McILVAINE. Not offhand. Do you have it, Mr. Batson?

Mr. BATSON. I do not have the members at that time.

Mr. McILVAINE. I do not have it before me. Mr. Chairman, I should point out that as far as the deliberations of this committee are concerned, it does not get into the security aspect. Until we get a report back on the principles of the attraction we do not give final approval. Frequently, it is decided not to go further——

Mr. ROONEY. But in this case you did not have any check, you had no report, but decided to send this aggregation to the Orient at a cost of a quarter million dollars?

Mr. McILVAINE. We had a name check——

Mr. ROONEY. Now who made the decision is the question I am asking.

Mr. McILVAINE. In addition to myself, Jules Seebach; Ralph Busick, OCB staff; he is secretary of the committee, takes the notes or minutes of the meetings.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there a coordinating board?

Mr. McILVAINE. The Operations Coordinating Board. To continue—Mr. J. L. Winfield, of the International Cooperation Administration, Lieutenant Colonel Coray, from Defense, and Mr. James Taylor from the Department of Labor.

Mr. ROONEY. Who furnished the estimate to which you referred a moment ago?

Mr. McILVAINE. As to the costs?

Mr. ROONEY. As to the details.

Mr. McILVAINE. The management of the orchestra furnished it to the American National Theater and Academy, our agent. That information is checked with travel agencies to make sure we are getting the best kind of travel arrangements.

Mr. ROONEY. Who in the orchestra furnished that?

Mr. McIVAINE. I cannot be quite sure, but I think, I believe No. 1, of the orchestra.

Mr. ROONEY. How about that, Mr. Flinn?

Mr. FLINN. We have referred to him as No. 1.

Mr. McILVAINE. We have identified him as the president of the orchestra.

Mr. ROONEY. How about No. 7?

Mr. McILVAINE. I have never heard of No. 7 before this came up. I do not know anything about him.

Mr. ROONEY. You say he was not down here in Washington on this?

Mr. McILVAINE. I know he never saw me, and Mr. Batson knows he never saw him.

Mr. ROONEY. Who else would you say, besides the party you mentioned awhile ago?

Mr. McILVAINE. We have not seen anybody, Mr. Chairman. All of these arrangements are done in New York, through the manager, with the American National Theater and Academy in this case; No. 1 I would suppose was in New York, and the individuals in the orchestra have never come to the Department, and so far as I know they did not even go to the ANTA office.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all, gentlemen, and I thank you very much for your cooperation.

You may inquire what has been done about this. At the meeting of the full Committee on Appropriations on Friday of last week, the committee unanimously directed me to turn over to the Attorney General of the United States and the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities the testimony which I have just inserted in the RECORD.

I expect that these agencies will take some action, because I am naive enough to expect that if President Eisenhower is going to spend $267,000 of the taxpayers' money and needs 100 musicians to play a symphony, he can get a 100-percent American complement for any symphony orchestra.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. COUDERT. I should like to make it perfectly clear for the RECORD by a question what the facts are. These musicians of whom the gentleman makes so much were not high-ranking, responsible officials in the Department of State or the Department of the Treasury, were they?

Mr. ROONEY. They were musicians. The gentleman very well knows that. They were musicians who were sent abroad at the taxpayers' expense, musicians who were given a passport by the Passport Division of the Department of State without a word of protest. I was under the impression that anyone with a record and background such as these 10 people would be unable to get a passport from the Passport Division.

Mr. COUDERT. But the gentleman does not suggest that they were policymaking officials such as was the case during the period of the prior administration.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know how high they were in policymaking positions. Maybe they had something to do with the selection of the symphony they were going to play on a particular day; I do not know. All I know is that we are informed they sent 10 people who are either presently or formerly members of the Communist Party, at Government expense, on a propaganda tour to the Orient.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I have been interested in the gentleman's statement. It indicates to me that the Department of State has an ample supply of fiddlers.

Mr. ROONEY. I guess they have have some pretty good fiddlers and some pretty good oboe players, too. If we are going to send 90 decent American musicians, I do not want those 90 decent people, to use the vernacular, loused up with the kind of people whom it is reported they sent on this tour as a symphony orchestra.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman for having put the material he has referred to in the hearings concerning this Symphony of the Air. I think he did a good job in bringing out the facts concerning that. But in view of the fact that the Department of State failed in its responsibility to screen these people, it is a little difficult for me to understand why he now turns around and recommends giving them $24 million more to spend.

Mr. ROONEY. The Congress appropriated the money which was used to send these 10 Commies to the Orient, directly to President Eisenhower. The money requested before us today is to be appropriated to the Department of State.

Mr. GROSS. The Department of State certainly had some responsibility in this matter, did it not?

Mr. ROONEY. It should have.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, recently the newspapers were quite full of the fact that President Eisenhower had sent up a special request for legislation on civil rights, to strengthen the civil rights law. It is my understanding that the Attorney General, whose office is part of the Department of Justice, for which we are now about to appropriate, has always had authority to set up a Civil Rights Division and, in fact, has always had such a division.

Mr. ROONEY. There has been a Civil Rights Division down there for years. It was part of the Criminal Division, as I recall.

Mr. MULTER. And we do not need any special legislation for that?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course not.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I understand there has been a section down there devoted to civil rights, but that this request provides for an Assistant Attorney General who shall devote his full time to civil rights matters. The proposal results from numerous requests to that effect from people in both political parties.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the gentleman that he well knows my stand on civil rights. There has been no action taken by this subcommittee or the Committee on Appropriations which would interfere in the slightest with any plans moneywise or otherwise of the Attorney General in seeking to enforce civil rights.

Mr. SCOTT. I am very glad to hear the gentleman say that. I know that he joins with me in expressing enthusiasm over the action of the House Committee on the Judiciary today in reporting out the administration civil-rights bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman for a justification for the language contained on page 22, lines 7 to 10:

> That the compensation of the 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director shall be at the rate of grade GS–16.

I am sure the gentleman will agree with me this language was subject to a point of order, but you secured from the Committee on Rules a rule waiving points of order on that question. I have read the report of the gentleman's committee and I cannot find any justification for this language.

Mr. ROONEY. The exact language contained in lines 7 to 10 on page 22 was furnished the committee by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the request that it be inserted in the bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This language provides that the district director shall have the grade of GS–16. There are four regional commissioners. Is it not a fact that the district director is under one of the regional commissioners?

Mr. ROONEY. The district director who is intended to be given an increase in one grade which would amount to only about $1,000 is Mr. Edward J. Shaughnessy, the district director in New York. I think that more than 50 percent of the Members on this floor on both sides of the aisle know Mr. Shaughnessy. They know him and his long and faithful service.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. My question is, he is under a regional commissioner, the regional commissioner's pay is only GS–16, yet you are placing an inferior at the same salary and the same grade as his superior.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman well knows that the position of district director in New York is the most strenuous position in the entire Immigration Service and that his position and responsibility in New York far exceeds that of, I would even venture to say, some of the assistant commissioners.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Shaughnessy is a former assistant commissioner of immigration?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. He is one of the finest public officials one could ever meet.

As the gentleman says, 50 percent of the Members know him. I daresay more than 50 percent of the Members in both parties know him and deeply respect him.

Mr. ROONEY. In reply to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, may I say that everyone here knows that he is going to get this raise. So let us be practical about these things once in a while. The total amount involved in the amendment insofar as Mr. Shaughnessy is concerned is only about $1,000.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I have no question about the honesty, integrity, and efficiency of Mr. Shaughnessy. What I am objecting to is the usurpation of the rights and privileges of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service being taken over by the gentleman's committee. The gentleman will admit that he is infringing upon the rights and prerogatives of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. ROONEY. I telephoned the gentleman, did I not, and I telephoned the ranking minority member and said, "Look, I have been asked by the Commissioner of Immigration to do thus and so. It amounts to only so much." I tried to be fair about it. I never expected we would have such a hassle as this over it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman did call me, and I want to cooperate with him.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman could cooperate fully if he would not make any remarks here on the floor with regard to this matter.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. However, as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service I must protect the rights and authority of my own committee. As the gentleman knows, this is clearly an infringement and usurpation of the rights of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. ROONEY. I think it is an infringement, yes. I could not say that it was not. However, it is so slight it is hardly worth while talking about.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I will yield to the gentleman but I am now going to conclude in 2 more minutes. I have made certain allotments of time and I find that I am using up most of the hour myself. I am going to be in trouble, as I was a year ago, with some of my good friends. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN].

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman whether the Department of State and the International Cooperation Administration are now authorized to purchase uniforms for certain foreign nationals overseas?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, they are.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is that same authority applicable to the United States Information Agency?

Mr. ROONEY. No; it is not. The committee feels that the Information Agency people ought to slip around quietly and do a good job—they do not need any uniforms.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In the case of drivers of trucks and library employees and so on, I should think that a uniform might play a very important part for the personnel.

Mr. ROONEY. We provided previously that they could wear a cap. We think that is sufficient.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Would the gentleman object to an amendment authorizing the payment for uniforms for certain foreign nationals overseas?

Mr. ROONEY. We certainly would—I assure the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I would like, if I could, to get a brief answer to this question. I notice on page 10 of the report the request for a close custody reformatory at a cost of $7,500,000 and a maximum custody institution at a cost of $9,500,000 is being denied. I ask this question for this reason: A number of bills are being offered to authorize those types of prisons on the ground that there has been overcrowding in our present prison facilities. I am curious to know why the request was not granted.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee did not feel that way at all. If the present number of available maximum security places were to be used, we would not need these new prisons.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I am interested to see on page 3 of the bill where you provide for ice and drinking water for use abroad. How are you doing these days with the booze bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, they have to have some booze, you know.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes or such part thereof as I may require.

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset that I fully reciprocate as do my colleagues on the minority side the kind and flattering words of my good friend and neighbor from New York, the chairman of this subcommittee. Our hearings and our meetings have been singularly amicable. We have come to complete agreement. We have presented a bill which presents a consensus of opinion. The chairman himself has displayed his usual ability, energy, and consideration for the other members. All of the members have worked diligently and faithfully at this operation. And with all their diligence and all their ability, they still could not have done the job without the able, genial, and considerate gentleman who is the committee clerk, Jay B. Howe. It has been my privilege to serve as a member of a number of these subcommittees, and I have learned to have the highest respect for the staff of this committee. It is very fortunate in its staff, and it is particularly fortunate in the member of its staff who is the executive secretary of this subcommittee. I want to congratulate the subcommittee and the full committee for having the services of Mr. Howe, and I want to thank him for all that he has done to help me in my part of the work, and I am sure all the members feel alike.

Mr. Chairman, so far as the bill itself is concerned, and the appropriations for the various agencies covered, the chairman of the subcommittee has left very little for me to say, because he has said it all. If he has left anything unsaid it is in the subcommittee report. We batted around the various items. There were differences of opinion as there always are when a group of men gather around the table to discuss the various items in an appropriation bill. But we finally achieved a consensus which represents the best judgment of the group as to what funds will be required to adequately operate these many agencies during the fiscal year beginning on July 1. For my part I think it is a good bill. We have provided not all that was asked for but a very substantial part of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that we all think it is a good bill. It does not represent the exact thoughts of everybody. It is a compromise, but when we did arrive at the various amounts we did find ourselves finally in thorough agreement.

Mr. COUDERT. And we hope that the House will agree with us.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. How much did the committee cut the appropriation to the United Nations, in view of the added nations that will have joined in the last year?

Mr. COUDERT. I think actually that appropriation was increased in technical respects. The exact figures are in the report. I think there was some increase in that item. However, that was routine. The committee had absolutely no discretion in the matter. It was following obligations otherwise established by agreement.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I was afraid of—the more nations we have in there the more we spend on it. I have thought that would be considered as routine.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to answer the gentleman from Iowa that when the 16 new member nations were added they were added at a time which would not cause their dues to be reflected in the instant budget, but there will come a time, I believe within the next year, when there will be a reimbursement made to the United States on their account.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I would like to point out to the gentleman from Iowa, who has been concerned about the rule on this bill and the subcommittee usurping the rights of the legislative committees, that the legislative committees of this House have set up the formula by which the appropriation is made, and if there is objection to the amount or to the membership, it should then go to the legislative

committee for correction, and not expect the Appropriations Committee to flaunt the will of the legislative committee, which has already acted.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and I think he well knows that I have supported every amendment to cut that percentage of contribution to the United Nations.

Mr. BOW. I realize that, but the legislative committee set the amount.

Mr. GROSS. I do not believe that is a valid argument for bringing this bill in under a rule waiving points of order.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I would be happy to know at what point the legislative committee of the State Department had any opportunity to consider this matter.

Mr. COUDERT. That is a question that I cannot answer. Perhaps it is addressed to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bow.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I am sorry if I misunderstood the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. BOW. The legislative committee has set the percentage of the amount which will be paid to these agencies. We have nothing to do but appropriate the amount which this Government has pledged.

Mr. COUDERT. The committee was impressed and satisfied to a very large degree, with the showing made by the witnesses representing the Department; the distinguished Secretary of State and the distinguished Attorney General of the United States, both of whom happen to be constituents of mine, and I am happy to say friends of mine, and the gentleman who is the head of the USIA, Mr. Streibert, who is also a neighbor and friend. The committee was also favorably impressed with departmental witnesses who came in support of the justifications. At the end of the trail we are satisfied that a very substantial part of the appropriations requested should be recommended to the House for action and have so recommended.

It is significant that only two criticisms my good friend from New York, the chairman of the subcommittee, undertook is to make against the State Department—often a controversial subject—and he made no criticism at all of the operations of USIA. Of the two criticisms of the State Department one was technically irrelevant, to-wit, that an orchestra sent abroad under the cultural exchange operation was found to have some Communists or near-Communists among its membership. This is very unfortunate and nobody deplores it any more than I, except as far as I personally am concerned if they would take all the people who vote Communist in the 17th Congressional District of New York and send them abroad at election I would be very much gratified, because the vote for the Democratic candidates.

The fact is that the gentleman made something of a mountain out of a molehill in dealing with this matter. If one had not listened to him with the greatest care one would have thought that these oboe players and trombone players were the ones who set policy in high places of Government.

His second criticism related to an alleged overreduction in force and appropriations in the first year of this administration in the State Department. That is a very interesting point and one to which I shall address myself. In the first place, this was the first year of a new administration after 20 uninterrupted years of the prior administration. Can anyone doubt the right of that new administration to take a new look at all of the great agencies? In the course of such new look there were changes and some reduction of force here and there based upon merit or not filling vacancies.

The fact of the matter is, and the gentleman from New York who is chairman of the subcommittee did not point this out, in the first Eisenhower fiscal year the State Department personnel was reduced from 12,000 to 9,991. But the administration did not stop at that point; it continued the same reduction in fiscal 1955 and again in fiscal 1956. Now in fiscal 1957, with a somewhat new situation developing all over the world imposing greater burdens upon our State Department, our first line of defense, that Department comes up with a request approved by the budget for some 12,800 personnel which is still some 2,000 less than in 1950.

If ever a state department or a foreign office was the front line, the first line, of defense of a great nation, the State Department is that today. Despite criticism from some sources there is general agreement that as a net result of the Geneva Conference and of developments over the last few months, world war, shooting world war, has been definitely made more remote, and the conflict with the Soviet bloc has taken a different shape, imposing a far greater burden upon our diplomatic and other nonmilitary representatives abroad and those responsible for their operations here at home.

I would like to close that subject by pointing out that the cut in 1953 was a part of that much needed new look at Government operations in general by a new administration. That, starting from a new and strong base, is essential for several reasons. There is now facing the free world powers a shift in the international situation which requiries that we, the free world, and particularly the United States, meet head-on a full-fledged Communist diplomatic offensive in all parts of the world. This offensive involves political, economic, labor, cultural, social, and many other approaches accompanied by a marked Soviet advance in military, economic, and technical fields. I think we of this subcommittee are all agreed, as we have been generally in the past, that it is of vital importance to have a strong State Department. I think we have done what is necessary to keep and improve a strong State Department.

I would like to say one more word about the USIA, always a controversial subject in some places. The recommendation is some $22 million greater than least year, something like a 25 percent increase. The same argument goes for that, that justifies the increase in the State Department appropriations. The need for an Information Service, the need of an adequate Propaganda Service abroad, was never greater than now. Of course, they make mistakes, of course, nobody is perfect, of course, nobody has all the answers. But I think we are all agreed that we have got to make an effort to sell American policy all over the world, including the free world itself. Failing to do so, failure to have an adequate Information Service, threatens to leave parts of the world wide open to Communist diplomatic, economic, and other nonmilitary attacks.

In that connection, Mr. Chairman, let me call the attention of the House to one of a series of articles by the British general, Glubb Pasha, who was thrown out of Jordan after many years in command of the Arab Legion. I shall only read the first paragraph:

> The principal weapon of the "cold war," in the Middle East, at least, is words. British is being driven from the Middle East by words—words to which, with British impassivity, she refuses to reply.

Words we must have, an Information Service we must have, and every effort is being made to improve it.

A gentleman by the name of Eugene Castle, a distinguished resident of my district, has written a book criticizing the operations of the Information Service. He has written articles, he has made speeches, criticizing that Service. While the committee cannot agree with his conclusions, I have no doubt that his criticisms have led to productive self-examination by the Agency. They have alerted this committee and other Government agencies to the possible defects in the operation of that agency and in the end have contributed to improvement in its operation.

Any kind of thoughtful criticism by well meaning persons is bound to have attention and bound to lead to some kind of self-examination.

Then there is one other small point I should like to make for the RECORD. Last year a request was originally made for funds for a book called "Profile of America." No funds were appropriated. Since that time the chairman of our subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from New York, has been subject to violent pressure and some criticism on the ground that the book was banned. Let me make it clear at this point that the book, Profile of America, which a constituent and friend of mine edited, Miss Davis has never at any time been banned by this committee or any other committee. What happened was, in the committee hearings last year, there was some criticism of the use of the book as solely a propaganda instrument. Before the committee had occasion to take any action, the agency itself withdrew the request for funds.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like not only to point out to the distinguished gentleman that last year the director of the agency in writing withdraw the request that had been pending before the committee, but also that there is nothing in the instant budget in connection with

the giveaway of that book as is shown at page 254 of the committee hearings, which I should like to insert, when I get permission, at this point in the RECORD.

The following is the testimony:

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any funds in here for the book you requested in the presentation program last year?

Mr. STREIBERT. No specific funds. There would be funds expended for replacements requested.

Mr. ROONEY. In the libraries overseas?

Mr. STREIBERT. In the libraries overseas.

Mr. ROONEY. But not under the presentation program?

Mr. STREIBERT. No.

There are to be no copies of that book to be given away under the presentation program.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the authoress of that book, who, I believe, is a constituent of the gentleman from New York, got out a press release last March 27 in which she spoke of my trying "to embarrass an agency" I "do not like." Why, I have been fighting for and on occasion defending the information program since its inception many years ago. She also said in her prepared press release that "Mr. ROONEY had the Senate amendment thrown out at conference." That would make me more important than I am. And, when she appeared before the committee this year, she said in her press release, "Mr. ROONEY again attacked the USIA." Well, all this is a tissue of lies, and I should like to insert at this point in the RECORD what Mr. Streibert, the director of the Agency, had to say at the conclusion of many days of hearings on the appropriation request for the USIA.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Mr. ROONEY. The House has again made its historical investigation of your appropriations.

Mr. STREIBERT. Mr. Chairman, may I say this on the record.

This is the third time I have appeared before this subcommittee. The first time you, Mr. Chairman, I think, were the ranking minority member and twice you have been chairman, and I want to say that as a result of all this experience I think that the searching inquiry you conduct and the ability to get everything out on the record, to call to account those in the Agency that are administering these funds, is of great benefit to the Agency and is not only a salutary process but a necessary process in Government operation, and while at some points in the records in the past—and I hope not too often—there may have been some contention on my part, I want to apologize for any such contentious attitude now——

Mr. ROONEY. That is utterly unnecessary, Mr. Streibert. If I were seated in your place on the other side of the table, I would probably be more contentious than you could ever be. We thoroughly understand your position on these things. We try to probe into them, understanding your zealousness and interest in the program. There is not a question of doubt that you are trying to do a good job. So your interest is easily understood.

On this side of the table we try to look at it from the viewpoint of the taxpayer and try to ascertain whether or not he is getting his money's worth.

Mr. STREIBERT. Quite properly. You have been very fair and if I may be permitted, if it is not presumptuous, I would say you have shown extraordinary ability in that respect.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, in closing, let me say as far as I am concerned I have the greatest respect and admiration for the Secretary of State. I believe that he is doing a magnificent job under the most difficult conditions, I am very happy that this committee has decided to follow his recommendations with respect to strengthening and enlarging the Department which is his instrument of action. The Attorney General continues to maintain a great department, and I think is entitled to all the support we can give him. Mr. Streibert has an exceedingly difficult job. I think he is doing it well. I think it may be improved. I think the additional funds will result in better representation of the United States, its policies and its interests, abroad.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have read the hearings rather carefully, but nowhere could I find where the committee gave any consideration as to the amount of current funds for UNESCO to be redeemed in American dollars. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. COUDERT. I do not think I know what the gentleman has reference to.

Mr. GROSS. Well, they are issuing what are called coupons redeemable in American dollars, carrying on transactions as between foreigners and purchasable goods in this country. The coupons are issued in denominations of 1, 3, 10, 30, and $100.

Mr. COUDERT. You mean like PX coupons?

Mr. GROSS. No. I mean that a Scotsman can buy a book in this country and give UNESCO coupons in payment for it, and it will be redeemed in American dollars.

Mr. COUDERT. I should be happy to yield to any other member of the committee who can answer that question.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the committee will give some consideration to this new form of world currency for this one-world organization.

Mr. COUDERT. If that is so, unless there is some other answer, the obvious answer is that that is part of the U. N. arrangement, to which we are parties by contract; and there is nothing that this committee could do about it, anyway.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. CANNON, such time as he may require.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. CANNON's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the distinguished chairman and members of the subcommittee and with particular reference to the hearings on the budget of the United States Information Agency for a job well done. I know the chairman and the committee members took into account the new and most serious international situation which has been created by the latest shift in tactics by the Kremlin in arriving at a budget figure of $110 million for the United States Information Agency. I speak about the intensified Communist campaign for peaceful coexistence and the startling success which has already attended their efforts to confuse, divide, and weaken the free world.

I believe it is worth noting in connection with the consideration of the budget of the United States Information Agency the performance by the two Kremlin top peddlers of veiled tyranny now visiting Great Britain. The tour of Great Britain by Khrushchev and Bulganin is a calculated part of the Kremlin propaganda offensive against the United States and all other free people. Only yesterday, thinking people were shocked to hear Communist Party boss Khrushchev openly threaten the good people of Great Britain with the prospect of the Russians soon having at their command an intercontinental guided missile bearing a hydrogen warhead. Khrushchev obviously believes that by this device he can frighten the British people and their leaders into a position of peaceful surrender. Undoubtedly he feels that since the British people underwent the horrors, the trials, and the heartbreaks of air bombings and attacks by the V–1 and V–2 rockets of the Hitler period that they would be willing to pay any price in order to escape even greater devastation caused by A-bombs or H-bombs. Khrushchev cleverly points out to the British people that they must eithor accept coexistence, the tyranny of communism, or plunge themselves into the horrors of atomic warfare. He excluded any possible third course of action. This is a brutal demonstration of the Russian tactic of diplomacy by ultimatum.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that Members of this House recall the Russian diplomacy by ultimatum which brought the enslavement of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. That same Russian diplomacy by ultimatum brought about the enslavement and communization of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, and the other nations of the Russian Communist empire. That is the final prospect behind Communist Party Boss Khrushchev's bold and defiant statement made in England.

Mr. Chairman, I joined with five of my colleagues in presenting a statement before the subcommittee of which the distinguished gentleman [Mr. ROONEY], is chairman, advocating support for the United States Information Agency in order that it could carry out the all important task of winning the struggle for the minds and hearts of men everywhere in the world. I feel the amount granted should permit the Information Agency the opportunity to expand its activities in the most critical areas so as to expose the latest Communist propaganda offensive for the cruel fake that it is.

Moreover, I believe that the committee should be complimented for its action in granting elasticity for the Director of United States Information Agency in determining how cuts made in the budget request are to be applied to the program he has set forth for the next fiscal year, together with elasticity in the use of authorized funds to meet any contingency that may come up during the next year. I have one additional observation. The United States Information Agency requested $250,000 for representation purposes in the next fiscal year and the committee approved only $50,000, the same as that approved for the present fiscal year. In view of the fact that the committee approved an increase of $125,000 for representation funds for the Department of State, and I heartily approve and commend them for this action, I regret the committee did not increase the necessary representation funds for the United States Information Agency. I say this because of my own personal experiences of last fall while on an official inspection trip of southeast Asia and north Asia. I observed the work of the United States Information Agency in all these countries. To cite one example, upon questioning the public affairs officer in Bangkok I was advised that for a period of 1 year he had a total sum of $1,200 to cover all representation costs in Thailand, which you and I know is of the greatest strategic value and importance to the freedom of all of Asia. With this small fund he explained how he divided it among the four regional public affairs offices and among the principal officers in charge of the central operation including the office responsible for cooperation with the armed forces of Thailand. I also took the opportunity while in Thailand to visit the most distant outpost of the United States Information Agency located in the heart of the jungle. I made this trip in a United States Army plane; otherwise, it would have taken days of travel by jeep and riverboat. The regional public affairs officer was a young and vigorous American who had won the respect and admiration of all the people I talked to at the provincial headquarters office. He and his family stood out as symbols of America to all the people in that region. Upon questioning him I learned that he had an annual allotment of $12.00 for representation. Yet the principal means by which he carried on his important mission was by contact with the provincial authorities, the local military authorities, and a teachers' training college. Anyone can see that he couldn't carry on the functions required of him on $1 a month for representation and that he had to use his own personal funds to get the job done. I could cite other examples of the need for an increased representation fund in order for the United States Information Agency officers to do their job properly.

In Japan I observed the work of one of the principal officers who was responsible for the development and distribution of publications in the Japanese language explaining the United States position on critical questions. He had other functions which were of great importance. Upon questioning, he told me that in his efforts to help the non-Marxist professors in the Japanese colleges and universities, his best approach was informal gatherings and sessions to which the Communists could not attach suspicion. He stated bluntly there were no funds available for him to arrange and carry out these informal gatherings and that consequently these expenses came out of his own pocket.

It is for these reasons that I had hoped that the United States Information Agency officials in the field would not be required to take up so much slack.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HILLINGS].

(Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to point up a situation which I am quite sure the committee has taken cognizance of in the deliberations which led to this appropriation bill. It is a situation which is important for all of us to think about as we consider this legislation, as I have the feeling that we are going to be concerned with this particular problem for some time.

I refer to page 103 of the printed hearings before the subcommittee, and particularly to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Merchant, now Ambassador Designate to Canada. On page 103 in his testimony he discusses the living conditions in Moscow, and this is what he says:

> We have a very bad housing situation in Moscow, Mr. Chairman. This refers to a building known as America House, which is about 3 miles from the chancery. It houses male American clerks, 11 or 12 of them, and 21 marine guards.
>
> They are huddled into 18 single rooms for the combined total. They are away from the Embassy community, and they are living, really, under unbearable conditions.
>
> There is a security problem there and a morale problem. We don't think any amount of renovation can improve the basic deficiencies of America House.
>
> The Embassy now is trying to lease a six-story building adjoining the Chaikovsky Building where we have most of our other staff. This includes alterations and proper furnishing of the quarters in that new building to be leased.
>
> Then in addition there is a critical officer housing situation in Moscow. We have had to limit assignment to Moscow to officers who are either unmarried or had no more than two children due to the lack of proper available quarters.
>
> As you know, we are working on and I believe it important to develop an intensified language and are a training course for officers specializing in the Soviet Union. That requiries their being assigned to Moscow during part of their training.
>
> We don't want to be in a position where we have to limit the selection of such officers by reason of their having more than two children.
>
> There are going to be problems, I think, in building there. This is designed to provide the funds to correct what is really a very bad situation.

Mr. Merchant asked for $153,000 for improvements in the living conditions in Moscow of single male clerks. I understand that the appropriation is included in this legislation and will be allocated for that purpose when the legislation becomes law and the budget officer in the Department of State considers the allocation. Along with many of my colleagues, I had an opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and five of the satellite countries last fall. I had an opportunity, as did many of you, to study the living conditions of our people who represent us in this most hostile area.

Anyone who has studied the job being done by the Foreign Service personnel behind the Iron Curtain cannot help but come back with two conclusions—one is the outstanding job that is really being done. It is not at all uncommon for our people there to work 24 hours a day for days at a time. Second, they are working under extremely difficult conditions. For example, consider the living conditions in Moscow. I just touched on the America house in reporting the testimony of Mr. Merchant. We found also that at the Embassy itself there are a number of our people who live and work under the same roof. They must contend with the fact that Soviet listening devices are being used to record their every conversation. We found also that the condition of the building is such that they go without elevator service for weeks at a time. Sometimes in the coldest part of the winter, there is no such thing as hot water. We rent the Embassy at Moscow from the Russians for about $1 million a year. Nevertheless, we found that the Russians have not been very cooperative in making necessary improvements.

We also found at the time I was in Russia, last fall, that there were only two members of our Embassy staff who had licenses to drive automobiles which means that when most of our people want to go anywhere they must have a Russian driver. This further limits what they can see and do and what they can say. All in all, the people who represent us in Moscow are today living as virtual prisoners and operating under extremely difficult conditions.

The same is true in the satellite countries. We found there at one of the legations that Foreign Service officers after they have finished a 10 or 14 hour day often have to strap on a gun, put down a army cot in the building and pull guard duty for the rest of the night because the housing conditions are so short (or at least the Communist officials in this satellite country say they are so short) that we are not allowed housing for a Marine Guard. Therefore, we cannot bring our Marine Guard in and the Foreign Service personnel do guard duty as well as the rest of the work at the Embassy or legation.

Despite the fact that some people might misunderstand, I suggest that we send the very latest of our American inventions, particularly in the case of automobiles, to the people who represent us behind the Iron Curtain. We must remember that the Communists have a completely materialistic society and when they see a modern American day automobile or a modern American television set; in fact, when they see a well-dressed American walk through the streets, they begin to wonder about what life must really be like in this land so far from Russia where they have been told that the people live like slaves under a

capitalistic system. I was amazed and shocked to find that our personal behind the Curtain have been driving old dilapidated vehicles that cannot possibly match vehicles also American made which are used by some of the other foreign countries that are represented there.

In one case, we found that a station wagon—a moderate priced station wagon which had been brought to one of the countries behind the Iron Curtain and purchased at his own expense by an American warrant officer — caused crowds of some several hundred to gather and look at it and ask us if it was true that in America working men could have station wagons like that. We found that sometimes a modern American car American warrant officer—caused good will for us in telling what life is like in this capitalistic system than some of the other things we have done and are doing.

This suggestion to give to better provide for the people who represent us in a difficult area behind the Iron Curtain is not for their comfort alone but because it helps us advertise the fact that here in this country we have the highest standard of living in the world. It will show the people in Communist areas that this is the sort of thing that they could have if they would abandon their totalitarian form of government and seek a better life under a system of individual freedom.

I congratulate the American Foreign Service for the fine job it is doing.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I congratulate the gentleman for that suggestion which seems to me to be a very sound one. I have noted with great admiration the recommendations which the gentleman from California made after his recent trip to Russia. My hope and wish is that every Member of the Congress would take as seriously as the gentleman from California did the investigation made on his recent trip and the excellent suggestions which the gentleman made on his return.

Mr. HILLINGS. I thank the gentleman from New York very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I have seen but few bills come to this floor on which there has been more complete accord within the committee. We have been most fortunate in having a chairman who was able to exercise great skill and great tact. This naturally has helped to smooth out differences of opinion so that we could come here in agreement on this very important measure.

I do not think there is anyone who will deny that the State Department is the first line of America's defense in time of peace. Consequently, it must be a strong organization—strong in ideas, strong in personnel, strong in purpose, and strong in policy. Otherwise America and the world can suffer materially from the failure of America's objectives for the peace and welfare of mankind.

Three years ago we saw drastic reductions imposed in funds and in personnel in the State Department. To many of us it appeared at the time that these cuts were dangerously deep, and that in some important areas of activity they were crippling cuts. Now, in contrast for the second year, we are seeing a step-up in funds and personnel in the State Department. That damage that many people saw then is now being repaired. But also, Mr. Chairman, during these last 2 years we have seen a great step-up in the scope of Communist intrigue—in area, in intensity, and, unfortunately, in effectiveness. Who knows; perhaps by our own actions we helped to encourage and to invite that buildup of Communist activity and effectiveness and the accompanying buildup of our own troubles abroad—and certainly there has been a buildup in our own troubles abroad.

But that is all water over the dam. We will do well to recognize from this point henceforth that our State Department can make us or break us in this complex modern age. It should have our support, and that support should include adequate funds. By the same token the State Department must, by its own actions and accomplishments, justify the support that it needs. Obviously, this can never be accomplished except on a plane that is above politics.

May I now take this opportunity to compliment the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who has, I believe, contributed substantially to national security by developing the fact that there is gross carelessness or negligence in the manner in which people are selected to go abroad as the representatives of the culture and the civilization which America has developed. When Communists are sent abroad by our Government, and when they preach their wares abroad under the auspices of our Government, eyebrows undoubtedly go up as people speculate on what is taking place and what we are countenancing, to say the very least. Quite obviously, then, this administration is subject to the same weaknesses in the conduct of policy that it had claimed to find so shocking in previous administrations. But I find no indication of any effort to clean up this situation whose existence has been so effectively portrayed by our subcommittee. That failure to step in and drastically go to work to clean up this situation is to me as disturbing as the fact that it was found to exist.

Again let me say that we have, I think, a good bill. It is a bill on which we are all in complete accord. We have saved money, we have proscribed a slower buildup than was requested by the administration, but I believe that we shall have a stronger and a more effective organization in the State Department as the result of the action of our committee.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, it is with the greatest joy that I find the committee and also the State Department itself planning broader ways, deeper ways, and higher ways of helping build the Foreign Service that we must have. At this moment we should be extending ourselves and expending our energies and imaginations and good sense in building the greatest Foreign Service the world has ever seen.

I was particularly delighted that my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. HILLINGS] gave us the facts he did about the Moscow situation. That is a particularly dramatic situation but there are many difficult posts to which we need to give our best attention.

I spent 3½ months in Africa during the recess. While there I went to all our consulates, embassies, and liaison offices with the exception of Alexandria and Somaliland. I was impressed with what we are asking of our representatives in the Foreign Service, and very proud of the much that is being given. May I give you a picture or two? At one post we were somewhat understaffed. Conditions could perhaps have been improved a little by better administration, but one questions it in that climate. Staff houses were prefabricated houses with iron window frames, and they were far from new. In that wet climate the iron had rusted badly so that it rained through the windows. Young mothers could not dry their children's diapers, and the only way they could put a dry diaper on a child was to put it in the oven or iron it with a hot iron. That is something you men have not had to contend with, babies or diapers, but most of the rest of us have, and these conditions are not easy to take smilingly.

Then in another area the only house available for one of the members of the staff who had a young wife was opposite the public latrines. That entire city works on a bucket system, and at 4:30 in the afternoon all those buckets are emptied. It was quite impossible to invite anyone to visit after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I took my hat off to those young people who were taking it right on their chins.

I found upon later inquiry that certain restrictions we here on the Hill put on expenditures are at the root of what seemed to me as poor economy as I had ever seen. A new man often spends months looking for a house when very often the man who preceded him had one which under better methods of procedure could have been held for the newcomer.

It is a relief to know that we are going to increase the number of our consulates in Africa. Unless we move into Africa more rapidly than we are doing we are going to be in a very bad way in this rapidly changing world.

We face a new Embassy in the new nation of the Sudan—the possibility of one in the Gold Coast and a third in the soon to be free Nigeria.

I believe that there is intention on the part of the State Department to open four new consulates right across the middle of Africa, a rapidly growing harbor

of the French Ivory Coast, 1 at Abidjan, 1 at Douala in the French Cameroons, 1 at Uganda, and 1 in the new nation which will come into being in 1960 out of the Italian Somaliland. All this is excellent, and gives rise to great hopes. I trust that we are going to make it possible for people who have some training in the kind of work they will have to do, to have a capacity to be human beings to the people with whom they deal. I trust we will choose our people with as much conscience and as much intelligence as it is humanly possible to do, because I am convinced that in Africa particularly—and this is true all over the world—if we go there with our hearts, with understanding, and show these people that we are interested in them as individuals because, like ourselves, they are part of the essence of the Being of Almighty God. If we prove to them by what we do that we want to know them, want to work with them, we will create a climate and an atmosphere that will make it absolutely impossible for any Communist to come between us.

May I commend the committee for the results they have achieved in this bill. I do not agree with all of it—but it seems to me that the bill as a whole is forward looking and constructive. We shall all of us watch with interest the use the Departments make of the funds so appropriated.

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY].

(Mr. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of clearing up a misconception regarding one item of the State Department budget which has existed in our Foreign Affairs Committee. I refer to the item with regard to a contribution to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

At the bottom of page 6 of the bill that we have under consideration appears an item of $1,304,000. I understand that there was in a supplemental appropriation bill which passed the House recently an item of $1,200,000. I further understand that is the first appropriation that has been made for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund since 1950.

Just recently on the floor of the House we passed a conference report to increase slightly the annuities for some of the older retired Foreign Service officers. At that time we were under the impression in the committee that the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund was more or less self-supporting. We find apparently that is not so, that even though the payments into the fund greatly exceed the payments out of the fund—that is, the benefits to the members—the fund itself is apparently not self-supporting. I would ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from New York, if that is correct and if under present circumstances it is anticipated that we will have to ask for an annual appropriation to keep this fund bolstered up, to keep it moving, is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is correct in both parts of his statement. The fund is not self-supporting. The requested appropriation this year is to place the fund on a sound year-to-year basis. It would seem that during the past year a number of things happened which were quite unusual with regard to the fund and, if I may use the expression, it was thrown out of kilter. It is expected that in the future there would be further contributions.

Mr. BENTLEY. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that before our Foreign Affairs Committee at the present time there is pending a bill, S. 3481, to amend the Foreign Service Act, which includes among many other provisions, further liberalization and an increase in benefits from the fund itself. In view of the fact that the payments by members, by participants in the fund, are only at the rate of 5 percent, I am wondering if the gentleman thinks this system should be allowed to go on or if we should not look into the possibility of raising the rate of contribution with the idea of putting the fund on a self-sustaining basis so that we will not have to make these annual contributions.

Mr. ROONEY. We are certainly now in a very peculiar situation. The committee saw fit a while ago to write some unimportant legislation, the consequence of which was an expenditure of about $3,600 for 3 grade 16 employees, and now a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs asks the Committee on Appropriations such a question. It seems to me that this is entirely a matter for the gentleman's committee, and if the gentleman and his committee passes the bill to which the gentleman has referred and also passes bills such as any number of others pending which would increase our share in the United Nations Organizations, why, the Committee on Appropriations has no alternative but to pay the dues of our uncle, Uncle Sam. We have no alternative.

Mr. BENTLEY. This gentleman would like to disassociate himself with respect to some of those United Nations bills which the gentleman has mentioned. Did the State Department mention anything in connection with this annuity whether this might be an annual appropriation?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; the State Department did.

Mr. BENTLEY. And approximately in the same amount in the future?

Mr. ROONEY. It would vary. It might become larger and it might decrease. It would all depend in the particular year what the circumstances were.

Mr. BENTLEY. But under the present setup the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund is definitely not self-supporting?

Mr. ROONEY. It is not.

Mr. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman for that information, because that is distinctly contrary to the impression that our committee had, an impression which we received from the State Department, which was premised on the fact that for a period of approximately 6 years there were no appropriations for the fund, and this supplemental appropriation which contains this $1,200,000 was the first appropriation in the past 6 years. Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 14 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee for the information developed during the hearings. I do regret, however, that the chairman of the subcommittee and the members thereof saw fit to go off the record on about every other page. I found, in reading the hearings, I got to some important information, and then suddenly the subcommittee would go off the record, and certainly in most instances it was not classified information.

Mr. Chairman, I was interested to read in the hearings that we are now buying $27 wastepaper baskets for the State Department that is, $27 apiece; and $60 each for telephone stands for the State Department. It seems to me that a $27 wastepaper basket must be gold plated or have some platinum or something on it. I cannot understand why the taxpayers should be supplying the State Department with $27 waste paper baskets. I get along pretty well in my office with some of those dollar and a half steel numbers. They do a pretty good job of catching the debris. So, just remember that you have been buying $27 wastepaper baskets for the State Department along with $60 telephone stands. And, I expect that when we build a new State Department building there will be plenty of them. The only reason given as to why they need these super-dooper baskets and telephone stands is that they match their desks. I leave to your imagination the kind of desks they have.

In studying the hearings, I was surprised to note the scant attention accorded the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

I was particularly surprised that no mention is made at any place in the printed hearings to the matter of UNESCO paying off during the past year several American employees of UNESCO who had been fired for refusing to appear before a loyalty board of the United States Civil Service Commission.

I would be interested to hear from the chairman of the subcommittee as to why this was not discussed during the hearings. Surely the Congress has some interest in the matter with American taxpayers contributing 30 percent of UNESCO's budget; funds from which were used to pay off these individuals.

Since the committee did not question State Department witnesses concerning these payoffs, I want to call attention to

the facts as I have been able to piece them together.

On April 26, 1955, a three-man administrative tribunal of the International Labor Organization handed down a ruling that UNESCO must reinstate three dismissed American employees or pay them damages totaling $43,800. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that three foreigners—a Belgian, a Frenchman, and a Dutchman—made up that three-man tribunal.

Immediately upon learning of the ruling, I wrote to Dr. Luther Evans, Director General of UNESCO, in an effort to obtain full particulars.

In reply, he said among other things that:

> I would not be in a position to execute judgment of the tribunal until UNESCO's executive board has had an opportunity to decide whether it wishes to appeal to the International Court of Justice, and whether I may draw from the working capital fund to pay any necessary amounts to individuals concerned.

The so-called International Court of Justice, by the way, is the one on which sit judges from Communist Poland, Communist Russia, and Communist Yugoslavia, and which in 1954 ruled in a similar case that 11 dismissed American employees of the United Nations must be paid $180,000 in back salaries and damages.

Dr. Evans also advised me that the State Department was fully informed concerning the case, so I then wrote to David McKendrew Key, at that time Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, in an effort to find out what the State Department was doing or planned to do in regard to the ruling.

Mr. Key replied that—

> The Department of State disagrees strongly with these decisions. We plan to do everything possible, within the terms of Article 12 of the Tribunal Statute to obtain redress.

On November 10, 1955, I again wrote to Dr. Evans for a report on the status of the case, as well as on information I had received that the ILO Tribunal had handed down another ruling involving more dismissed American employees of UNESCO.

Dr. Evans replied under date of November 30, 1955, and I quote from his letter:

> I would like to mention, first of all, that, on October 29, 1955, the tribunal rendered an identical decision in the case of a fourth staff member.

Remember, this is No. 4. In his case, the ILO tribunal ruled that he must be paid $12,800 damages, $300 costs, 4 percent interest from January 1, 1955, and children's allowance for 2 years, totaling $800. All of this, of course, is added to the total of $43,800 awarded the other three dismissed employees.

In his letter, Dr. Evans goes on to say that—

> The executive board, on November 18, 1955, adopted the following resolution:
>
> "That the executive board, acting under article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization, challenge the judgments rendered by the administrative tribunal in the cases of Leff, Duberg, Wilcox, and Bernstein, and submit the question of their validity to the International Court of Justice."

From past performance by the so-called Court of Justice in te case of dismissed American employees of the United Nations, it is pretty obvious what the decision of the Court will be, and I do not hesitate to predict that it will not be favorable to the United States.

In fact, even Dr. Evans apparently knows what the decision will be, because in his November 30, 1955, letter he says:

> The executive board, on November 25, 1955, approved the advance payment of one-third of the amount of compensation ordered by the administrative tribunal in these four cases, on the condition that the persons concerned undertake to pay back to the Organization the amount, if any, by which these payments exceed any sum to which they will be entitled on final settlement of these cases in accordance with the advisory opinion to be rendered by the International Court of Justice.

How do you like that? These four individuals were paid off one-third of the amount of compensation ordered, even though the executive board of UNESCO challenged the judgments.

And note that Dr. Evans does not say that they will be made to pay back the money if the International Court rules against them. He says they should undertake to pay it back.

But that is not all. On October 29, 1955, the administrative tribunal of the International Labor Organization rendered a judgment in three additional cases involving American staff members of UNESCO who had refused to testify before a United States Loyalty Board. Dr. Evans or UNESCO's executive board did not challenge this decision, and on November 26, 1955, these individuals were paid off as follows:

Miss R. Froma, $11,289.37 in settlement of the judgments made by the ILO Tribunal, and in addition 3 months' base salary plus cost-of-living adjustment, in lieu of notice, $1,431.56; 5 months' termination indemnity at rate of pensionable remuneration, $2,250; 70½ days' accumulated annual leave at rate of pensionable remuneration, $1,464.23; 6 weeks' repatriation grant at rate of pensionable remuneration, $623.07.

Miss H. Van Gelder, $6,870.36, in settlement of the judgments, plus $998.45, $2028.57, $546.15, and $39.11.

Mrs. K. Pankey, $5,062.06 in settlement of the judgments, plus $585, $390, and $292.50.

That all adds up to a total of $34,221.43 received by the three individuals.

From where did the money come to pay off these American employees of UNESCO, fired for refusing to appear before a United States loyalty board?

From UNESCO's working capital fund, Dr. Evans informs me. And what are the sources of revenue of the working capital fund of UNESCO? I quote article 6.2 of UNESCO's financial regulations:

> There shall be established a working capital fund in an amount and for purposes to be determined from time to time by the general conference. The source of moncys of the working capital fund shall be advances from member states, and these advances made in accordance with the scale of assessments as determined by the General Conference for the apportionment of the expenses of UNESCO shall be carried to the credit of the member states which have made such advances.

Get that: "and these advances made in accordance with the scale of assessments as determined by the General Conference." This is the scale of assessments in which the United States is listed as contributing 30 percent of UNESCO's budget.

In other words, American taxpayers' money was used to pay off these individuals, despite the clear intent of Congress in unanimously approving House Concurrent Resolution 262 during the 2d session of the 83d Congress. That resolution stated:

> That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the United Nations should take all possible steps to prevent the General Assembly of the United Nations from authorizing or approving the payment to the 11 American employees in the United Nations who were dismissed because of their refusal under the fifth amendment to answer proper questions before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate, of the awards of damages (in a total amount of $179,420) made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and recently upheld by the International Court of Justice, and that no part of the funds heretofore appropriated, or hereafter appropriated by the Congress for the United Nations shall be used for the payment of such awards.

Surely it was not the intent of this Congress for the resolution to apply only to the matter of 11 dismissed American employees of the U. N.

But now we have similar cases involving employees of UNESCO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, but to my knowledge, and from Dr. Evans' letters to me, nothing was done on the part of American representatives at the U. N. or UNESCO, or by the State Department, to prevent the use of American taxpayers' money to pay off the 4 individuals in full and one-third of the amounts set by the ILO tribunal to 3 others.

On the record, it is apparent that the dirt is still being swept under the rug at UNESCO. And that phrase in connection with UNESCO is not original with me, I assure you. In fact, I borrow it from no less than the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, who, in testifying last year on UNESCO before the same subcommittee handling this bill today, had this to say:

> The thing to do is to improve it and not sweep the dirt under the rug, which is what was being done. I am being frank.

I repeat: On the record, it is apparent that the dirt is still being swept under the rug at UNESCO.

Apparently there is only one solution to this whole sorry mess, and that is to cut off all United States funds for UNESCO, for the UNESCO propaganda machine at the State Department—the so-called UNESCO Relations Staff—and for the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am very much concerned about the matter to which the gentleman has referred as well as with regard to the resolution adopted by the American Legion at its convention in Miami.

Mr. GROSS. I applaud the resolution adopted by the American Legion at Miami.

Mr. ROONEY. I took this matter up with the Department of State and was advised over the signature of Loy W. Henderson, Under Secretary of State, as follows:

The Secretary has authorized me to inform you that it is our conviction that our national interest will best be served by continued participation in this specialized agency of the United Nations, and by maintaining a strong advisory body, such as the United States National Commission, to help the Government in its effort to strengthen and improve the program and operations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Mr. GROSS. Who pays his salary?

Mr. ROONEY. The salary of Mr. Dulles?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. The taxpayers pay his salary the same as the taxpayers pay the salary of the President of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower, who presented the budget requesting these funds.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; and Dulles needs this UNESCO propaganda machine to keep him going; does he not?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I get it, at the hearings when the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was asking one of these gentlemen who represents us about how many men were in the department, he said something like 1,200 and then when you go through the hearings you find there were 2,900; is that not right?

Mr. ROONEY. I think your figures are way off. Probably the gentleman is referring to the highly misleading recent editorial in the Chicago Tribune. If that is so, he is now as inaccurate as were the contents of that editorial. The figures in that editorial were utterly incorrect.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You mean the figures are all wrong? I thought you were asking how many employees there were and finally it shows up different.

Mr. ROONEY. No, I do not ask—we have the correct figures here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How many have they—are they not paying 2,900?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know where the gentleman took the figure 2,900 from.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You seem to think it was from the Chicago Tribune editorial. Maybe it was. I will look it up.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman might have just misread a decimal point—I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, may I say in conclusion that what Secretary Dulles has to say about UNESCO does not impress me for one-half of one second. He has one of the best little propaganda machines going for UNESCO that he could have anywhere. I do not care what he says about it pro or con.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman for his valuable contribution.

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE IRISH REVOLUTION

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, today we pay our tribute to those men of Ireland, who 40 years ago on April 24, 1916, first proclaimed publicly the existence of the Republic of Ireland and through armed revolution attempted to throw off the yoke of British usurpation. Through divided authority and the lack of a single command the long and carefully planned revolution failed to achieve the complete success and military victory which it sought. Nevertheless it did produce the declaration of independence for all of Ireland and prepared the way for the ultimate creation of the present Republic of Ireland, whose Government so ably and efficiently directs the affairs of the people residing in that part of Ireland, which is entrusted to its present care and jurisdiction.

Throughout the entire period of British domination the Irish people carried on an unceasing struggle to win ultimately their full freedom and independence. No nation has ever been called upon to wage so long and tireless a battle to regain one by one the inherent rights of freemen and even the inalienable rights of human beings, which had been so callously denied by the British and so grudgingly conceded through the centuries. The discolored pages of history relating the abuses of British rule in Ireland cannot be repainted even by the oratory of a Churchill or his voluminous writings on British historical achievements. No nation has suffered more or endured greater outrages than have the Irish people. All the crimes being committed today against the rights and freedoms of peoples scattered throughout this troubled world, had their foreshadowing on the soil of Ireland and in the homes of Irish people.

Although the uprising in the city of Dublin was short lived and its success doomed by the early arrival of British reinforcements, nevertheless the Irish revolutionaries conducted themselves with honor and waged their warfare in strict accordance with military codes. This revolt against the British army of occupation in Ireland might have ended in the most dismal failure, since it was limited to the confines of the city of Dublin almost exclusively. The confusion in orders and the delay of a day in starting the revolt occasioned a failure of similar insurrections, which had been planned, in other parts of the nation.

Failure, however, was not to be the historical estimate of the Easter Rising in Ireland. The vicious retaliation of the British commanding officer, Gen. Sir John Maxwell, made certain that all who gave their lives in the cause of Irish freedom were true martyrs for the sake of liberty. On April 25, three prominent citizens of Dublin, who played no part in the warfare, were arrested and on the following morning shot in the Portobello Barracks and secretly buried, under orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, the British officer in charge. With noncombatants treated in this manner, it was not surprising that all leaders in the revolt should expect a like fate. Thus all signers of the Independence Proclamation were speedily tried and shot, as well as most of the military leaders of the Irish forces.

The public reaction in Ireland was instantaneous. On May 3, three of the signatories of the proclamation, Clarke, MacDonagh, and Pearse, were shot following a secret field court-martial. The next 5 days were marked with the announcemnt of like shootings, until the clamor in Ireland was echoed in America and re-echoed throughout the British Colonies. Even the Manchester Guardian cried out that the executions were becoming an atrocity.

George Bernard Shaw wrote in protest:

My own view is that the men who were shot in cold blood, after their capture or surrender, were prisoners of war, and that it was, therefore, entirely incorrect to slaughter them. The relation of Ireland to Dublin Castle is, in this respect, precisely that of the Balkan States to Turkey, of Belgium or the city of Lille to the Kaiser, and of the United States to Great Britain.

Until Dublin Castle is superseded by a National Parliament and Ireland voluntarily incorporated with the British Empire, as Canada, Australasia, and South Africa have been incorporated, an Irishman resorting to arms to achieve the independence of his country is doing only what Englishmen will do, if it be their misfortune to be invaded and conquered by the Germans in the course of the present war. Further, such an Irishman is as much in order morally in accepting assistance from the Germans, in her struggle with England, as England is in accepting the assistance of Russia in her struggle with Germany. The fact that he knows that his enemies will not respect his rights if they catch him, and that he must, therefore, fight with a rope round his neck, increases his risk, but adds in the same measure to his glory in the eyes of his compatriots and of the disinterested admirers of patriotism through the world. It is absolutely impossible to slaughter a man in this position without making him a martyr and a hero, even though the day before the rising he may have been only a minor poet. The shot Irishmen will now take their places beside Emmett and the Manchester martyrs in Ireland, and beside the heroes of Poland and Serbia and Belgium in Europe; and nothing in heaven or earth can prevent it. * * *

I remain an Irishman, and am bound to contradict any implication that I can regard as a traitor any Irishman taken in a fight for Irish independence against the British Government, which was a fair fight in everything except the enormous odds my countrymen had to face.

The reaction in America was expressed in the New York World, which declared:

The hurried vengence of the military authorities, for which the Government is responsible, has written a chapter that will forever stand to Great Britain's credit.

The celebrated poet, Joyce Kilmer, organized a mammoth memorial service in Central Park, New York, for those who died for Ireland in the rising.

At the very time President Wilson was enunciating his principles of international justice, so applicable to Ireland, which declared our belief in these fundamental things:

First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. * * * Second, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

English statesmen realized that their hope of bringing America into the war was now a forlorn one. The British Ambassador in Washington wrote:

I do not think we can count on American sympathy * * * the attitude towards England has been changed for the worse by recent events in Ireland. * * * If we are able to settle the Home Rule question at once, the announcement will have a beneficial effect here, although I do not think that anything we can do would conciliate the Irish here.

Fearing the outcome of the future elections in the United States an effort was made to get something done provisionally to settle the Irish Home Rule question and thereby appease American feelings. So Lloyd George inaugurated the nefarious conferences in which Home Rule was proposed but also in which partition was presented. The Home Rule Act of 1914 was to apply only to 26 counties, but the 6 counties in the Northeast were to be left out. Moreover Lloyd George wrote to Sir Edward Carson:

My DEAR CARSON: I enclose Greer's draft propositions. We must make it clear that at the end of the provisional period Ulster does not, whether she wills it or not, merge in the rest of Ireland.

This secret letter was accepted by Carson as "a precious possession, guaranteeing me that the six counties would be left out, and that they never could be put back again without an act of Parliament." This behind-the-scenes written guaranty made acceptance of partition palatable to the pro-British Unionists in the northeast; and the temporary nature of the partition made this poisonous proposal potable for the freedom-seeking people of the rest of Ireland. Yet 40 years after, the temporary partition remains, and today the English statesmen attempt to assert that it remains a question to be settled between the two divisions of Ireland, and that the London Parliament has nothing to do with it. This criminal expedient was engineered by the English, enacted by their Parliament and should be righted today by that same Parliament without further ado.

It is often said that the evil that men do lives after them. So it is with the creators of partition in Ireland. The evils of the situation remain. The evils of that example are copied in various countries throughout the world, and are in a large measure the cause of world unrest today. It is late in the day to remedy the evil that has been done, but that the glory of the Irish martyrs of Easter week may not be dimmed, I pray that the days of partition are numbered and that a unified Ireland may arise to take her rightful place among the nations of the world. Then the Irish declaration of independence, issued on that fateful Easter Monday, 40 years ago, may take its place among the cherished documents of the world, in which the peoples of the different nations have expressed their demand for freedom.

That the text of the Irish declaration may be known to you and be cherished as a sacred document, I desire to read its text at this time:

*The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the People of Ireland:*

Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish republican brotherhood, and through her open military organizations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army; having patiently perfected her discipline; having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; 6 times during the past 300 years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights, and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences, carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national government, representative of the whole people of Ireland, and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the provisional government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people. We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valor and discipline, and by the readiness of her children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on behalf of the provisional government:

THOMAS J. CLARKE.
SEAN MACDIARMADA.
P. H. PEARSE.
JAMES CONNOLLY.
THOMAS MACDONAGH.
EAMONN CEANNT.
JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK].

(Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for graciously yielding me this time. The gentleman from New York and his committee have done a wonderful job on this appropriation bill as they have done on appropriation bills over the years. It does remain, however, that a very important appropriation has been omitted from this legislation, and, therefore, I am planning to offer an amendment to restore at least a portion of this appropriation which was denied by the committee.

I plan to offer an amendment to restore a portion of the funds for new construction for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. I do not claim to be an authority on this subject, but I have taken an active interest in our prison setup and have recently had an occasion to make a detailed study during a tour of one of the Federal institutions. Therefore, I feel I am somewhat familiar with their problems. I, for one, am proud of the prison system in the United States. I am not proud of the fact that it is necessary to have prisons, but I am extremely proud of the prisons we have since it is necessary to have them.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the hearings held by this committee clearly show the critical situation existing in Federal types of prisons in our country. And if this appropriation is not accepted, I can foresee a general deterioration of our complete system. I hope my amendment is accepted by this Congress as our prisons are overcrowded today, and it will take 3 additional years to construct a new prison. There will be 3,400 more prisoners at that time than we have today. We have enough hardened criminals today committed to other institutions and overcrowding their normal capacity to completely fill this new-type prison if it were available today.

Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment because I believe my country has the best prison system in the world, and I want to keep it that way. I have the utmost confidence in Mr. James Bennett, the director of the prison system, as I feel he has held the system on a high level and has done a job comparable with that done by the FBI. Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hoover are career men dedicated to their service and their country. I respect their judgment and

know, as you know, that their decisions are far beyond the realm of political or bureaucratic influence.

Mr. Chairman, at the proper time, I shall offer an amendment to increase the appropriation by $9,500,000 for the purpose of constructing a maximum security type prison. I have no information as to where this prison will be located, but I feel that this is not the question to be determined. The decision must be made coldly and realistically on the basis of need or justification for such a prison and if it is approved an appropriate site could be selected at a later date.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I feel very much as does the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA]. I take this time simply to congratulate the committee on what I think was a very wise decision in the reasonable increase it provided in funds for the work of the United States Information Agency. This Agency represents us in the most crucial struggle of our time, a struggle which transcends party lines.

In every far corner of the earth, in the ancient Middle Eastern desert, in the teeming, smouldering cities of the Orient, in the war-smitten villages of southern Europe, men and women are choosing sides between two diametrically opposed ways of life. How they choose may well determine the fate of our children.

Our competitor in this struggle for men's minds is making a supreme effort to capture the imagination and the allegiance of the world's peoples.

By the most conservative estimate, Russia has been spending more than $3 billion every year on propaganda aimed at depicting this Nation of ours as a land presided over by warmongers and Wall Street imperialists who exploit the great majority of our people. To combat this monstrous falsehood, the United States Information Agency has had only a minute fraction of this amount with which to spread abroad the truth about American democracy and matters of American policy.

Thomas Jefferson said that truth is the sufficient adversary of falsehood. But that truth must be told. It must be told often and convincingly.

Our Nation has the most dynamic, the most appealing, and the most practical political idea ever conceived by the mind of man, and we have throughout the world a vast yawning market simply crying for this product which we alone as a nation can supply. With all of our inventive genius as advertisers and as exponents of the written and spoken word, with our uncanny ability to make the taste buds cry out for Lucky Strikes and Coca-Cola, it seems nothing short of suicide to allow ourselves to lose this competition of ideas by default. And this is the only way we could lose it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. I thank my distinguished friend, Chairman ROONEY, and wish to commend the members of the committee for the excellent work accomplished on this important appropriation bill. I certainly do not wish to be expressing negative thoughts upon the constructive work which the committee has done, but our colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], and also the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON], have spoken of the Department of State as being our first line of defense, adopting wide and broad policies and winning the cold war.

I have been concerned and alarmed, Mr. Chairman, regarding the resolution adopted by the Parliament of Iceland to expel from that little island, our American forces. This expulsion resolution was adopted by the Icelandic Parliament by a vote of 31 to 16.

Certainly this expression is evidence that we are losing the cold war. It appears that our present State Department policies are not leading us in the right direction—that we are losing rather than gaining friends. We are losing our allies.

I was so concerned about this matter, Mr. Chairman—a most distressing incident—that I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, asking for an explanation of the motivating reasons behind the adoption of this resolution. I received an extended letter from Mr. Robert C. Bell, the Assistant Secretary of State, outlining the history of our forces being in Iceland and of the action which resulted in the adoption of the resolution expelling our forces from that country.

It is certainly significant to me that we are losing our allies, we are losing our friends. This is evidenced by this resolution which has been adopted demanding that our forces be expelled from Iceland. The resolution adopted goes on to state that immediate action should be taken to effectuate the policy of the adopted resolution to the end that the American forces be removed from Iceland, and that the Icelanders take over the manning of the military installations and that the American military forces leave the country; that if agreement concerning the above is not reached the matter should be followed up by renouncing the existing defense agreement.

Mr. Chairman, I think that resolution and the decisive vote by which it was adopted is indicative of what is happening to us in several parts of the world, losing out with our neighbors and former allies. The matter is deserving of the thoughtful consideration and action of the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the House and Senate.

The letter from the Assistant Secretary of State follows:

APRIL 23, 1956.

The Honorable JOE L. EVINS,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. EVINS: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated April 13, 1956, inquiring as to what is behind the resolution adopted on March 28 by the Icelandic Parliament. The resolution (copy attached) states that Icelandic policy concerning the Icelandic-United States Defense Agreement should be revised immediately "with the aim in mind that Icelanders take over the guarding and maintenance of military installations—but not military activities—and that the defense forces leave the country."

As your letter indicates, the conduct of American troops now stationed in Iceland is not a factor motivating the passage of the resolution; there have been no incidents involving American troops for some time.

The passage of the resolution must be considered in the light of Icelandic history and of the current political situation in Iceland. Prior to World War II Iceland remained largely isolated from the current of world events. Since 1918 Iceland had been a sovereign state united with Denmark under a common king with Denmark conducting Iceland's foreign policy and foreign representation. After Denmark was occupied by German forces on April 9, 1940, communication between Iceland and King Christian was severed. In May 1940 Iceland was occupied by British forces. In July 1941, an agreement was made with the Icelandic authorities for United States forces to replace the British in Iceland. On June 17, 1944, after a plebiscite in Iceland, Iceland was formally established as a republic. The United States and Icelandic Governments agreed to terminate United States responsibility for the defense of Iceland on October 7, 1946.

In 1949 when Iceland joined NATO, Iceland stated to the United States and to NATO that it was out of the question for a foreign army or for foreign military bases to be located in Iceland in time of peace, although in case of war, allied nations might request privileges similar to those enjoyed in World War II. In 1951, in view of the Korean War and the fear of a new world war, Iceland signed an agreement with the United States permitting the stationing of United States troops in Iceland. There is, however, an understandable desire on the part of Icelanders to reduce to a minimum the presence of foreign troops there. It is probably partly in deference to this feeling and partly because some Icelandic leaders now consider the international outlook to be more favorable than it was in 1951 that the above-mentioned resolution calling for the withdrawal from Iceland of United States forces was passed by the Icelandic Parliament.

Current developments in Iceland should be viewed against the above background. The present caretaker government in Iceland, as its predecessor, is a coalition of the Conservative Party (21 seats out of 52 in Parliament) and the Progressive Party (16 seats). Opposition parties were the Social Democrat (6 seats); National Defense (2 seats); and Communist (7 seats). The Progressive Party decided to join forces with the Social Democratic Party and withdraw from its restive coalition with the Conservative Party, thus precipitating special elections in Iceland on June 24, 1956. Before Parliament was dissolved it passed the resolution of March 28, sponsored by the Progressive and Social Democrat Parties. The National Defense and Communist Parties supported it in lieu of a more drastic resolution which they had proposed. The final vote was 31 to 18 (Conservative, with 3 Conservatives absent).

No action thus far has been taken by the present caretaker government of Iceland to implement the resolution and there are no indications whether any such action will be taken prior to the June 24 elections. It is possible that, before any irrevocable decision is made by the Icelandic Government, Icelandic authorities will become aware of the serious danger which such action would cause

to their own nation as well as to other members of NATO.

I believe you will find the foregoing helpful in assessing the significance of the resolution adopted by the Icelandic Parliament.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. HILL,
*Assistant Secretary*
(For the Secretary of State).

(Enclosure: Resolution.)

ALTHING RESOLUTION ON ICELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

The Althing resolves to declare:

The foreign policy of Iceland, hereafter as it has up to the present, should be aimed at protecting the independence and security of the country; friendly relations with other nations; and a joint stand of the Icelanders with their neighboring nations in security matters—such as their participation in NATO.

In view of the changed situation since the Defense Agreement was reached in 1951, and the declarations that a foreign army shall not be stationed in Iceland in time of peace, a revision of the conduct of affairs adopted in that connection should immediately be carried out with the aim in mind that the Icelanders take over the guarding and maintenance of military installations—but not military activities—and that the military forces leave the country. If agreement concerning the above is not reached, the matter shall be followed up by renouncing the Defense Agreement, in accordance with the provision for this in article VII.

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The Clerk read as follows:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

*Salaries and expenses*

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed 251 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed 2 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director shall be at the rate of grade GS-16: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: On page 22, lines 7 to 10, inclusive, strike out "*Provided*, That the compensation of the 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director shall be at the rate of grade GS-16" and insert in lieu thereof "*Provided*."

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I feel it is incumbent upon me, in fact it is my duty, to offer this amendment which provides that the compensation of 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director shall be at the grade of GS-16 be stricken from the bill.

This language in the bill is clearly and unquestionably legislation in an appropriation bill and is a direct usurpation of the rights and prerogatives of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Civil Service Commission. I regret that the great Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to include this provision in the bill. As the Members know, there are 3 supergrades at the present time, grades 16, 17, and 18. These supergrades were provided first by the Classification Act of 1949 which originated in the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Last year our committee initiated legislation which raised the number of these 3 supergrades to 1,200 with 125 in grade 18, 375 in grade 17, and 700 in grade 16.

Now the Congress, through its Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, has the power and the authority and the duty to authorize these supergrades. After these supergrades are authorized by the Congress, it is provided that the Civil Service Commission shall then allocate the respective positions to the various departments and agencies. Now this provision which I am seeking to strike out would put these 6 men in grade 16 or at a salary of grade 16. I do not know anything about the qualifications of them. You are disrupting the orderly process and procedure in connection with the authorization and allocation of these supergrades by taking away from the Civil Service Commission and the two Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of Congress the right to have control over these supergrades in this instance. I wish the powerful Committee on Appropriations would quit stepping on the toes of the Commitee on Post Office and Civil Service. If this practice is continued, you are going to have chaos and confusion and inequities arising among the Federal personnel. What does the committee know about the qualifications of these men and about the requirements for these different positions? There are 6 men involved. I understand they are very fine gentlemen, but why not go through the regular legislative procedure and let the Civil Service Commission allocate these positions to these 6 men provided their positions can qualify for grade 16? If they are entitled to grade 16, then I am sure the Civil Service Commission will put them in there. At the present time there are 71 supergrades still that have not been filled by the Civil Service Commission, and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has reported out a bill to the House just recently which authorizes 236 more supergrades.

This bill is now on the calendar of the House for action.

Let us not have confusion about these super grades. The members of the Appropiations Committee are not the ones to pass on the qualifications of each individual as to whether he should be in grade 16 or grade 17 or grade 18. These are super grades that need experts like the three members of the Civil Service Commission to pass upon the requirements and qualifications for the position in each one of these grades. I hope that the Committee on Appropriations will agree to my amendment. You are establishing here a dangerous precedent by taking away the authority and prerogatives of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Civil Service Commission to authorize and allocate these particular grades if you do not adopt my amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If this provision goes through, it will mean that the Committee on Appropriations has put through 17 super grades in 2 bills within a matter of less than 2 months; is that not true?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct. I appeal to the committee to support this amendment. It is sound. It is in the interest of good, orderly, efficient Government. How can the Committee on Appropriations, without any investigation or study, put employees and officials in grade 16, 17, or 18? I say we are treading upon dangerous ground, and I hope you will leave this matter of super grades to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Civil Service Commission. This provision which I am seeking to eliminate will be bad for employee morale and will disrupt the orderly and proper alinement of top-level positions in these super grades. It is preferential legislation for the benefit of a few specific individuals. The report of the Committee on Appropriations on this bill is strangely silent on the explanation or justification for the provision placing the five Assistant Commissioners and one District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in grade 16. This is another effort to legislate salaries for specific positions in the executive branch which unquestionably should be left to the usual procedures and processes which are provided by Congress in the Classification Act. The Congress, through its Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the Senate and the House, should be responsible for reviewing the need for and the use of top-level positions on an overall governmentwide basis.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I realize this item does not seem to be of great importance to the Members as compared to some of the other portions of this legislation, but it is extremely important because of the principle involved.

The question before this committee now is, do you want to sustain the legislative committee of this House, or do you want to circumvent the legislative committee of this House, and, do you also want to circumvent the Civil Service Commission of these United States? That is really the question involved here. Our committee only recently approved a bill, which is now on the calendar that provides for some 236 supergrades that would be allocated by the Civil Service Commission in their regular order for people qualified under Civil Service in the regular way of doing business, but if you are going to follow this procedure and let certain people in these agencies go to the Committee on Appropriations and get that committee to allocate grades for certain individuals, then to that extent you just weaken your legislative committee of the House. This is a more important matter than most of the Members realize. I hope that they will see fit to support the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY]. It is important that they do that. I find no fault at all to the qualifications of these individuals who are being taken care of here. I am sure they are good men. That is not the point.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am happy to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is acquainted with Mr. Shaughnessy, the district director in New York, is he not?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, Mr. Shaughnessy is a great man; he is a distinguished public servant; certainly he is. But I do not go along with the method of handling this matter in this fashion, because there is not a word that I know of, not a line of testimony in the hearings in support of this portion of the bill—nothing at all. You agree with me on that.

If the House is going to support legislation on which there have been no hearings, on which there has been no testimony before the committee, I do not think it is right. I do not believe there is a member of this committee, aside from the chairman, who has talked to these people involved in this legislation at all about wanting these super grades. I doubt it. I doubt whether any one of heads of the agency has even called the Civil Service Commission to find out whether these people were even considered by the Commission. If they have, I wish they would tell us about it right here on the floor of the House. I should like to have your further explanation. I know they are all good men; of course they are. They are employed in the Government. They are career men. Some of them have been in the Government for years. But here you go out and pick out 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 men. You did it in this case and your committee did it a few weeks ago in another bill from another subcommittee. If that is the way these things are going to be handled, and the House wants to approve that method of handling them, then we should know it. I feel the Members here should know the situation so that they would understand what they are doing if they do not support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY]. There is no question that the amendment should be approved.

This is not a matter of personalities. The gentlemen affected by this proposed legislation, surely, understand that. There is, however, a matter of policy and principle involved.

If it is to be the policy of this House to approve the action of the Appropriations Committee of the House to permit legislation to be included in such manner that it is not subject to a point of order, we should know it. If the Appropriations Committee wants to increase salaries for certain employees without following regular procedure, and without hearings of any kind, we should know it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I should like to address a question to the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service. Does not the provision in the bill to which the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] was offered create new grades by increasing the salaries of those who are in those positions now? Is not that what it does?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Of course, the issue is a great deal broader than appears on the surface. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] who is the ranking minority Member was right when he suggested that the Committee on Appropriations is continuing as it has started on this line of permitting someone who is already in the Government service getting a provision in an appropriation bill raising his grade by increasing his compensation. If that is the case, what is the use of having one committee of which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] is chairman? What good then is the gentleman's committee on this phase of our business, I ask the gentleman from Tennessee? What is the use of being around when Appropriations writes legislation which should be written by Post Office and Civil Service?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I would say that we would soon be out of business if this method were followed. I will say to the gentleman that the amendment which I have offered, if it is approved, would save an increase of $1,290 for each one of these 6 positions. In other words, the Committee on Appropriations, without any justification that I can see, is increasing the compensation of these 6 jobs by $1,290 per year.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Appropriations by its action put them in another grade, did they not? After the legislative committee having jurisdiction had refused to do so?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct. That is how the increase in salary comes about.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then why do we need the gentleman's committee? What does his committee do? What business do they have to transact if the Committee on Appropriations is encouraged to bring in this sort of legislation and get it approved?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I will say that the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman has spent many days and long hours setting up these supergrades and outlining the qualifications for them.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And how much time has the Committee on Appropriations spent on the subject before it overruled the gentleman's committee?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I can find nothing in the hearings about that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is the point. It is just as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] said, and as was stated earlier in the debate today. There is no need for a legislative committee if the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Rules can come in and jockey through this kind of a provision in an appropriation bill. Is not that right?

If we are to have legislative committees, why is it we do not just vote down one of these bills and let the beneficiaries seeking a higher grade, more pay, go back in the regular way to the proper committee? It is the only remedy, as I see the situation. As was said earlier in the day, if we do not want the legislative committees to function, if the Appropriations Committee is to be a sort of city of refuge to which every fellow who thinks he finds himself in a situation where he wants something he cannot get through the action of the proper legislative committee can run to and get what he wants, from appropriations let the legislative committee just disband, and we can all go campaigning. The issue is a matter of legislative procedure, of adherence to long-established customs, and this new procedure is not fair to the legislative committees. It is not sound legislative procedure.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. I have heard the argument made that we ought to approve this irregular procedure because Mr. Shaughnessy is a nice man.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who is he?

Mr. MEADER. Does that establish a precedent so that all nice men in the Government ought to go to the Appropriations Committee and get their salaries raised?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If this amendment is rejected and if that action is hereafter considered a precedent, that is just what it does do. I too think I am a nice man, and I think if I could go to

the Appropriations Committee and get the salaries of Congressmen and all Federal employees reduced, while I might not be popular, we might slow down this threatened inflation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that I must disagree with my two delightful friends, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. They surely have been persistent about this little thing which would cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of $3,600. They were advised beforehand by me by telephone that the committee had unanimously agreed to take this action and insert this language in the bill because it originated in the mind of whom? In the mind of the Commissioner of Immigration, General Swing. The language was handed to the subcommittee and inserted in the bill.

On yesterday when a rule was sought both these distinguished gentlemen appeared before the Rules Committee in writing in the morning and in person in the afternoon, and opposed the granting of the rule. The rule was then granted by the Rules Committee. They opposed the adoption of the rule earlier today, and the rule was adopted by the House. Now they have their third bite at the cherry.

I want to point out first that this language which I shall read is presently the law because it was in this same appropriation bill at this time a year ago, the 1956 supply bill for the Department of Justice. It is the law of the land today. The gentleman from Tennessee well knows that this does not apply to any six employees, although six are mentioned in this language, because without any objection on the part of either of these gentlemen a year ago there was included in the bill this language:

> That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners shall be at the rate of grade GS–16 as long as the positions are filled by the present incumbents.

So that a year ago the scale of GS–16 was set up for five assistant commissioners of immigration and naturalization.

Some six weeks ago the Congress saw fit to pass and the President to sign a bill permitting retired Generals Howard and Partridge to become assistant commissioners of immigration. Is it not common sense that they should be at the same level as the other assistant commissioners, making five at grade GS–16?

With regard to Mr. Shaughnessy, as was pointed out earlier by the distinguished majority leader, he was previously an assistant commissioner of immigration himself and went to New York to take the district directorship because it is one of the most important jobs in the Immigration Service.

The committee has been fair about this thing. The new language is set forth in the report. The whole business amounts to something in the neighborhood of $3,600—a $1,000 in the case of Mr. Shaughnessy and about $1,290 each in the other two cases.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now, it is not a question of how many dollars will be saved or spent. The question is do you think now, just between you and me and leaving the rest of them out of it—do you think this kind of procedure is fair to the other legislative committees?

Mr. ROONEY. I think so.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. All right, then.

Mr. ROONEY. I think they were given notice. I think it is the right thing to do under these circumstances because these men might not get GS 16 for the next 9 months or even years. Now is the time to do something which should be done. This is approved by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, General Swing, and supported by the entire committee and approved by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. About a month ago, we had these two bills here pertaining to Brigadier Generals Howard and Partridge. When the bill was debated on the floor of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] in their arguments on behalf of these bills made much of the fact that General Partridge's retired salary was $9,688 and his salary in the civilian position would be $11,610 and the retired salary of General Howard was $8,875 and the salary in the civilian position that he was to occupy would be $11,610. They indicated that to employ General Partridge on a full-time basis would cost the Government only $1,922 a year and that to employ General Howard would cost only $2,907. Now, just after understanding what was given to us, it is proposed to increase the salaries of these two retired generals by another $1,290.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot find fault with that statement. That is exactly what you would be doing. That is exactly what the committee is in agreement on. That is exactly the reason the Committee on Rules gave us the rule waiving points of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I will not impose overlong on the time of the Members. Perhaps, I should have been content having asked the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] whether he thought this was fair or not—perhaps, I should have been content with his answer. But, then, on going to the back of chamber room my ever-alert colleague from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY] called by attention to something.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I tried to be fair. The gentleman can recall when I was but one of a few around here who supported him.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I was not saying that you were not fair. I do not recall the support, but assume the gentleman is correct as to that and am grateful. I am trying to accept your judgment, but my natural contrariness prevents. As I was saying, I went to the back part of the Chamber and my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY], who is always on the job, aware of what is doing, called my attention to another paragraph in this bill.

I am wondering now just how far the Committee on Appropriations wants to go in attempting to legislate and to determine policy.

As was stated before, action on this amendment is not an issue of how many dollars will be saved or how many will be wasted. The issue is as to legislative procedure. Listen to this language and read it yourself because it seems almost unbelievable to me that appropriations should go out of its way to fix foreign policy without authorization from Foreign Affairs Committee. On page 16, line 16, section 110, reads:

> It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

What has that to do with appropriations? How many dollars does that language provide for anyone or any agency to spend?

Mr. ROONEY. What is wrong with that?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What business is it of those on the Committee on Appropriations to say who should be admitted to the United Nations.

Mr. ROONEY. What is wrong with that language? Surely the gentleman does not want Red China in the United Nations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now wait a minute. Let me talk—no, of course, I do not want Red China in the United Nations. I do not want any part of the United Nations at all, if you want to discuss that point. The Congress can and should vote legislation for the United States of America. U. N. has no legal right to write laws casting burdens imposing obligations on citizens of the United States of America. I do not want any part of U. N. or any other one world organization. But what law, or rule, or policy gives the Committee on Appropriations authority to advise the House on foreign policy. How do they get over into the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and tread on their toes? Does Appropriations want Foreign Affairs abolished or its authority just reduced?

I see our distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] here as usual. The first thing Veterans Administration knows this Committee on Appropriations will be legislating for your veterans. Then you will hear some squawks—pardon me, not squawks but then you will hear some ladylike language that will really burn your ears and the back of your neck, down your back to your waistline, and it will be effective.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this language to which he referred on page 16 was put in this bill some years ago as the result of an amendment being offered on the floor of the House during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not care how it got in there. The point is that Appropriations has been invading the jurisdiction of 2 or 3 other legislative committees and now it is after the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Civil Service and Post Office which are by this provision directly overruled.

Mr. GROSS. And on page 16 there is another provision which says that "rates may be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The argument I am trying to make is to prove the point that the Committee on Appropriations is stepping over by or through one provision or another into the jurisdiction of other legislative committees. If the House wants to go across the board, let us do it not by invading one committee then another. Just abolish the legislative committees and let it go at that. The legislative job is just too big for Appropriations or any other single committee; but if that be the decision of the House, let us do it by one clean, bold beheading, not piece by piece—degrading, humiliating, first one committee then one by one all others.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, the statement of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is not correct, because there was inserted in this bill on a roll-call vote the language which I pointed out at page 16. The gentleman sat here this afternoon and heard the Clerk read the bill for amendment. No one objected to the language, and it is now in the bill.

With regard to this great matter that concerns just three people and about $3,600 of the taxpayers' money, I venture to say that you have used ten or twelve thousand dollars of the taxpayers' money in opposing it this afternoon. The time has come to have a vote. The committee is willing to abide by the judgment of the Members of the House.

I ask for a vote Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

(Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he heretofore made today.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 79, noes 58.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 90, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Buildings and facilities*

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACK of Illinois:

On page 23, line 16, after the word "facilities", strike out "existing" and insert in lieu thereof the word "for."

And in line 18, strike out "$1,425,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,925,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to correct an injustice being done to the Bureau of Prisons. My amendment is to provide for the construction of a maximum-custody institution to relieve the present strain on our prison system.

Mr. Bennett, the Director of Prisons, has said the situation existing at these institutions is critical. There are only 4 maximum-security type prisons in the country. These are Alcatraz, Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island.

On page 314 of the hearings a statement as of the end of fiscal year 1955 shows that we had approximately 1,700 prisoners over capacity in these institutions. Atlanta exceeds its capacity by 500; Leavenworth by 600. These figures change from day to day varying by institutions. But the totals remain approximately the same. It is impossible for the prisons to handle any additional prisoners at any of the maximum-security type prisons.

Mr. Chairman, never in the history of the Federal Prison System have we ever had a riot or major disturbance. This can only be maintained by adequate facilities. We have had riots and disturbances in other types of jails and prisons throughout the various States, but we have never had a riot at a Federal institution. I hope that the Members will recognize the urgent need for this institution and vote for this amendment so that we can maintain the good record which has been maintained by our Bureau of Prisons. Construction should be started now when there are no riots to cope with. It should be done in an orderly fashion.

There are more men today coming to prison than 10 years ago, and they are staying longer. The parole rate is also down. During the past 5 years, the number of prisoners serving sentence of 5 years or more has increased 26 percent. It is conservatively estimated that the Federal prison population will reach 23,400 by 1960 an increase over the 1955 average of 3,400.

This appropriation, if approved, will provide facilities for an additional 600 prisoners. Our offenders have increased by 4,000 since the last medium-security prison was constructed. The most recent maximum-custody Federal institution was built in 1902. That was Atlanta and that is 54 years ago. Alcatraz was built 87 years ago. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has made a detailed study of the needs and has endeavored to develop a program of orderly institutional construction.

Four years ago, Mr. Bennett first requested clearance for this project. Since that time the Department of Justice and the Bureau of the Budget opposed this construction with the argument that this would raise Government expenditures and prevent a balanced budget.

This year, they are unable to make such an argument. This appropriation was approved by the Bureau of the Budget for a supplemental appropriation bill 1 year ago, but the Committee on Appropriations failed to include this project in the general appropriation bill. However, the Senate included money for the purpose for acquisition of a site and planning for construction of this institution. In conference, this provision was stricken.

Mr. Chairman, I feel it is our responsibility to include this appropriation this year, and although I am confident it will be included by the other body, I feel that such a good argument has been made by the Bureau of Prisons that this should be included by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, this is the 25th anniversary of the Bureau of Prisons. I do not believe that we should celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Bureau of Prisons which has provided the best prison system in the world by denying this appropriation which would have the effect of throwing a bomb into the center of our prison system.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. The gentleman in his very forceful talk in support of this amendment mentioned the numerous riots which occurred in local prisons and penitentiaries and the fact that there were none in Federal penitentiaries. Is it not true that one of the principal reasons for those riots was the overcrowded conditions of local penitentiaries?

Mr. MACK of Illinois. That was certainly true in Illinois and, I think, was also true in other penitentiaries where they had riots in the past.

(Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] insist on his point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order. There is a question in my mind whether we might be usurping a legislative prerogative.

[Mr. GRAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, in support of this amendment I would like to say that in the last session of the Congress the Department of Justice asked for an appropriation of $9,500,000 in a supplemental appropriation bill. Even though this request had the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, the Committee did not see fit to approve the amount requested.

Now, again, in this session of the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget approved for a maximum security prison, to take care of the most hardened and vicious criminals, the amount of $9,500,000 which again failed to approve the amount for either institution.

After going into this matter with the superintendent of the Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Bennett and his assistant, Mr. Alexander, I have secured the following information:

They tell me that they are badly overcrowded in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., are also overcrowded in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans., and at McNeil Island, Washington State. They say that because of this overcrowding that they have had to put major criminals in camps and other institutions which was very bad prison practice; that if funds were provided in the amount of $9,500,000, they would expect to build a 600 man maximum security prison somewhere in the central Mississippi Valley—probably in south central Illinois, or probably in Missouri.

When I made some inquiry of the members of the subcommittee handling this matter, they raised the objection that the Department of Justice had not told them where they wanted to build the prison; that they saw no reason for appropriating before they had found a spot where they wanted to build it.

They also gave another reason that considering the prison population they were not convinced that a new prison was necessary.

In answer to the first question as to location, it is the policy of the Department of Justice to have a commission appointed, which, under the direction of the Department of Justice, will go out into the area referred to and after conferring with the officials of local cities who are interested in securing the location of the prison in their areas, and after considering what the various cities that are interested in securing the location have to offer in the way of transportation, housing, and other requirements, this committee, or commission, will decide where the prison can best be located to serve its purpose at the least expense to the Government.

This is a policy that the administration has followed before, as the Congress well knows, in locating Federal institutions, and it is a wise one in the interest of the Government.

The facts are that Mr. Bennett told me a year ago that his Department, cooperating with the Justice Department, would make no effort to decide on the location of such a prison until the Congress had showed sufficient interest in it by making a very substantial appropriation, if not the entire amount requested.

I think we can all agree that the Department's position with reference to such a location is tenable, and is just good business. We are confronted with this condition. The Department of Justice tells us that they are overcrowded by 1,100 in the major maximum security penitentiaries now, and it is possible, even though we hope crime will not increase, that by the time this prison could be constructed and readied for occupancy, we may be overcrowded by 1,500.

I do not think it is good economy to delay and put off the building of this institution because I think we must concede labor will not get cheaper, and there is little prospect that material will get cheaper. There is every prospect that if the building of this institution is delayed for another year or two, it will cost probably $1 million or $2 million more than it will cost if the Congress approves the appropriation in this session—so that a site could then be determined, and contracts for its construction let.

By delaying it we will lose money because the costs will go higher. By delaying it we will continue the overcrowding of present prison institutions, which is not good prison practice.

I hope the Members of the House will respect the wishes of these three executive departments to which I refer, and do the necessary thing we should do in voting for this amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. This is an appropriation bill. As I understand, this is a move to establish a new prison in the State of Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. No, not in the State of Illinois. They said when they announced it, somewhere near the center of population. The center of population does happen to be in my district.

Mr. DONDERO. Has this building ever been authorized by a legislative committee?

Mr. VURSELL. The purpose is to get this thing authorized and get it on the way now. That is why we have it here before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. PRICE. If the gentleman will yield, it is authorized.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto, close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, a maximum custody institution was designed to meet in part the overcrowding at the existing maximum security penitentiaries. These maximum security penitentiaries are at Alcatraz, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; and the main institution at McNeil Island, Wash. The total capacity of these institutions is 5,175. As of April 12 this year, they were housing 6,304 prisoners, an overloading of 1,129 prisoners convicted of serious offenses and who cannot safely be housed in other than maximum security institutions, because of their records and the fact that approximately 25 percent of them are wanted by other jurisdictions as escapees, parole violators for other charges. Obviously the opening of a woman's section at the Terminal Island institution will not in any way relieve this dangerous overcrowding, neither will the establishment of a new youth camp or a farm dormitory at the institution at Terre Haute, Ind.

The proposed maximum security institution would help relieve this critical situation. The Federal courts are imposing longer sentences, and increasing numbers of offenders are being committed for more serious crimes. This excess population of over 1,100 prisoners in the maximum security penitentiaries can not be taken care of at the medium security penitentiaries at Lewisburg, Pa., and Terre Haute, Ind., because those institutions are already at capacity and have a limited cell capacity, most of the inmates being housed in dormitories. Nor can these dangerous security risks be housed at the minimum custody correctional institutions, which incidentally are also overpopulated, nor at the reformatories or institutions for juveniles.

Overcrowding in institutions housing the more serious type of prisoner is one of the major factors resulting in riots and other serious disturbances. It is folly to wait until the need for this type institution is brought home to us by some major disturbances such as have happened in a number of State institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I feel constrained to oppose the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois. I agree with a good many things that have been said by the proponents of the amendment. I think a basis for compromise is very feasible here. It has been mentioned that these facilities are very badly needed and that our prisons are overcrowded. Some reference has been made that one of the four maximum security penetentiaries be located in Leavenworth, Kans. That is very true. I know the situation at Leavenworth and am very familiar with it since it is in my district. It has been mentioned that this new prison should

be located in the center of population. Leavenworth would qualify on that basis. Objections have been raised on the basis that this has never been authorized. If these expanded facilities were permitted to be built at Leavenworth, no authorization would be needed. It would just be an expansion of the existing facilities. The record at Leavenworth administrativewise is infallible. There have been very few escapes and no riots over the past fifty-and-some-odd years. So, Mr. Chairman, I feel that this amendment should be voted down and then immediately an amendment should be offered to expand the existing facility in Leavenworth, Kans.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that there is no decision as yet as to the definite location of this institution. There is, however, testimony before the Committee on Appropriations that this new facility is necessary. It has been recommended by the Bureau of Prisons. Authority exists under the law to construct it. We are not debating today where it should be located.

The question of location arises from the previous testimony to the effect that it would probably be built near the center of population. Statistics show that an area in Illinois is regarded as the center of population, but that does not pinpoint this institution in any particular State.

The Bureau of Prisons has indicated the proposed new prison should be near the center of population. It could be built in Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, or any one of a number of Midwest States and still be near the center of population.

I urge approval of the amendment to provide necessary funds for the construction of the institution, the need for which has been established after thorough study. The location is to be determined by a commission. Personally, I recommend southern Illinois, where there is adequate Federal land available and which will meet all the other requirements set forth by the Bureau of Prisons.

May I emphasize the point that the Budget has approved the project. I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK]. Naturally, as I have said, I hope the new prison will be located in Illinois.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I just wanted to call to the attention of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY], the fact that at the present time they have 508 hardened criminals in Leavenworth over their normal capacity. So it is a good possibility that your constituents may have some of them for dinner one of these days.

Mr. PRICE. Yes. Location at Leavenworth would not solve the problem. There is already a Federal prison there. Neither would expansion at Leavenworth meet the need as explained to the Appropriations Committee by the Bureau of Prisons.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the committee has unanimously seen fit to delete the requested appropriation for this institution, as well as the other institution included in the budget estimate, for practically the same reasons as it did a year ago. We now find the additional facts that the prison population has gone down in the past year, and has thus proved the good judgment of the committee a year ago, and that criminal filings, according to the judiciary, have likewise fallen off in the past year.

Why anyone would want a Federal penitentiary in his district is beyond me. But there is no assurance, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois, or anyone else who may like to have a prison in his district, that it will be located in southern Illinois or any definite place. I think that until such time as the Department of Justice advises the Congress as to where it proposes to locate the institution and on what terms, whether there will be donated local land without cost to the Federal taxpayers—what sort of an institution it will be in detail, that we should not approve this request.

A year ago when they estimated the present prison population they overstated it by 800 prisoners, as is shown at page 308 of the testimony in the volume entitled "Department of Justice." Mr. Bennett, at page 235 said:

> We are not going to reach our population estimate of 21,400.
>
> Mr. ROONEY. You missed it by about 800?
>
> Mr. BENNETT. Yes, sir.

Now if you will turn to the hearings at page 318 of the Department of Justice volume, wherein they show the total number of maximum-custody-type prisoners confined at the three maximum-custody institutions outside of Alcatraz, namely, Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island, you will find there are 1,335 places for maximum-custody inmates not now being occupied by such inmates. This institution, at a cost of over $9 million, would provide for 600 inmates, whereas you presently have 1,335 places for maximum-custody prisoners. In addition, you have the institution at Sandstone, Minn., which has a capacity, as I recall, of about 600 inmates. It is a prison presently owned by the Federal Government, and under its agreement with the State of Minnesota it could be retaken just for the asking; still we have this request for $9 million.

I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the position taken by the chairman in opposition to the amendment.

This is a matter to which the subcommittee gave very prayerful consideration. The membership was not unmindful of the problem of prisoners. It gave this the closest consideration, and, after long deliberation, reached the conclusion that there was no necessity for an additional appropriation at this time beyond the funds providing for a new youth camp, opening of the women's section at Terminal Island, and increase of the dormitory at Terre Haute. The result is that the total new capacity has been increased in this bill.

Mr. ROONEY. So there may be no misunderstanding of that let me repeat that in the instant bill are provisions, as the gentleman has stated, for a new youth camp, a new women's section at Terminal Island, and a new dormitory at Terre Haute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired, all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MACK of Illinois) there were—ayes 26, noes 96.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

> SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration," "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service," and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. BOW: On page 26, line 7, following the words "as amended", add a new section as follows:
>
> "SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used in the prosecution of any violation of section 335 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, when the entire crop of wheat grown on a farm was used for seed, feed, or food on such farm."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, for more than a year the Secretary of Agriculture and many Members of Congress have been urging an amendment to the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt from marketing quota penalties excess wheat that is grown solely for use as seed, feed, or food on the farm.

The other body, in response to the Secretary's request, adopted such a bill in March 1955. The House Agriculture Committee has refused to report this bill, or any House bill, on the subject. The problem is growing more acute and something must be done.

I feel that many Members have had experience with this unfair and unnecessary restriction on our farmers.

The case of Miss Elsie Mumma, of Hummelstown, Pa., has been reported in papers all over the Nation, because Miss Mumma has armed herself and defied the Federal Government to penalize her for raising 24 acres of wheat for her own use.

A monastery and an orphanage in Georgia have run afoul of the law, even though all of the wheat they grow is used for food in those institutions. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUIGLEY] pointed out in House committee hearings, public institutions of the

State of Pennsylvania, accustomed to growing wheat for use as flour in hospitals, sanitariums, and penal institutions, are handicapped.

Countless cases can be cited of individual farmers who for years have followed a practice of crop rotation, including wheat, using all of the grain produced for feed and seed on their own farms. A man who customarily devoted 20 acres to wheat each year, and whose allotment is cut to 14 acres, finds his rotation is thrown out of balance, he is short of feed and straw, and he cannot understand why the Federal Government should interfere with his operation so long as he never has, and never will, sell even a kernel of the wheat produced.

This is the situation that needs correction. In view of the attitude of the committee, it appears that the only possible solution is the adoption of my amendment.

When a farmer is found to be growing in excess of 15 acres of wheat, and in excess of his acreage allotment, the law imposes a penalty which can be satisfied in several ways. He can plow under the excess acreage before a stated deadline. He can harvest it and store it under bond until such time as marketing quotas no longer are in effect. He can pay a cash penalty, which varies according to the parity price of wheat. If he refuses to do any of these, the Secretary of Agriculture has no alternative under the law but to refer the case to the Department of Justice.

The constitutionality of the law was upheld in 1942 by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Wickard against Filburn.

Secretary Benson, as I have indicated, does not wish to prosecute farmers whose violation consists of growing a few acres of wheat for their own use.

Department of Agriculture officials have pointed out that this penalty on such farmers is bad publicity for the Department, for our Government, and for the agricultural program itself. In a recent case, decided in favor of the Government, the Federal judge himself referred to the "embattled farmer." It is natural to have sympathy with a man who is minding his own business and suffering from Government interference. It is natural for a farmer to want to be king of his own quarter section and to expect freedom so long as nothing he does interferes with the rights of others.

Lest anyone think that large amounts of wheat are involved, let me point out that the most recent figures show that in 65.2 percent of the cases processed the acreage involved was less than 30 acres. In only 19.2 percent did it exceed 40 acres. This excess production, fed on the farm, is not going to throw the whole wheat program out of kilter. The restriction and the penalty, however, are a serious blow to the farmer who is trying to operate his small acreage on a self-sustaining basis.

At this point in my remarks, I wish to read the list showing the number of cases reported in 1954 and 1955, all involving excess wheat used solely for feed, food and seed on the producing farm:

CASES IN WHICH MARKETING QUOTA PENALTIES WERE INCURRED WHERE ALL OF THE WHEAT PRODUCED ON THE FARM WAS USED SOLELY AS FOOD, FEED, OR SEED

During the 1954 and 1955 crop years the number of cases in which marketing quota penalties were incurred, where all of the wheat produced on the farm was used solely as food, feed, or seed, is estimated by the State agricultural stabilization and conservation committee State offices to be 1,899. These cases, by States, are as follows:

| State | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 120 | 56 |
| New Jersey | 16 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | 185 | 52 |
| Ohio | 100 | 60 |
| Indiana | 51 | 15 |
| Illinois | 28 | 17 |
| Michigan | 75 | 25 |
| Wisconsin | 9 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 2 |
| Iowa | 16 | 6 |
| Missouri | 133 | 108 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 16 |
| Kansas | 27 | 31 |
| Maryland | 7 | 17 |
| Virginia | 43 | 25 |
| West Virginia | 10 | 6 |
| North Carolina | 29 | 11 |
| South Carolina | 40 | 5 |
| Georgia | 8 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 63 | 26 |
| Tennessee | 14 | 3 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 15 | 5 |
| Texas | 11 | 2 |
| Montana | 39 | 46 |
| Idaho | 24 | 19 |
| Wyoming | 2 | 7 |
| Colorado | 5 | 7 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 4 |
| Utah | 90 | 65 |
| Washington | 12 | 9 |
| Oregon | 8 | 3 |
| California | 9 | 9 |
| Total, United States | 1,219 | 680 |

Members will note that 34 States are involved.

As of March 1, 1956, 193 of these cases had been referred to the United States attorneys for court action.

There is a related problem which could also be solved by this amendment. The law requires the Agriculture Department to measure fields, and the courts have upheld the Department's right to do so. Many farmers, however, consider this an invasion of their property and of their freedom. Their objection is most frequently stated on the grounds that they do not sell wheat. They use it on their own farms for their poultry, dairy herd, or hogs. We are going to have more bad publicity for the Federal farm program as the Department is forced to act against more farmers on this score. Last year there were 57 such cases in Ohio alone. I feel certain, and the Department shares my view, that this resistance to measurement and the consequent conflict between citizen and the Government will fade if no penalty is attached to excess wheat for farm use.

I have read the many arguments of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and his colleagues on the committee who fear that this action would lead to a considerable increase in the production of wheat. The best information and advice I can get leads me to believe the contrary. The complaints come not from people who want to go into large-scale wheat production but from farmers whose historic operations require 3, 4, or 5 additional acres of wheat to balance their rotation and feeding scheme.

It seems to me that it is a shame that any man can face fine and imprisonment for growing sometihng for his own use. I am certain the general public reaction is similar to my own. Insofar as this situation reflects unfavorably upon the entire wheat program, it is in the interest of the constituents of the gentleman from Kansas, and all others who favor the farm program, to correct the injustice.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I do not particularly like this method of approaching a problem of this kind, because it does set an undesirable precedent in saying that funds shall not be used to prosecute a particular offender. This is an unusual situation, however, where these small farmers are being brought into court and assessed a penalty for growing wheat and using it on their own farms. Those of us who are interested in this problem have not been able to get any relief in any other way. I shall, therefore, support the gentleman's amendment because it does accomplish the purpose of relieving the small farmers from this obligation which was never intended, in my judgment, when this law was passed.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman for his observation. May I say to the gentleman that we have cases in the State of Georgia, for instance, involving an institution down there where they attempted to grow wheat for food for the inmates of the institution, the Monastery, I think it is called. They have been caught in this web. This was grown for their own institution on their own farm. We have many cases of similar nature. We have them in the State of Pennsylvania, we have them in Ohio, where the small farmers are being caught up in this web and brought into Federal court.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I understood the gentleman to say that these people were charged with a crime. The gentleman does not mean they are charged with a crime. The gentleman understands that these are civil cases to collect penalties, does he not?

Mr. BOW. I understand there is also a criminal penalty.

Mr. KEATING. While it is true it is a civil claim involving a penalty, yet if they do not pay up they might later go to jail.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOPE. They do not go to jail.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They go to jail for contempt. Did you ever hear of that? If you do not obey a court order, you go to jail.

Mr. HOPE. These are civil suits.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. So is a divorce suit; but if you do not pay alimony, you go to jail.

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I was merely going to ask for the regular order. The gentleman from Michigan was getting a little bit involved down there.

Mr. BOW. It seems everyone was getting involved, and that is unfortunate for these small farmers when they find themselves a bit involved. They are greatly involved by the Federal Government coming in and enforcing an order against their free use of the land.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman from New York is completely mistaken. I was not speaking for myself. I was sympathetic toward those folks who do not support their wives and their children. That is all I was thinking of.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I do feel that this is one way in which we can protect the small farmer who has been faced with this serious problem, and by the limitation of the use of the fund we now can. We have done it before. We did it for some years in the State of California in the Santa Margarita case. We have a precedent for it. There is ample authority and precedent for it, and I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment. I have had a great deal of trouble in my State about this very problem. We have people who raise chickens, who feed a few cattle or cows on their place; they raise a little wheat, and, by George, the first thing you know, they are hauled into court because they have raised wheat to feed their own livestock; people who never made a habit of selling wheat; they never sold a bushel of wheat; they planted their own wheat; they harvested their own wheat. They feed it to their own chickens and never a pound of it goes on the market. It never comes off the farm, and the only way they get off the farm is when they haul them up and threaten them with a jail sentence or a fine for raising the food to feed their own family and their own chickens. Is that not absurd? I want to say that I have talked to a number of members of the Committee on Agriculture who have been sympathetic to this suggestion, and I am informed that in the bill which passed the House, in the conference report, in the late bill that was vetoed, that that provision was in there taking care of these small farmers. I was told by a member of the Committee on Agriculture who was for the proposal that it was contained in that conference report.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Those people will not be brought into court or be haled up unless they are violating the law; is that not correct; a law passed by this Congress?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We want to make an exception to the law to say a fellow can raise at least enough wheat on the farm to feed himself and his family and his chickens.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. You are only making an exception for one item, that is all, by this amendment. I am surprised that the gentleman from Virginia would want to evade a law passed by this Congress, by holding up the funds necessary to enforce the law.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, as I understand the amendment, all I want to do is to let this fellow feed his chickens, his cattle, and his family. If this amendment does that, I am for it. If it does not, I want one that does.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I think the gentleman should become acquainted with what the amendment does, because it does not do what I think the gentleman thinks it does. It only applies to one item.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, I have great confidence in the gentleman from Missouri, and I hope he will offer an amendment to the amendment which will straighten that out.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. This amendment simply says that none of the funds appropriated for the Department of Justice shall be used to prosecute these little fellows that feed wheat to their own stock and their own poultry, and the result of it is that, if we adopt this amendment, Congress has spoken and has in effect amended the congressional intent which now, as it reads, would cause these people to be subject to a penalty.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I would like to read the exact language:

> When the entire crop of wheat grown on the farm is to be used for seed, feed or food on such farm.

That does just what the gentleman said he wanted done.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That sounds like plain language to me.

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I know I am not immoderately modest when I say that it is pretty well known here in the House of Representatives that I am not a farmer. Being from the sidewalks of New York, I thought it best to sit back and listen to the highly intelligent and convincing words of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], former chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. I could never discuss the subject with the ability of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. I can only add that this is not the right way to attack any problem. The law is on the statute books. It is the duty of the Attorney General to enforce it. This is an around-the-back-door method of trying to upset law enforcement. I do not think this House will approve the pending amendment.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have the utmost respect for the gentleman from Kansas and for my distinguished colleague from New York. I, too, have no farmers in my district. We do not raise any wheat, so I am something of a lay observer. However, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the observations of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW]. I have talked with him, and I am personally in favor of his amendment. I hope the committee will support it.

Mr. ROONEY. I was under the impression that the Attorney General, whose duty it is to enforce this law which is now on the statute books, was a constituent of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. In the first place, that is quite true, and I am proud of it. In the second place, it is irrelevant. In the third place, I am sure he would be delighted to be relieved of some of his duties.

Mr. KEATING. If the gentleman will yield, along that same line, the Attorney General is a great friend of mine and doing a magnificent job, as the gentleman from New York realizes.

Mr. ROONEY. Which gentleman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]?

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman who is acting as Attorney General, of course. But if we adopt this amendment he will no longer have the duty to enforce this particular phase of the law in this narrow area.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask my good friend from Kansas how many farmers were involved in this setup nationally? Just give me the figures.

Mr. HOPE. Twelve hundred in 1954 and 600 in 1955, as I get the figures from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. GAVIN. Evidently most of them must be in my State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. How could this amendment break down this whole picture if it is not affective?

Mr. GAVIN. I am unable to answer my very good, able friend from New York State, but I do know this that the gentleman from Kansas states that the Committee on Agriculture is going to take care of this matter which is so objectionable to many small farmers. Why do you not take care of it and do something about it? You have had plenty of time to work something out. Why do they make it necessary to come out on the

floor of the House with this kind of amendment with which they seemingly are not too pleased.

Let us take a look at the record: 82,000 wheat allotments were established in the State of Pennsylvania. Out of this number there were 737—1954—excess-wheat cases. Of this number 675 satisfied their penalty either by storage or by payment of the penalty. There are 62 cases still unsettled, 47 of which are in the hands of the Attorney General.

Now, up in my district I have a farmer, a good farmer and a good citizen. This farmer who took his case up with me said, "I cannot understand what kind of a Government we have. I am not a big wheat farmer. All I want to do is grow wheat to take care of my family and on my farm to feed my livestock, and so forth. He does not know, with all the regulations heaped upon him, whether he is in the United States or Russia. He said, "I do not ask for any subsidy. I do not ask for any gratuities. I do not ask anything from the Government. Why does not the Government just leave me alone to run my own farm in my own way?" He does not want any restrictions. He does not want any regulations. He does not want any regimentation. He just wants Uncle Sam to mind his own business and let him do what he wants to do on his farm. But the Attorney General says, "No, we have a penalty against you and this must be satisfied either by storage or by payment of the penalty."

He was allocated 15 acres. But he evidently grew more wheat than the law allowed, and the law said that he shall pay the penalty. Some 675 Pennsylvania farmers did pay the penalty. There are 62 cases still unsettled and there are 47 more that are in the hands of the Attornew General at the time this letter from Comodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture, was written in November of 1955. Therefore, the member of the Committee on Agriculture here today says you are going to upset the equilibrium of the whole agricultural program. So what? This farmer is a good American citizen. He says he does not want anything from Uncle Sam except to mind his own business. He wants to be left alone to take care of his family and his farm. I think he has a good point. It's a matter of principle with him. I too want the Government to cease interfering with the small farmers, with their restrictions, regulations and regimentation that strangulate the whole agricultural life of the Nation. I just want to say to the gentleman from Ohio who introduced a very timely amendment that it might cause the Committee on Agriculture to do something about it. Give some relief to the average small farmer, who is a small farmer. The average small farmer wants to do his part. He does not want to violate the law. He does not want to pay any penalty. He just wants to be left alone, to run his farm in his own way. The small farmer has just as much right as the big commercial farmer or any other farmer in this agricultural picture. If he accepts no subsidies or gratuities from the Government he should be permitted to grow at least that which he uses on his own farm and for his own family but if he were allowed to do that it would interfere with the big production of the big commercial farmer and would cut down his market.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. I think it should be pointed out that while there are only 1,200 cases of violations of this provision, there are probably 12,000 farmers in the United States who would like to grow extra wheat strictly for their own feed.

Mr. GAVIN. For their own use on their own farms.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. The importance of this measure is not restricted to just 1,200 farmers.

Mr. GAVIN. I think the small farmer is entitled to be considered if he is not violating the law and going out and selling his wheat in the open market. Here is the chance to help the little farmer who does not ask anything from anybody except to be left alone and be permitted to sow enough for his own farm and family. He asked me, "What kind of legislator are you? Can't you do something about it?" I Said, "You do not fully understand the agricultural situation of the Nation. When you get down here, brother, you are in a big agricultural ring and you cannot get very far pleading the case of the small independent farmer." But here comes my friend, the gentleman from Ohio—he offers an amendment that will give some relief to this little farmer. The average small farmer is a good American citizen with a family and he looks after his farm and his family and I am proud of him. He is not asking for any consideration other than that to which he believes he is entitled. He just wants to be left alone and not be restricted and regulated by the Government. We should leave him alone. I say let us support this ammendment and possibly the Committee on Agriculture may get busy and do something about changing this law which is working a hardship on the small farmer. Now I ask the Committee on Agriculture, "Why have you not been doing something about it? Now is your chance to show that we can do something about it." Let me say to the Members the day will come when you will regret having passed regulatory laws of restrictions and regimentation on agriculture. If you continue you will have a system and bureaucracy that will tell you what to do, when to do it, and how to do it by the Government. As for me I want no part of it. We did not build America on these kind of programs.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hate to take any time after the membership quite clearly is ready to vote, but I would point out in spite of all the pleas that have been made in the name of the small farmers if this action becomes the law, or if we set a precedent by adopting this amendment, what is to keep a man from buying a 6,000-acre farm and going in the cattle business and feeding his own wheat to his own cattle? He would be protected under this provision, as I read it. It would mean the complete destruction of the farm program and be an open invitation for a man to have a complete operation. I do not believe the House means to do that.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman from Pennsylvania pointed out that all these people wanted was to be left alone. Just a few moments ago we voted on some amendment about establishing new penal institutions in the United States. As far as I can figure it out not an inmate in any of those penal institutions in the whole United States wanted anything other than to be let alone. He just wanted to be let alone—that is all.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Are you classing the farmers with the inmates of these institutions?

Mr. POAGE. I did not classify anybody.

Mr. WHITTEN. Those who are opposed to a farm program want to make it unworkable.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. What would be the reason for having the soil bank or a farm program bill if the farmers might grow all the corn he wanted to feed to his hogs?

Mr. WHITTEN. There would be none.

Mr. GAVIN. If he wants to grow, all right, but what I hear you boys pleading for the small farmers, but under the farm program you are getting into big business. Here is a little small farmer, there are six or seven hundred of them and they have been hailed into court by the Attorney General and they will either have to pay up or go to jail. Sixty-two cases are unsettled and fifty-seven have been settled. They have been threatened if they do not pay.

Mr. WHITTEN. Such enforcement is essential if you are going to keep any farm program. Not only that, but under the amendment here you are inviting all the big farmers to come under it too, because instead of growing corn and selling it they would still grow corn and feed it to their livestock. Then you have no farm program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDERSON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, I have only spoken 3 or 4 times today. Can I not have 2 or 3 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]? [After a pause]. The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I make objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is too late.

The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment which has been introduced by Congressman Bow, which would provide that the funds appropriated to the Justice Department would not be used in the prosecution of farmers who have exceeded the acreage restrictions for the planting of wheat so long as the grain harvested therefrom is used for seed or feed on the premises of the farmer.

I have the honor to represent the 15th District of Ohio and it has been brought to my attention many times that the farmers of that area look with considerable consternation upon a Federal Government which would restrict the activities conducted wholly upon the farm. It is not a question of marketing and adding to the commercial surplus by the Ohio farmer. This unnecessary intervention into their lives and activities is one resembling a dictator nation in saying how the farming process shall be conducted.

On March 2, 1955, I introduced H. R. 4570, a bill which would permit the farmers to raise as much wheat as they could use for seed or feed, notwithstanding acreage restrictions. My reason in offering it was to return to the farmers, freedom of operation which had been taken away from them. Following the introduction of that bill, I received volumes of mail expressing approval at the action I had taken and the hope that the Committee on Agriculture would consider such legislation favorably.

On June 1, 1955, the Committee on Agriculture held a hearing on my bill and other similar bills. Many members of this body have joined in this strike for agricultural freedom by introducing similar bills. The Secretary of Agriculture has expressed approval. The President of the United States as one of his nine points for an agricultural program, advocated the enactment of such legislation.

Nothing came of the hearing in 1955—the committee failed to act. Early in 1956, advocates of similar legislation were again given the opportunity to appear before the Agriculture Committee but no serious action has followed.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], in offering this amendment, has recognized the problem which exists in his district and in mine, in our State of Ohio, and the other general farming States of our country. Its adoption would mark a step forward in the direction of the bill which I have introduced and I trust that other members of the Committee and the House will agree that they will support this measure. I hope they will also conclude that the time will not be far distant when the Committee on Agriculture will realize the desires of the people and of the Congress and will conduct further hearings on the so-called wheat bills and will grant the relief requested and return to the farmers of America, freedom of operation which, to them, is entirely just and deserving.

May I point out that the people of the 15th District have recently given expression of their opinion on this particular question and asked by me in a questionnaire; 3,915 replies were received to this question—3,110 favorably or 79.6 percent of the poll sample favoring this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did the Chair rule that my objection came too late?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair so ruled.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Would a preferential motion be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be if it is a preferential motion.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Would a motion to strike the enacting clause be a preferential motion?

The CHAIRMAN. If in proper form.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Bow) there were—ayes 68, noes 134.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, before the curtain goes down on this bill I think the Members ought to be made aware of the fact that there is provided in this bill $800,000—I repeat, $800,000—for representation allowance, and I think most of you know what that means; it is largely for whiskey, cocktail parties, entertainment.

On page 3 of the bill, line 17, it is provided that out of the millions of dollars here appropriated to the State Department and the various agencies connected with it, ice and drinking water for use abroad will be furnished. Apparently with $800,000 for "entertainment" the water is going to have something added.

On page 5, if you care to see where this money is provided in the bill, line 20, there is a $700,000 representation allowance and on page 9, under International Organizations and Conferences, there is provided another $100,000. I was very much interesting in reading the hearings on this bill to find out that $44,857 will go for liquor for United States nationals who are loaned to NATO. Who they are, I do not know, but they are going to get $44,857.

Then on page 628 of the hearings we find "hospitality expenses of the United Nations" which means there is another $50,000 for entertainment, including liquor, for the "poobahs" of the U. N.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Would it be possible that the hundred thousand or fifty thousand the gentleman is talking about is going to be used for making these tariff arrangements over there in Geneva?

Mr. GROSS. I would not be surprised if some of it would be used for that purpose.

During the hearings, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] questioned Mr. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State, concerning these cocktail parties and Mr. Henderson replied to him that "we do not call them cocktail parties, we call them afternoon receptions."

Then reading on page 460 of the hearings we find under answers elicited by questions of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] that in the European area gin costs from $1 to $1.50 a bottle, and scotch whisky about $2 a bottle. With $800,000 plus—I do not know how much more of that money is distributed throughout the bill—they can buy a lot of liquor at those prices. Yes; at the prices they pay overseas the striped pants boys are going to get an awful lot of liquor because it was also developed in the testimony that they have been spending only about $5,000 out of this fund for ceremonial wreaths. In other words, about $5,000 out of $800,000 will go for ceremonial wreaths. The rest of it will go for cocktail parties and what will you have.

I do not know whether the junketing delegations last summer left any counterpart funds in foreign countries, but if they did the committee should have directed them to buy some of this booze out of counterpart funds, instead of the taxpayers putting up $800,000 in brand-new money, and that is a minimum, for these cocktail parties.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I gladly yield to the gentleman from West Virginia, one of the outstanding young Members of the House.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to compliment the gentleman for the statement he has made and I want to associate myself with his remarks. On the basis of my own observations, made while traveling in other countries, I am of the opinion that our people in those countries spend altogether too much money on entertainment and especially with regard to the whisky and cocktails referred to by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa. If my memory serves me correctly, it seems that when Khrushchev and Bulganin went to Burma, India, and Afghanistan last fall, these smiling despots made it clear that there would be no whisky served at official functions. The two buffoons were, of course, hypocritical in observing fundamental tenets of the religions in countries they visited, but perhaps they showed some good sense, after all, and it might be well if we would start showing greater respect for the peoples of other lands whose religions militate against the drinking of alcoholic beverages. Islamism, for example, strictly forbids the use of alcoholic bev-

erages, but does our Government instruct its people in the Foreign Service to observe this basic religious principle in Moslem countries? No, and one cannot blame these people for wondering if we Americans really have any religious principles to which we faithfully adhere. Furthermore, our actions contribute to the growing impression abroad that we are just a bunch of Epicureans, out for a good time and with plenty of money to burn. Let the State Department instruct its people to serve orange juice and ice water and cut out the cocktails. This would constitute a saving of several hundred thousands of dollars to the American taxpayers, and it would cause our enemies and friends alike to have a greater respect for us, and perhaps we would start gaining ground instead of losing it everywhere in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. GROSS. I would just like to say this: Last year there was appropriated $575,000 for the State Department for exactly this same purpose. This year we can readily find $800,000 . That is stepping up the liquor bill pretty fast, in my opinion.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Gladly.

Mr. BYRD. If I am not greatly mistaken, I feel that some of the people in the embassies would like very much to get along with less spending of money for cocktails themselves, and I hope that if the people in the State Department read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD they will pass the word on down to some of these individuals. I had hoped to be on the floor in time to offer an amendment to strike this figure, but inasmuch as I was unable to be on the floor at that time because of a subcommittee meeting, if there is a roll call I intend to vote against the bill as a protest against such an unnecessary item of expense.

Mr. GROSS. And I want the RECORD to show my vote against the bill for the reason of this unthinkable spending of the taxpayer's money for fun, sport, and amusement, and for a number of other reasons.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to announce that it is my intention to ask for a separate vote on the so-called Murray amendment adopted at page 22. I want to point out at this time that in opposing that amendment and bringing this bill before you with the language contained therein, which was stricken by the adoption of this amendment, I was merely carrying to the floor of the House what was given to me by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and the administration, and I intend to ask that we have another vote on it so as to see how many are going to stand up and support the administration.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman talks about the administration approving this bill and then he is talking about a member of one of the commissions and not the administration as such.

Mr. ROONEY. He is one of the administrators, and he was a classmate of General Eisenhower at West Point.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The Bureau of the Budget did not pass on the problem and the Civil Service Commission has not passed on it; not even the committee on the floor of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in title 44, United States Code, section 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding 5 years of offices, building, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; $110 million, of which not less than $9 million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personnel effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radion stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of 1 year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the United States Information Agency asked the Appropriations Committee for funds to convert an obsolete Navy aircraft carrier into a floating exhibit ship. The committee has placed a sentence in its report stating that it disapproves this item.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman mean to say that he favors this floating Cinerama?

Mr. JUDD. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. At a cost of $9 a head?

Is the gentleman serious about that?

Mr. JUDD. I am perfectly serious about it. I think this is one of the means by which we can perhaps win a few friends around the world instead of losing them as we have done too frequently. We spend millions of dollars at big fixed installations to reach relatively few people. This ship could reach far more and at less total cost.

But in any case I protest this method of legislating. If the committee had put language in the bill providing that none of the funds appropriated therein shall be used for this particular purpose, then we could offer an amendment to strike out that provision. But I do not like legislation in committee reports. I have protested this procedure on previous occasions, and I protest it today.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should not even attempt to explain the parliamentary situation to the gentleman. But all the gentleman need do, if he thinks that we should pay $9 a head to show Cinerama to the Cambodians on this flat-top, is to offer an amendment providing the amount deleted in the report. That will put it right before the House for its decision one way or the other.

Mr. JUDD. Putting language in the report is what you might call legislation by intimidation. It is not legally binding, but no administrator who wants to save his skin, I am sure, would defy the gentleman and his subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield further, the language of the report is binding.

Mr. JUDD. I think it could not be held so, legally. But doubtless it is just as effective as if it were in the bill, because no director of USIA who wanted to survive would dare ignore that language in the report.

Mr. Chairman, because this proposal has real merit, I believe, I want to describe it here and express the hope the Senate committee will consider it more favorably.

In the first place, it is not a boondoggle intended to bring fun and games to the Hottentots. It is a bold and imaginative idea to carry the American story to the people of Asia and Africa. Visually and dramatically we could portray American purposes and policies to large audiences in 104 ports of the Far East, Near East, and Africa.

The proposed carrier would be a converted Liberty ship from the mothball fleet with space on the flight deck for a Cinerama theater, seating 2,000 persons. In addition—and this is very important—there would be space for the showing of regular films, for industrial, educational, and cultural exhibits, and closed circuit television.

Among the exhibits would be the basic documents of the American system, such as replicas of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. There would be graphic portrayals of many of the basic policies which guide this Nation. The atoms for peace idea and the President's proposal for open skies inspection would be presented. This would be truly an idea ship, not just a showboat. It would be a powerful instrument for telling America's story, for demonstrating our firm desire for peace in the world.

It would be a telling thrust at the international Communist conspiracy which uses any means, any device, to try to convince the world that we are the imperialists, bent on taking over the world. This idea represents communications and technique which the Soviets could not match.

All of us are familiar with Cinerama and the impression it gives the viewer of being in the middle of a panoramic action. Cinerama stole the show at the trade fairs in Damascus and Bangkok. At Bangkok, the Soviet Union had 242 crates on the fairgrounds. At the last minute, when they saw our exhibit plans, including Cinerama, they did not bother to unpack the crates. They withdrew from the fair.

The United States has always been a Nation successful in selling both commodities and ideas. But we must admit that somehow or other, we have not done so well in the last decade in selling our very greatest ideas—our beliefs in human freedom and the dignity of man. It would be shortsighted in my opinion to deny ourselves the benefit of any imaginative device for selling our fundamental ideas to the world.

President Eisenhower said in a speech recently:

> Let us not forget for one instant that when we are putting $36 or $37 billion of expenditures every year into arms and armaments, those arms and armaments alone, remember, can never take us forward—they will merely defend what we have got.
>
> But when you talk about something that promotes a business arrangement—trade; when you can talk about something that proposes a better understanding between us and the people of the Mideast or the people of Africa, or anybody else, then you are talking about something constructive, something that yields results over the years to come.

The committee took exception to this ship idea because it might cost as high as $9 for each person who saw the Cinerama show. This was based on 1 showing a day for 200 days with a maximum audience of 2,000 per showing. However, the Agency estimated that it would be possible to have 2 showings a day of Cinerama for as many as 275 days a year. In addition to the seated audience, many more thousands would unquestionably line the harbor sides and view the showing of Cinerama from neighboring buildings, trees, boats, and so forth. So that the cost would probably be as low as a dollar or two per person who saw Cinerama.

The gentleman from New York derides the proposal because of the per capita cost to each of the viewers. He ignores all the relatives and friends to whom they talk, and how much does he think it costs per capita to kill those who may be arrayed against us as enemies if we do not win their confidence by showing them what we are really like and what we believe in and stand for? One expert on war has estimated that it cost an average of $50,000 to kill 1 soldier in World War II. Even if $9 were an accurate figure, how does $9 per person for selling our ideas via Cinerama and related films compare with the cost of killing at $50,000 per person? Does anyone here prefer the latter?

I should also point out that the committee in figuring the $9 cost per person to see Cinerama entirely disregarded the fact that many more thousands of persons would be visting the ship all day long to view the exhibits, closed-circuit television, regular motion-picture showings, and the like which will also be housed on the ship—and which will also tell America's story in forceful fashion. And the newstories regarding the ship, and the reports to their neighbors of persons who do see the exhibits and the Cinerama, would reach countless millions.

The operation of this ship would be contracted to a private nonprofit organization. Freedoms Foundation, an organization of dedicated Americans who have done so much to make the world aware of the American heritage, has agreed to sponsor the project.

These Americans believe such a mobile instrument of peace and good will would be effective and worthwhile. It would carry around the world the same significance as the Freedom Trains did several years ago to our own people.

I might close with the following quotation from Roscoe Drummond's column in the New York Herald Tribune of March 5:

> It has long been fashionable to badger the USIA for trying to do too much too grandly or for attempting too little too cautiously. If it is arresting and original, the USIA is criticized as being too brassy. If it is muted and prosaic, it is criticized as being timid and unimaginative . But most of its critics have little to propose themselves.

In this instance, I believe USIA has been soundly imaginative and I regret the committee has not seen fit to approve the proposal. I hope the omission will be corrected in the other body.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to change the subject a bit and make reference to another program.

I have been much impressed by the extensive testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee in connection with the United States Information Agency's low-priced books program. According to this testimony, we are confronted with a mammoth Soviet machine which turns out a billion books a year promoting Communist doctrine in all languages at little or no cost to the readers. The Information Agency plan to publish significant American books to sell at prices these readers can afford strikes me as one of the most sensible methods to offset the Kremlin's propaganda. According to the testimony, the Agency also has developed the techniques for putting the plan into action. We cannot afford to wait. I strongly urge that we provide the funds to carry out these proposals and make certain that American books are available all over the world to readers of all languages at prices they can afford.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, although I expect to vote in support of this legislation, I am in hearty disagreement with the provisions of this bill which provides for an increase in the compensation for 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director at the rate of grade GS–16.

There is one gentleman involved who is deserving of an increase in compensation, Mr. James L. Hennessy, who is a competent public servant in every respect. However, Mr. Hennessy was included for the specific purpose of sweetening up a salary increase for Generals Partridge and Howard whose appointment was given legislative license by this House on March 21. At that time, I directed the following question to the Honorable CARL VINSON, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and received the indicated reply:

Mr. VANIK. In the gentleman's statement he points out this employment of the general will not cost the Government any more than $2,900 per year inasmuch as the general will have to give up his pension.

Mr. VINSON. No. Of course, he gives up his retired pay and we have to pay his salary.

Mr. VANIK. My question is this: Are his retirement rights permanently lost when he gives up the pension?

Mr. VINSON. No—just suspended.

Mr. VANIK. Or does it accrue to him?

Mr. VINSON. No. He loses it during the time he is holding this position for 6 months or 6 years, when the job is over, then his retired pay starts again. Let me say that we had the Commissioner of Immigration before us and we asked him, "How come you cannot go out and employ civil-service people?" He said, "There are two men in my office who are qualified to do this work, but these men will not take this position because they will lose their civil-service status." That is the reason we are forced to do this.

With the understanding that the appointment of the Generals Partridge and Howard would not cost the Government more than $2,900 per annum in salary, this House passed out this legislation.

It is regrettable that the appointment of these two distinguished gentlemen Generals Partridge and Howard should again become the subject of Congressional debate—but their initial appointment in a civilian governmental department headed by a general followed by this proposal for salary increase constitutes a breach of faith.

I stated on March 21 that the inability of General Swing to find suitable civilian personnel to fill the high offices of Assistant Commissioners of Immigration appears a little like cronyism at its very worst. My opinion of March 21 has been confirmed by the provisions in this bill which grants the generals a pay increase.

The appointment of retired military officials to high offices in the civilian administration of the Government has the effect of discouraging qualified civilian officers from remaining with Government service. If these devoted servants of the Government must serve throughout the years only to have the top positions filled by others, the effect on morale in the Civil Service is depressing. The Immigration Service cannot afford to become a sanctuary for retired generals with special dispensations granted by the authority of Congress. It is the solemn obligation of this Congress through its established committees to further inquire and investigate the obvious futility of General Swing's effort to obtain adequate civilian personnel to fill these important posts. It is indeed strange that a general in charge of a civil function of Government is unable to find anyone else but another general to fill an important office of confidence and trust. It is also strange that of all the people in Government service, these few should be singled out for a prompt pay raise. If the generals have confidence in only themselves, can we safely repose in them the responsibility of executing broad civilian functions of Government.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, the United States and its people have made heavy contributions of their resources to the free nations of the world. This marks a truly historic episode in our foreign relations since the end of World War II. I think it is only proper that the American people should ask themselves what their assistance to other nations has achieved. I know of no program of United States support that has given us a greater return for the money and effort expended than the United Nations system, including its specialized agencies.

Recently I had the privilege, with the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. MERROW, to serve on the United States delegation to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. On March 29, a report of our activity at the United Nations and our conclusions on what may well be considered the crucial session of the General Assembly was filed. That report contains this statement:

It is urgently necessary that in the future we make far greater use of the United Nations system for foreign aid than we have in the past. This would not mean an increased amount of money appropriated for foreign aid but rather the channeling of a part of existing appropriations through United Nations machinery.

Some will say that such sponsorship does not give us the advertising and good will that bilateral programs provide. However, we would point out that the basic reason for our program of economic assistance is not to purchase affection but rather to strengthen the free world, eliminating the vacuums of weakness into which the Soviet power is trying to move.

We do not, of course, overlook the factor of good will, but the leaders of the nations, even the so-called underdeveloped ones, know where help is coming from, and even though the goods are not clearly identified as of American origin, we believe the people of those countries discern and appreciate our help.

Now what are these multilateral specialized agencies all about, and what have been the results of their labors? My statement of October 18, 1955, to the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly, is a partial answer:

For example, rinderpest, the sourge of the world's cattle population in the Middle and Far East, has in recent years claimed 2 million cattle victims annually. The beginning of the conquest of this disease has been one of the significant achievements of the Food and Agriculture Organization under the technical assistance program. Something important has happened when vaccines which insure immunity against this disease for 2 years are now available at 2 cents an injection instead of, as previously, at $1 an injection. It does not take much imagination to translate this achievement into terms of human nutrition and a larger income for the farmers concerned.

The war against malaria has produced one of the great victories of the World Health Organization. It has been frequently described, yet each new step in this struggle is the most important news in the world to the families which no longer have a malaria sufferer in their homes. In some countries the rate of infant infection has been cut almost to zero. In several countries it is now estimated that all the people in malarious areas will be under the protection of DDT within the next few years. Starting from demonstrations by the World Health Organization, governments have been shown how simple the basic technique is and by what means a continuous organization can be maintained for surveillance against further outbreaks.

It is also news that in one Latin American country, where teacher training had been almost nonexistent, there are now more than 2,000 teachers who have attended vacation courses for teachers organized by UNESCO. Another Latin American country can also claim an impressive achievement. In that country, 18,000 farmers and 2,500 women are listening daily in more than 6,000 radio schools, which the government has organized. These people hear broadcasts on such subjects as reading, writing, hygiene, crop cultivation, and care of livestock. After the broadcasts are concluded, each village group discusses the lessons learned with the help of illustrated material which the government has distributed.

It is important and newsworthy that the productivity demonstrations which the ILO has arranged have in certain cases increased factory output by as much as 20 percent, and sometimes by several hundred percent. In a far eastern country, at a training center established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, there are now 300 students attending classes. Under the plan established by the center, 50 licensed copilots will be graduated each year and as many radiomen and mechanics. This is a form of investment—investment in people—and there is no richer source of wealth available to a country.

Mr. Chairman, it is not always easy to see the tangible returns of the contributions which the American people have made in our foreign affairs, but in the multilateral system the raising of standards of living through economic and social developments, the feeding of the hungry, the fight against disease, ignorance and poverty, and the facilitation of communications and the enhancement of man's enjoyment of work and life are all objectives with which I am sure the American people concur wholeheartedly. The multilateral system has played an important part in helping to achieve these objectives and deserves the full support of the Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is there an amendment or a motion before the House?

The CHAIRMAN. Only pro forma amendments.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like simply to say that whereas the committee was unanimous on the bill and unanimous on everything else in the report I did reserve on the cinerama point that the gentleman has just discussed in the well of the House. I have no opinion upon it, but I rather regret that a limitation was imposed.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia) there were—ayes 75, noes 84.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and seven Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 179, nays 184, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 34]

YEAS—179

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Alexander
Alger
Andresen, August H.
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Avery
Ayres
Bailey
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Beamer
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Bentley
Berry
Blatnik
Blitch
Bolton, Frances P.
Bonner
Bray
Brown, Ga.
Brownson
Broyhill
Burdick
Burleson
Burnside
Byrd
Cederberg
Chase
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clark
Colmer
Cooper
Corbett
Cunningham
Curtis, Mo.
Davis, Ga.
Dies
Dingell
Dolliver
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Durham
Elliott
Elisworth
Engle
Fascell
Fisher
Flynt
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Gary
Gathings
Gentry
George
Gregory
Griffiths
Gross
Gubser
Hale
Harden
Hardy
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harvey
Hayworth
Henderson
Heselton
Hoeven
Hoffman, Mich.
Holifield
Holt
Hope
Huddleston
Jennings
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Kearns
Kee
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, Pa.
Knox
Knutson
Krueger
Landrum
Lanham
Lankford
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lovre
McDowell
McIntire
McMillan
Macdonald
Mack, Wash.
Meader
Merrow
Metcalf
Miller, Nebr.
Morrison
Moss
Mumma
Murray, Tenn.
Nelson
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Konski
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Pilcher
Poage
Poff
Priest
Rains
Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Roosevelt
Rutherford
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Short
Shuford
Siler
Sisk
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Talle
Thompson, Mich.
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Tollefson
Tuck
Udall
Utt
Vanik
Van Pelt
Vinson
Vorys
Watts
Weaver
Westland
Whitten
Wier
Williams, Miss.
Winstead
Wright
Younger
Zablocki

NAYS—184

Addonizio
Albert
Allen, Calif.
Andersen, H. Carl
Andrews
Anfuso
Arends
Auchincloss
Baker
Baldwin
Bass, N. H.
Baumhart
Becker
Belcher
Betts
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bosch
Bow
Boyle
Brooks, Tex.
Brown, Ohio
Bush
Byrne, Pa.
Canfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Carrigg
Celler
Chelf
Christopher
Clevenger
Cooley
Coon
Coudert
Cramer
Cretella
Crumpacker
Curtis, Mass.
Dague
Davidson
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney
Denton
Derounian
Devereux
Diggs
Dixon
Dodd
Dollinger
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Edmonson
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fino
Fjare
Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Frelinghuysen
Gavin
Gordon
Granahan
Gray
Green, Pa.
Hagen
Hand
Harris
Hays, Ark.
Healey
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Holland
Holmes
Holtzman
Horan
Hosmer
Hull
Hyde
Ikard
Jackson
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Karsten
Kearney
Keating
Keogh
Kilday
Kirwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Lane
Latham
Lipscomb
Long
McConnell
McCormack
McDonough
McGregor
McVey
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Martin
Miller, Md.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Minshall
Morano
Moulder
Multer
Murray, Ill.
Natcher
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Patterson
Philbin
Polk
Powell
Preston
Price
Prouty
Quigley
Rabaut
Radwan
Ray
Reece, Tenn.
Riehlman
Riley
Robsion, Ky.
Rodino
Rooney
Schenck
Scherer
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Sheehan
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Spence
Springer
Steed
Sullivan
Taber
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thornberry
Trimble
Van Zandt
Velde
Wainwright
Wharton
Wickersham
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Williams, N. J.
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Yates
Young
Zelenko

NOT VOTING—70

Allen, Ill.
Barden
Barrett
Bell
Bolton, Oliver P.
Bowler
Boykin
Brooks, La.
Buckley
Budge
Byrnes, Wis.
Carlyle
Chatham
Chudoff
Cole
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Deane
Dempsey
Dondero
Eberharter
Friedel
Fulton
Gamble
Garmatz
Grant
Green, Oreg.
Gwinn
Haley
Halleck
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Herlong
Hess
Hiestand
Hoffman, Ill.
Johnson, Calif.
Kean
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kilburn
Laird
McCarthy
McCulloch
Machrowicz
Mason
Matthews
Miller, Calif.
Mollohan
Morgan
O'Hara, Minn.
Phillips
Pillion
Reed, N. Y.
Rogers, Tex.
Scrivner
Shelley
Sheppard
Sieminski
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Wis.
Staggers
Teague, Tex.
Tumulty
Vursell
Walter
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Withrow
Wolverton

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Green of Oregon for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mrs. Kelly of New York against.

Mr. Bell for, with Mr. Willis against.

Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Mr. Mollohan for, with Mr. Walter against.

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Wolverton against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Laird against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Tumulty against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Haley against.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee for, with Mr. Garmatz against.

Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Friedel against.

Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Bowler against.

Mr. Carlyle for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Herlong with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Williams of New York.

Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. Deane with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Dempsey with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Budge.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cole.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Hiestand.

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. Matthews with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Grant with Mr. Pillion.

Mr. PHILBIN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## LOCATION OF JET AIRBASE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding all the clamor, hasty conclusions, and erroneous editorial comment, an examination of the facts justified the location of the jet base at Manistee rather than at Kalkaska, in the same State.

As an example of how editors can misjudge a situation, attempt to reflect discredit upon the people's representatives, read the following editorial from the Grand Rapids Press, captioned "Shameful Decision," then take a glance at my very brief answer to the editor, which might well have been amplified.

The editorial reads as follows:

SHAMEFUL DECISION

The House has decided to put the much-debated jet airbase in Manistee County for the poorest of all possible reasons—to save a Member's prestige. The Member is Representative RUTH THOMPSON. Representative CLARE HOFFMAN, of Allegan, gave the whole show away when he referred to her as a "lady in distress."

And Miss THOMPSON has been in distress. The base originally was to be located in Benzie County, which is in her district. Then, because the base seemed likely to interfere with the National Music Camp at Interlochen, the Air Force decided it should be in Wexford County. Wexford also is in Miss THOMPSON's district, but she charged that she had been betrayed and demanded that the base be built in Benzie. Possibly tired of these political maneuvers, the Air Force switched to Kalkaska County, which is not in Miss THOMPSON's district. But the Armed Services Committee—none of whose 37 members is from Michigan—decided the base should be transferred to Manistee, which is in Miss THOMPSON's district.

Now the House—or, at any rate, 85 Members of it—has approved the committee's choice. Before going any further we should point out that only 137 Members voted on the move. The 85 who voted for it constitute only 18 percent of the House's total membership—and obviously it isn't the best-informed 18 percent of the House.

The Fifth District's own Representative, GERALD R. FORD, Jr., produced evidence showing that it will be more costly to place the base at Manistee than at Kalkaska. But his colleagues—85 of them, anyway—weren't interested. The Press' Washington correspondent, William F. Pyper, writes that "there could be no doubt, despite conflicting statistics, that the weight of the argument was in favor of Kalkaska." But, he goes on to say, sympathy was with Miss THOMPSON.

It seems incredible that any Member of Congress would interfere even for a moment in defense matters merely for the sake of saving another Member's feelings. But there it is. Actually 85 Members, speaking for the entire House, have done just that.

The only real argument the 85 raised in defense of their position, and it first was broached by Miss THOMPSON, was that the base should be located in her district because the executive branch of the Government had promised to put it there.

That is completely ridiculous. The only consideration in deciding where an airbase is located should be this: Where will it best serve the purposes of national defense at the least cost?

The Air Force finally decided in this case that the answer was Kalkaska. So far as we can see, the answer still is Kalkaska.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, D. C., April 24, 1956.*

EDITOR, THE GRAND RAPIDS PRESS,
*Grand Rapids, Mich.*

DEAR SIR: Attention was just called to the editorial "Shameful Decision" in the Grand Rapids Press, in which, among other things, you state that I 'gave the whole show away when he (I) referred to her (RUTH THOMPSON) as a 'lady in distress.'"

You add that your reporter, William F. Pyper—who I greatly respect—wrote that "there could be no doubt, despite conflicting statistics, that the weight of the argument was in favor of Kalkaska." Well, Bill was not called upon to vote on the proposition and the responsibility of deciding which was the better location for the base is but a matter of opinion. Certainly none of us who know him underestimate his ability to express an opinion even though he is a reporter, not an editorial writer nor a commentator.

Then you add "It seems incredible that any Member of Congress would interfere even for a moment in defense matters merely for the sake of saving another Member's feelings. But there it is. Actually, 85 Members, speaking for the entire House, have done just that." That charge is a most unworthy one and it is unfair, for neither you nor Mr. Pyper have any way of actually knowing what influenced the vote of each individual Member. Unless all Members of the Congress are to be discredited, why should you assume that the 85 who voted against the amendment had an unworthy personal motive—that the 52 who were present and voted for it were right.

I can understand your desire to support your local Congressman, who is a very fine, conscientious, hard-working Member, but there is no certainty that he is always right on every proposition which he advocates.

During the debate I did state "But here is a lady in distress because of the action of the Secretary of the Air Force. There is merit in her claim." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 5570.) I did state (p. 5591), that the real issue was whether, when the departments gave us their word, based upon their investigation and their judgment, the Department was to be held to its decision, or whether willy-nilly, for any reason or no reason at all, the Department was to be permitted to switch from one base to another.

During the debate, I said (p. 5570) that I had expected to go along with FORD because from his statement to me, I had understood that there would be a saving if the base was kept at Kalkaska. Subsequent investigation and a reading of the testimony taken before the members of the Armed Services Committee where 23 members voted for, but 5 (and I think 4 of them by proxy) voted against locating the base at Manistee, indicated that the figures furnished by the Air Force were not accurate.

The Air Force in the first instance came up after a full and complete investigation with a decision that the base should be located in Benzie County. Then it switched to Kalkaska and the Armed Services Committee, which has jurisdiction over all three branches of the armed services and which is a legislative committee and which investigated every phase of the project, decided that it should be moved to Manistee.

Mr. FORD is on the Appropriations Committee, not on a legislative committee. A rule of the House forbids the writing of legislation in an appropriation bill. Any other rule would tend to utter confusion in House procedure because it would permit the Appropriations Committee to come up with legislation which had not by that committee received proper consideration but it had received consideration in a public hearing by a legislative committee, such as the Armed Services Committee.

In the judgment of the Armed Services Committee, in my own judgment, there would be neither delay nor impairment of our national defense by the location of the base at Manistee nor would there be a waste of public funds.

Just why is it that some editors, some columnists, some commentators, some publishers have formed the habit of so often attributing to members of the State legislature or Congress an unworthy or improper motive when the legislator's action is not in accord with the opinion of the publisher or writer? Twenty years' experience here causes me to wonder why it is that publishers and commentators who so frequently insist, sometimes habitually, that the individuals selected by the people to represent them either in Lansing or in Washington, know so little, are so dumb, that they themselves do not stand for public office.

Most of us at least make an effort to ascertain the facts, the merits of any and every proposition that comes up, and then just support the measures which we think are for the best interests of all the people.

Undoubtedly much of the money that is appropriated for the armed services is wasted due to the magnitude of their operations, the necessity of being always prepared, the desirability of experimentation with improvement in mind. It cannot be otherwise. So it is that many of us who do not possess an overall, accurate knowledge of everything which comes under the jurisdiction of the armed services go along, unless our own investigation dictates to the contrary, with the legislative committee charged with making an exhaustive study, an accurate report.

For your convenience I am enclosing a marked copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD showing just exactly what I did say. Of course, I assume no responsibility for the remarks of other Members or as to the reasons given by them for their action.

Sincerely yours.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION ON NURSING SERVICES

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include pertinent excerpts from letters.)

Mrs. FRANCIS P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been some time since I have called the attention of this body to my bill, House Joint Resolution 485, for the establishment of a National Commission on Nursing Services.

During the interval I have been in touch with hundreds of people, all over the country, people qualified by position and by experience to judge the merits of this proposal. They are hospital administrators, nurses, doctors, educators, and people in public life.

I include as a part of my remarks a few pertinent excerpts from letters which they have written on this subject:

REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION ON NURSING SERVICES—EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED ON THIS SUBJECT BY HON FRANCES P. BOLTON, OF OHIO

Certainly your Commission could do a great deal to produce greater public understanding and stimulation of important measures to benefit nurses and nursing and increase nurse recruitment. (The executive secretary of a hospital board.)

I feel very strongly that such a Commission as you have recommended is a must if we are to correct or solve the serious situation in the nursing profession. (A hospital administrator.)

It would appear that a Commission established to make a study of the problems, could bring about some uniformity of thinking on the education, utilization of talent, and financing of nursing and its many other facets as related to service needed. I would heartily endorse the establishment of such a Commission. (A hospital administrator.)

I feel such a Commission as you propose would be of great help in getting to the foundation of the nursing problem today. (The executive secretary of a district nurses' association.)

I want to express my appreciation for your leadership in developing such a constructive measure. I feel that the nursing profession needs that interest and support which your bill receives from many groups. (The director of a school of nursing.)

We find it to be the only key offered, up to now, to open new channels to some very serious problems in the hospitals, and nursing, particularly bedside nursing. I feel that if this Commission is established, it will in reality serve a great need. (A registered nurse.)

The strength of your resolution, it seems to me, is not so much that it calls for another study but the hope that it gives that nurse practitioners and educators and members of the legislative and executive branches of Government may sit down together to find solutions to these problems. (A university professor of nursing.)

Your recent efforts to establish a Commission to study nursing service needs is a logical and indirect approach to nursing education problems where all the troubles lie—maybe not at the present time, but certainly in the future. (A hospital coordinator of nursing education.)

I am in approval with your proposal for a National Commission on Nursing Services. For the Commission to have representation as you suggest is excellent. I find nurses alone, in an attempt to cope with the problems, are not seeing the overall picture of today. (A hospital administrator.)

When I reviewed the bill, some weeks ago, I felt that here was a splendid opportunity to deepen and broaden the scope of nursing research, and perhaps, to infuse new viewpoints into the solution of long-standing problems. Most of the nurses with whom I have discussed the project concur on the desirability of establishing a National Commission for Nursing Services. (A director of a State university.)

It is the opinion of this group that a study of nursing should be made by qualified and unbiased people, since it is obvious that nurses themselves seem to have difficulty in arriving at any definite agreement or recommendation. (A registered nurse.)

As a hospital administrator, I realize daily the growing shortage of nurses and the need for something to be done on a national level in such a concrete form as this proposed Commission to meet the national shortage of nurses. It has been brought very forcibly to my attention in my own institution where we were forced last June to close one floor of the hospital because of lack of nurses. This situation exists in hundreds of rural and urban hospitals throughout the country and with needed hospital expansion programs the condition will become worse unless steps are taken to remedy them. (A hospital administrator.)

The hospitals of this country have been faced with a shortage of nurses in all categories during or since World World II. There have been many efforts by affected organizations and agencies to meet this shortage and the success of these efforts has been in many cases temporary and inconclusive. I feel that this is a problem of national significance and, therefore, the answer should be sought on a nationwide basis. The commission as provided under Representative BOLTON's bill would apparently accomplish this much needed study and possibly provide the answer for our problem. (A hospital administrator.)

This is an increasing national problem, and it would seem from the magnitude of the study that must be performed, and the necessity that such research be detached from any particular organization or association, that it can be competently performed by the Commission that is suggested in the bill. (A hospital administrator.)

Past studies of the situation have been made without offering relief, and it is our thought that a Commission on Nursing Service would produce a report of the situation free from the divergent views which have been common in the past. (A hospital administrator.)

I believe a Commission would definitely accomplish much more than any professional or lay organization could accomplish. (A doctor.)

I am in complete accord with Congressman BOLTON's estimate of the situation as being urgent and requiring the services of a Capitol Commission to determine what steps are needed to correct this sad situation. I should like to stress that I am not in the habit of writing letters to Congressmen, but this mater is so urgent that I would like to have you know that I and a good many of my medical colleagues are very much in favor of the proposed commission on nursing services. (A doctor.)

There is an urgent need for a National Commission on Nursing Services to study nursing problems by the scientific methods and to recommend constructive courses of action in legislature, education, and in hospital administration. This resolution is of paramount importance to the health and welfare of the American people whom we serve. (A registered nurse, director of nursing service.)

The proposed Commission on Nursing Services would be representative of the executive and legislative branches of Government, of the medical and nursing professions, and of the general public and would, through its composite interests and aims, concentrate its efforts in endeavors to alleviate the current nursing shortages; insure equities of opportunities and advancement in the nursing fields; and assure a comprehensive educational program for adequate national nurse coverage in succeeding years. (A doctor.)

The official nursing organizations have apparently not been able to secure the support from, or representation to the public of their services or their needs. Nursing services that are competent and in sufficient quantity to meet the need of society are of the greatest importance today. Since pressures within the group and outside groups who have vested interests in this field make constructive and farseeing, realistic measures almost impossible, a Commission whose members can see needs as well as resources objectively and can present their finding to the public can best serve in opening avenues designed to meet the needs of the country as well as its nurse citizens. (A registered nurse, assistant professor of nursing education in a university.)

The health and welfare of the American people is a concern of all the people. Whenever a condition exists that materially affects all the people it becomes the duty of our National Government to do all within its power to correct such a situation. We are concerned about our natural resources in every other respect and the health of our people is a great natural resource. The nursing situation—number needed, salaries, and skills is cause for a study such as proposed in Mrs. BOLTON's bill. (A school superintendent.)

The public questions factfinding by organizational groups whom they feel may have vested interests in outcomes. A broadly representative commission can avoid such reaction and give more effective consideration to the problems of nursing services for the public. (The dean of a school of nursing.)

Through the mechanism of a commission some centralized thinking from interested groups can be crystallized. To me, it is the old story of getting people together around the green table to talk over common problems. (A director of a university clinic.)

The advances in medical sciences have revolutionized the care and treatment of the sick and suggested methods of further preventing illness. Therefore, there needs to be a reevaluation of the amount and kind of nursing services needed in line with these developments. (A director of public health.)

There are so many facets to the total nursing problems of today that I feel it is to our (nursing) advantage as well as that of the patient, that these problems be thought out and worked out in cooperation with the representatives from all groups concerned. This is the goal of the proposed Commission on Nursing Service. After all is said and done, isn't the patient the real reason for the nursing profession being in existence at all? Shouldn't he have a voice in the matter of his care? Of how his money is spent? I feel that the patient should have this representation on the Nursing Commission. (A registered nurse, director of nursing service.)

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## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may sit while the House is in session tomorrow, during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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## CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 29 on yesterday I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

# H. R. 10721

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

[illegible]

[illegible]

## AN ACT

[illegible]

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Department of State not otherwise provided for, including
5 the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and
6 the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal
7 effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned
8 to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and
9 effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
10 scribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise
12 provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities
13 and obligations of the United States in Germany (including
14 those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the
15 United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual
16 arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany);
17 salary of the United States member of the Board for the
18 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the
19 rate of $14,800 per annum; expenses of the National Com-
20 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation
21 as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30,
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of at-
23 tendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
24 for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed
25 six, of which three shall be for replacement only) and

1 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding
2 outside the continental United States without regard
3 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
4 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
5 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uni-
6 forms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
7 tries when required by law of such countries; payment of
8 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
9 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
10 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for
11 library membership in organizations which issue publica-
12 tions to members only, or to members at a price lower than
13 the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
14 employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund
15 of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establish-
16 ment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch
17 agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes
18 on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications;
19 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
20 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protec-
21 tion, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from
22 United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United
23 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
24 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign ves-
25 sels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or

1 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent
2 and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat,
3 institutions for American convicts and persons declared
4 insane by any consular court, and care and transportation
5 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-
6 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United
7 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;
8 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-
9 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analy-
10 sis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation
11 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) mainte-
12 nance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular
13 properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less
14 than ten years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and
15 (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices,
16 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the
17 Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in
18 advance; $90,000,000, of which not less than $9,000,000
19 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
20 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Pro-*
21 *vided,* That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June
22 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles
23 in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be ex-
24 changed or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds
25 of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limita-

1 tion for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
2 and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each
3 such replacement shall not exceed $3,000 in the case of
4 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
5 (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not
6 to exceed $3,600 each) and $1,350 in the case of all other
7 such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further,*
8 That persons heretofore appointed to the Foreign Service
9 Reserve for service in Germany may continue during fiscal
10 year 1957 to serve as Reserve officers in Germany without
11 regard to section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
12 as amended: *Provided further,* That when the Department
13 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3,
14 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes sub-
15 sistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
16 United States Government serving in Germany, payment
17 therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate
18 as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the
19 Army serving in Germany.

20 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
21 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
22 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), $700,000.

23 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
24 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
25 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–300), including per-

1 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, ex-
2 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
3 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
4 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings
5 concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-
6 tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
7 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), $19,000,000, of which
8 not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign
9 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury
10 of the United States, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided*, That not to exceed $1,000,000 may be used for
12 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

13 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
15 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
16 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-
17 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
18 107), $1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State
19 may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in
20 him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to
21 certification of expenditures.

22 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
23 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
24 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
25 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $1,304,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
3 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
4 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
5 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific
6 Acts of Congress, $33,830,875.

7 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
8 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
9 tional organizations in which the United States participates
10 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress,
11 including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and con-
12 ventions providing for such representation; attendance at
13 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work
14 of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
15 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Serv-
16 ice Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); hire
17 of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
18 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
20 chauffeurs; $1,257,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of
21 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
22 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
23 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to
24 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with

1 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
2 tion Organization.

3 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
4 participation by the United States upon approval by the
5 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise
6 from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
7 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
8 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,
9 including personal services without regard to civil-service
10 and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of
11 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign
12 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158);
13 employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to
14 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
15 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
16 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for
17 persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity
18 while away from their homes or regular places of business
19 not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and
20 employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quar-
21 ters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States
23 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and
24 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
25 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); $1,500,000, of which not to

1 exceed a total of $100,000 may be expended for representa-
2 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
3 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for
4 entertainment.

5 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

6 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
7 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

8 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
9 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
10 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
11 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
12 the United States Section, International Boundary and
13 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
14 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
15 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
16 power, irrigation, boundary fence or demarcation, and
17 sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construc-
18 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
19 protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood
20 protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections
21 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22
22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and
24 lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove there-

1 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
2 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
3 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
5 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
6 surveys, and investigations, $506,000.

7 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
8 nance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
9 including gaging stations, $1,400,000: *Provided,* That ex-
10 penditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall
11 be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
12 appropriation for said project as provided by the Act ap-
13 proved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

14 Hereafter, in addition to the funds available under the
15 appropriation "Rio Grande emergency flood protection", the
16 United States Commissioner is authorized to expend from
17 any appropriation available to the International Boundary
18 and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American
19 Section, such sums as may be necessary for prosecution of
20 emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, repairs or
21 restoration of any flood control works threatened or destroyed
22 by floodwaters of the Rio Grande.

23 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
25 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties

1 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
2 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
3 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
4 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
5 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire
6 of passenger motor vehicles; $296,000, to be disbursed under
7 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
8 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
9 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

10 International Joint Commission, United States and
11 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
12 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
13 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
14 without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other
15 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
16 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
17 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
18 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
19 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
20 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
21 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
22 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
23 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
24 Government for the performance of work for which this
25 appropriation is made.

1 International Boundary Commission, United States,
2 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
3 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
4 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
5 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
6 employees while on field duty, not to exceed $8 per
7 day each (but not to exceed $5 per day each when a
8 member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of
9 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
10 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-
11 ing the boundary line clear.

12 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
14 to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
15 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
16 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
17 of Congress; $542,862: *Provided,* That the United States
18 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
19 commissions.

20 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

21 International educational exchange activities: For neces-
22 sary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the
23 Department of State to carry out international educational
24 exchange activities, as authorized by the United States In-
25 formation and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22

1 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22
2 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized
3 by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944,
4 as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
5 August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), and the Act of
6 September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries,
7 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
8 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
9 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
10 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
11 priation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment
12 within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section
15 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual ex-
16 penses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
17 the remains of persons, not United States Government em-
18 ployees, who may die away from their homes while partici-
19 pating in activities authorized under this appropriation;
20 $18,170,000, of which not less than $7,000,000 shall be
21 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
22 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That
23 not to exceed $1,200,000 may be used for administrative
24 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
3 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
4 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
5 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
6 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
7 Stat. 74), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended:
8 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
9 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
10 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

12 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
13 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
14 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
15 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

16 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
17 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
18 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
19 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
20 U. S. C. 543).

21 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
22 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
23 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
24 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-

1 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
2 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
3 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
4 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transpor-
5 tation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.
6 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
8 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
9 transportation of United States Government employees from
10 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
11 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided,*
12 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
13 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.
14 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
15 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
16 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard services for protection of confidential files.
19 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
20 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
21 (not to exceed $12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
22 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
23 away from their own countries to foreign participants in
24 any exchange of persons program, or in any program of
25 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the

1 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may
2 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limita-
3 tion thereof.

4 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
6 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
7 the several States of the United States or any political sub-
8 division thereof.

9 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
10 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
11 any international organization which engages in the direct
12 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
13 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
14 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine
15 of one world government or one world citizenship.

16 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
17 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
18 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

19 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
20 Appropriation Act, 1957".

21 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

24 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
25 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,

1 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings
3 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
4 priation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses author-
5 ized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administra-
6 tive Assistant; $2,900,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
9 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, includ-
10 ing miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or
11 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
12 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
13 (31 U. S. C. 529); $10,020,000.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

15 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
16 and kindred laws, $4,265,000: *Provided,* That none of this
17 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
18 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
19 Division.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
21 MARSHALS

22 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
23 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
24 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor

1 vehicles for replacement only, including two buses at not
2 to exceed $9,500 each; services in Alaska in collecting evi-
3 dence for the United States when specifically directed by
4 the Attorney General, including not to exceed $5,000 for
5 emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of
6 the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; $19,-
7 000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available
8 for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu
9 of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed $12 per day: *Provided,*
10 That of the amount herein appropriated $12,000 may be
11 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
12 bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

13 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

14 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
15 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
16 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
17 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-
18 eral and with his approval by the United States attorneys,
19 in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and
20 classification laws, $100,000: *Provided,* That the amount
21 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
22 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed $15,000
23 per annum.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
3 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
4 and not to exceed $210,000 for such compensation and
5 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
6 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,
7 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title
8 18, United States Code; $1,450,000: *Provided,* That no
9 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay
10 any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
11 calendar day.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
13 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

14 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
15 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
16 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), $210,000.

17 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
20 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
21 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
22 classification and preservation of identification and other
23 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials

1 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
2 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
3 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
4 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
5 General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred
6 and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger
7 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed $10,000, for re-
8 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and
9 ammunition; not to exceed $36,500 for repairs and altera-
10 tions at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center,
11 Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to
12 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
13 graph; not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
15 this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed
16 $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
17 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
18 General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate;
19 $95,510,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of the Di-
20 rector of the Bureau shall be $20,000 per annum so long as
21 the position is held by the present incumbent.
22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
24 any civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of
8 $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the
9 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;
10 not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
11 confidential character, to be expended under the direction of
12 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certifi-
13 cate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
15 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and
16 fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
17 vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only)
18 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
19 munition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
20 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
21 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
22 payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance,
23 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-
24 ment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services

1 Administration for security guard services for protection of
2 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District
3 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,
4 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives
5 and dependent children, including return of such persons to
6 place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
7 authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided,* That the compensation of the five assistant commis-
9 sioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade
10 GS–16: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appro-
11 priated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the emergency
12 replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney
13 General.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

16 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
17 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
18 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
19 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to
20 exceed $18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
21 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
22 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (of which
23 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
24 motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners

1 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
2 tions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for
3 loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31
4 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other
5 awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm
6 products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison
7 camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of
8 the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; $30,735,000:
9 *Provided,* That there may be transferred to the Public Health
10 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
11 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
12 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
13 correctional institutions.

14 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

15 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
16 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
17 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
18 by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided,* That
19 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work
20 performed under this appropriation.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
23 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
24 and payment of rewards; $2,800,000.

1 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
4 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
5 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
6 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
7 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)
8 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
9 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in
10 carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
11 Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided,* That
12 not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available in the current
13 fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the
14 Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Govern-
15 ment-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses
16 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
17 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further,* That on or
18 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
19 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
20 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
21 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
22 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
23 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
24 erty: *Provided further,* That of the total amount herein
25 authorized the amount of $100,000 is to be transferred to the

1 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
2 tion", Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
6 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
7 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
8 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
9 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
11 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
12 marshal for the District of Columbia from all apppropriations
13 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
14 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
15 of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

24 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for

1 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
2 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
3 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
5 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
6 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

7 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
8 Appropriation Act, 1957".

9 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

10 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
12 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose com-
13 pensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
14 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
15 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
16 $1,181,600.

17 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For print-
18 ing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and
19 bound reports of the Court, $91,200.

20 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
21 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $55,150.

22 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
23 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
24 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
25 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13b), including

1 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
2 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
3 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
4 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
5 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
6 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
7 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C.
8 5); $194,000.

9 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
10 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
11 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States.
12 $5,835.

13 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
15 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
16 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
17 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be ap-
18 proved by the chief judge, $284,850.

19 CUSTOMS COURT

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
21 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
22 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
23 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
24 by the chief judge, $625,000: *Provided*, That traveling

1 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
2 the written certificate of the judge.

3 COURT OF CLAIMS

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
5 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
6 the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including steno-
7 graphic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking
8 of testimony, and travel, $693,000.

9 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
10 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
11 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
12 $9,000.

13 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
14 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

15 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
16 trict judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
17 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
18 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
19 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
20 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
21 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
22 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
23 title 28, United States Code, section 375; $8,406,000.

24 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
25 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not

1 otherwise specifically provided for, $16,250,000: *Pro-*
2 *vided,* That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of
3 circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
4 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act
5 of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary
6 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS)
7 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall determine, and
8 the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the Gen-
9 eral Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appoint-
10 ing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
11 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
12 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
13 *further,* That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with
14 those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of
15 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary
16 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate
17 salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one
18 judge shall not exceed $11,360 per annum, except in the
19 case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge
20 of each district court having five or more district judges, in
21 which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed $15,440
22 per annum.

23 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
24 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
25 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of

1 June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury com-
2 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and
3 other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United
4 States Code, section 3041; $4,250,000.

5 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
6 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
7 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms
8 and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for
9 the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia
10 and not to exceed $1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys
11 appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52
12 Stat. 625), not exceeding $25 in any one case, $2,650,000:
13 *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an amount
14 not to exceed $12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
15 ings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when
16 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
17 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

18 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
19 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
20 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
21 District of Columbia and elsewhere, $700,000.

22 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
23 by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68),
24 not to exceed $1,233,500, to be derived from the referees'
25 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

1 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
2 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
3 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
4 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
5 to exceed $1,874,200, to be derived from the referees'
6 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
7 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

9 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
10 District Court of the United States for the District of
11 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
12 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
13 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
14 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
15 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
16 District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
18 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
19 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
20 more than $6.50 per volume.

21 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
22 Act, 1957".

1 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION
2 AGENCY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
4 the United States Information Agency, as authorized by
5 Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United
6 States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as
7 amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out inter-
8 national information activities, including employment, with-
9 out regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
10 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000),
11 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
12 for service in the United States relating to the translation
13 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
14 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
15 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
16 the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed
17 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
18 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
19 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
20 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses
21 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
22 for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); enter-
23 tainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000);
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor
25 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of

1 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,
2 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44
3 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of
5 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
6 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
7 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
8 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-
9 utes, as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed
10 abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which
11 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price
12 lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for
13 service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad;
14 payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad;
15 cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the
16 cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects
17 of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a
18 post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects,
19 under such regulations as the Director may prescribe;
20 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
21 homes the remains of persons, not United States Government
22 employees, who may die away from their homes while
23 participating in activities authorized under this appropri-
24 ation; radio activities and acquisition and production of
25 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental

1 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,
2 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-
3 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair
4 of properties used for information activities in foreign coun
5 tries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased
6 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding
7 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters
8 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities
9 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official
10 international conferences, without regard to the Standard-
11 ized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of
12 per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under
13 the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess
14 of comparable allowances approved for such conferences
15 by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for
16 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-
17 tions; $110,000,000, of which not less than $9,000,000 shall
18 be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
19 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed $50,000 may be used for repre-
21 sentation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropri-
22 ation shall be available for expenses in connection with
23 travel of personnel outside the continental United States,
24 including travel of dependents and transportation of per-
25 sonal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such per-

1 sonnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins
2 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
3 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
4 transportation may not be completed during the current
5 year: *Provided further,* That funds may be exchanged for
6 payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
7 information establishments abroad without regard to the
8 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
9 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further,* That passenger motor
10 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this
11 appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to sec-
12 tion 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481
13 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
14 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
15 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
16 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station
17 wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further,* That,
18 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
19 Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States
20 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
21 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
22 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
23 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities
24 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the
25 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to

1 persons or property arising from such use of said radio
2 stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing ap-
3 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve
4 for the purposes of foreign information and educational
5 activities which expire during the current fiscal year may
6 be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
7 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

8 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
9 PRESIDENT

10 REFUGEE RELIEF

11 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
12 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
13 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee
14 Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
15 1953, including liquidation expenses; services as authorized
16 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
17 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals;
18 printing and binding outside the continental United States
19 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
20 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; ex-
21 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose
22 of this appropriation; not to exceed $25,000 for expenses
23 of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the
24 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by
25 the President from this appropriation; and of which not

1 less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of
2 loans; $8,500,000: *Provided,* That funds appropriated herein
3 shall be available in accordance with authority granted
4 hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the
5 Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

6 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
7 INCORPORATED

8 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
9 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
10 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
11 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
12 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
13 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
14 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs
15 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such
16 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

17 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
18 $422,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be avail-
19 able for its administrative expenses, including services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed $528,000
22 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
23 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
24 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
25 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be

1 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
2 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
3 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
4 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
5 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
6 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
7 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
8 it has an interest.

9 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
12 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

13 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
15 connection with participation in the International Materials
16 Conference.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
18 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
19 ation Act, 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
*Clerk.*

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

APRIL 26, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

# AN ACT

May 18, 1956

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept 2023). p. 7583

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest is a summary of the Committee actions.

The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 10721, the State and Justice Departments bill for 1957. p. D497

3. SUGAR. Sen. Mansfield criticized provisions of H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as being discriminatory against the Philippines, and Sen. Knowland stated there was not intent to discriminate in passing the bill. p. 7587

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Murray inserted a magazine article by John M. Carmody, former REA Administrator, reviewing the history of REA and criticizing the public power policies of the Administration. p. 7587

Sen. Neuberger inserted and commented on an analysis by the National Rural Electrification Coop. Assoc. of the comparative costs of electricity to customers of certain REA coops and private power companies. p. 7589

5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill, will probably be taken up Mon. and acted on Tues.; this will be followed by consideration of H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill; and this by S. 3855, extending the housing program, and H. R. 10660, the road bill. p. 7649

6. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend section 103 (b) of Title I, Public Law 480 to increase the authorization from $1,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7582

7. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Received from this Department the annual report on the agricultural experiment stations for 1955; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7582

8. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5862, to confer jurisdiction upon the U. S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation. p. 7647

Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to S. 2875, the retirement bill, to establish a ceiling on the amount of annual benefits which may be paid to surviving children. p. 7584

9. RECESSED to Mon., May 21. p. 7649

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. RICE; SOIL BANK. Sen. Ellender inserted his recent speech before the Rice Millers' Ass'n discussing the provisions of the new farm bill and stating that it contains provisions which are designed to return economic vigor to the

American rice industry", and opposing the proposed pay-in-advance soil bank as "...an attempt to use soil-bank payments as political propaganda, to turn the soil bank into an installment-plan vote-buying devise". p. A4047

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted Francis C. Daniels", sales manager, CSS, recent speech before the annual meeting of the Delta Council, setting forth this Department's expanded sales efforts for all commodities, including cotton, and describing the establishment of the office of the General Sales Manager in the Department and some of the responsibilities and duties of the job. p. A4053

12. LABOR STANDARDS. Sen. Thye inserted a telegram he received from the Nat'l Federation of Independent Business, relating to Wage and Hour Act extended coverage. p. A4054

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

13. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION. H. R. 10004, making supplemental appropriations for 1956. Approved May 19, 1956.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

14. INFORMATION. S. 631, S. 2410, and S. 3638, bills to improve the personnel programs of USIA and to provide for an expanded and improved educational exchange program. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

15. HOUSING. Investigation of Housing, 1955-56. Parts 6 (Birmingham, Ala.) and 7 (Home Improvement Financing). House Banking and Currency Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

May 21: Stabilization of fishery industry, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries (Grange, AMS, to testify).
Various farm loan bills, H. Agriculture (exec).
Road bill, S. Finance (exec).
Extension of housing program, H. Banking and Currency.
Budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, H. Government Operations.
Trip leasing bill, H. Commerce.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued ay 23, 1956
For actions of May 22, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 84

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on farm bill. House received conference report on farm bill. Senate passed USDA appropriation bill. Conferees were appointed. Senate debated Johnston retirement bill. Sen. Case commended accomplishments and progress of REA. House passed public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10875, the farm bill. p. 7803 Attached to this Digest is a summary of the bill as agreed to.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill. pp. 7783, 7797

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Holland (joined by Sen. Smathers) to increase the appropriation for "Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control," ARS, by $1,500,000 for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly, of which $1,250,000 would be immediately available. p. 7797

By Sen Knowland, to increase the appropriation for ARS research by $60,000 for the development of mechanical prune pickers. p. 7801

By Sen. Humphrey (joined by Sen. Young), to increase the amount for electrification loans by $68,700,000 with elimination of the reserve authorization in the same amount, which would provide a total direct loan authorization of $214,000,000. This amendment also increases the telephone loan authorization by $50,500,000 with elimination of the reserve authorization of that amount, which would provide a total for direct telephone loans of $100,000,000. p. 7788

The following amendments were discussed and withdrawn:
By Sen. Aiken, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary by $10,500. p. 7801
By Sen. Thye, to provide an appropriation of $18,915,000 for construction of an animal disease laboratory at some location other than Beltsville, Md. p. 7786

(on May 24, 1956)

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill (S. Rept. 2034). p. 7769

The Appropriations Subcommittees ordered reported with amendments to the full Committee H. R. 10899, the Commerce appropriation bill, and H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill. p. D511

3. PERSONNEL. Continued debate on S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill. pp. 7781, 7819

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3255, to preserve in certain cases the rates of pay of employees whose positions are reclassified to a lower grade (S. Rept. 2035). p. 7771

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Case commended the accomplishments and progress of REA, and the comforts it had brought to farm families. p. 7774

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the Commerce Department a report on export control for the first quarter of 1956. p. 7771

Received from the Tariff Commission a proposed bill to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to review the customs tariff schedules; to Finance Committee. p. 7771

6. FAIRS. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement on fairs and the part they have played in rural life. p. 7772

7. REPORTS. Sen. Smith, N. J., spoke of the Hoover Commission recommendation for agencies to "give increased emphasis in their reports program to the need to protect the public from unnecessary reporting burdens" and inserted a White House statement and a letter from the President to the Budget Bureau supporting this recommendation. p. 7774

8. PARITY PRICES. Sen. Kerr spoke on and inserted statements and figures to support his statement during the debate on the farm bill that farm products generally are being sold by farmers on an average of not to exceed 70% of parity; Sen. Capehart disputed these figures and inserted figures from this Department to support his position. p. 7790

9. SUGAR. Sen. Lehman inserted his statement contending that there were inequities in the conference report on H. R. 7030, particularly as it relates to Puerto Rico and the Philippines. p. 7781

HOUSE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Received the conference report on H. R. 10875, the farm bill (H. Rept. 2197). pp. 7825, 7827

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957, including TVA, certain agencies of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army (p. 7827). Amendments adopted included an amendment by Rep. Abernethy to provide $160,000 for a resurvey of the Tenn.-Tombigbee Waterway by a vote of 179 to 170 (pp. 7860, 7878); an amendment by Rep. Boggs to provide $300,000 for planning of the Mississippi-Gulf outlet

Calendar No. 2056

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2034

# DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of MAY 18 (legislative day MAY 7), 1956 and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10721]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of bill as passed House | $541, 367, 372 |
| Amount of increase by the Senate (net) | 14, 904, 145 |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate | 556, 271, 517 |
| Amount of appropriations, 1956 | 498, 273, 235 |
| Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1957 | 599, 104, 820 |
| The bill as reported to the Senate: | |
| Over the appropriations for 1956 | 57, 998, 282 |
| Under the estimates for 1957 | —42, 833, 303 |

*Summary of bill*

| Appropriation | Appropriations (adjusted), 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill, 1957 | Senate committee recommendations, 1957 | Increases (+) or decreases (−), Senate bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill, 1957 |
| State | $150, 948, 695 | $182, 142, 285 | $171, 506, 737 | $176, 125, 872 | +$25, 177, 177 | −$6, 016, 413 | +$4, 619, 135 |
| Justice | 211, 072, 000 | 235, 880, 000 | 215, 965, 000 | 219, 451, 910 | +8, 379, 910 | −16, 428, 090 | +3, 486, 910 |
| The Judiciary | 33, 915, 910 | 37, 582, 535 | 35, 395, 635 | 37, 193, 735 | +3, 277, 825 | −388, 800 | +1, 798, 100 |
| U. S. Information Agency | 87, 336, 630 | 135, 000, 000 | 110, 000, 000 | 115, 000, 000 | +27, 663, 370 | −20, 000, 000 | +5, 000, 000 |
| Funds appropriated to the President (refugee relief) | 15, 000, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | −6, 500, 000 | | |
| Total | 498, 273, 235 | 599, 104, 820 | 541, 367, 372 | 556, 271, 517 | +57, 998, 282 | −42, 833, 303 | +14, 904, 145 |

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State the committee recommends a total appropriation of $176,125,872, which is a decrease of $6,016,413 under the budget estimates, $25,177,177 above the 1956 comparable appropriation totals, and $4,619,135 over the amount allowed by the House.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has approved the sum of $91,210,000, for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Department. This amount is $1,210,000 over the House allowance, $12,532,661 in excess of the comparable 1956 appropriation total, and $1,000,000 under the budget estimates. The additional sum recommended is to assist in staff strengthening, personnel improvement activities, and other related operating expenses. The committee also approved the request for an increase in the limitation for purchase of 11 Chief of Mission automobiles, from $3,600 to $5,000, and the increase from 6 to 7 automobiles for the departmental motor pool.

Also approved is the requested language to authorize the payment of per diem to members of UNESCO National Commission who serve without compensation at the rate provided by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946.

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For this item the committee has approved the budget estimate of $1,000,000. This sum is $300,000 above the House allowance and $380,000 in excess of the comparable 1956 appropriation of $620,000. The full allowance is needed to cover costs of protocol, presentations and contacts of our Foreign Service representatives. Testimony presented to the committee indicated a portion of the increase would be used by personnel at newly created posts, also by junior officers of the Service, who heretofore received only token allowances.

### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,150,000 an increase of $150,000 over the House bill but $1,750,000 under the budget estimate of $2,900,000. The Department included in this estimate for fiscal year 1957 a sum, in this case $1,250,000, for the financing of the costs of operation of foreign posts which the Department expects might be opened during the ensuing fiscal year. This amount is specifically denied by the committee since it is felt that should it be found that additional foreign posts must be opened during the year which were not contemplated in the regular estimates, additional sums can be requested from the Congress in the form of supplemental estimates.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee has approved the additional sum of $28,410 over the House allowance of $33,830,875 to provide a total of $33,859,285 as our Government's contribution to international organizations in fiscal year 1957. The proposed increase will enable payment of the annual

United States assessments of $5,682 to the Inter-American Radio Office for the calendar year 1951–55. This office is the central clearing office for exchange of notifications between governments in the North American region of frequencies they assign to radio stations, and the committee considers it essential to meet this obligation. The United States share of the total annual budget amounts to about 25 percent.

The committee strongly endorses the recommendation of the House committee regarding the disproportionate number of qualified American personnel on duty in the various organizations in comparison with this Government's contributions, and requests the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to rectify this situation.

*Comparative summary of appropriations and percentages of total assessments for 1956 with requirements and percentages of total assessments for 1957*

| Organization | 1956 appropriations (adjusted) | | 1957 Senate recommendation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percentage of total assessments | Amount | Percentage of total assessments |
| United Nations and specialized agencies: | | | | |
| 1. United Nations | $13,212,012 | 33.33 | $16,108,389 | 33.33 |
| 2. UNESCO | 2,747,526 | 30.00 | 3,152,574 | 30.00 |
| 3. International Civil Aviation Organization | 1,483,474 | 32.60 | 1,553,895 | 33.31 |
| 4. World Health Organization | 3,349,790 | 33.33 | 3,410,040 | 31.64 |
| 5. Food and Agriculture Organization | 1,640,552 | 30.00 | 1,994,863 | 31.50 |
| 6. International Labor Organization | 1,633,855 | 25.00 | 1,638,861 | 25.00 |
| 7. International Telecommunication Union | 148,200 | 8.96 | 153,200 | 8.96 |
| 8. World Meteorological Organization | 36,253 | 10.76 | 59,660 | 15.48 |
| Subtotal | 24,251,662 | | 28,071,482 | |
| Inter-American organizations: | | | | |
| 1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood | 10,000 | 35.70 | 10,000 | 28.70 |
| 2. Inter-American Indian Institute | 4,800 | 17.39 | 4,800 | 17.39 |
| 3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences | 206,914 | 69.86 | 210,000 | 69.86 |
| 4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History | 42,928 | 39.41 | 49,260 | 39.41 |
| 5. Pan American Railway Congress Association | 5,000 | 39.43 | 5,000 | 39.43 |
| 6. Pan American Sanitary Organization | 1,320,000 | 66.00 | 1,386,000 | 66.00 |
| 7. Organization of American States | 2,333,311 | 66.00 | 2,630,311 | 66.00 |
| 8. Inter-American Radio Office | | 25.51 | [1] 34,092 | 25.51 |
| Subtotal | 3,922,953 | | 4,329,463 | |
| Other international organizations: | | | | |
| 1. Interparliamentary Union | 18,000 | 22.37 | 18,000 | 15.20 |
| 2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light | 2,026 | 8.33 | 2,026 | 8.33 |
| 3. Caribbean Commission | 126,864 | 38.40 | 134,973 | 38.40 |
| 4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration | 1,282 | 4.79 | 1,282 | 4.79 |
| 5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property | 1,767 | 5.29 | 1,767 | 5.29 |
| 6. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs | 2,233 | 4.28 | 2,233 | 4.28 |
| 7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures | 15,000 | 12.67 | 14,700 | 12.67 |
| 8. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions | 8,175 | 8.70 | 9,000 | 8.70 |
| 9. International Hydrographic Bureau | 9,997 | 10.74 | 9,997 | 10.74 |
| 10. International Sugar Council | 17,150 | 12.25 | 17,150 | 12.25 |
| 11. International Wheat Council | 27,415 | 24.88 | 27,415 | 24.88 |
| 12. South Pacific Commission | 61,171 | 12.50 | 69,797 | 12.50 |
| 13. North Atlantic Treaty Organization | 3,700,000 | 28.00 | 1,150,000 | 24.20 |
| Subtotal | 3,991,080 | | 1,458,340 | |
| Total | 32,165,695 | | 33,859,285 | |

[1] The request for $34,092 in 1957 covers the United States assessment of $5,682 for the fiscal years 1952–57.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The committee recommends $1,463,000, the full amount requested for operations and maintenance expenses, as compared with the House allowance of $1,400,000. The additional sum is $63,000 over the House allowance and $224,000 over the 1956 appropriation.

The amount proposed will allow the Commission to accomplish 7.2 miles of revetment on the El Paso projects as originally planned for 1957. This rate will permit completion of the remaining 43 miles in 6 years.

A distribution of the Senate recommendation follows:

| Project | 1957 estimate | House allowance | Senate recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. El Paso projects, Texas and New Mexico | $629, 600 | $566, 600 | $629, 600 |
| 2. Lower Rio Grande flood-control project, Texas | 412, 700 | 412, 700 | 412, 700 |
| 3. Falcon Dam and powerplant, Texas | 212, 000 | 212, 000 | 212, 000 |
| 4. International gaging stations, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona | 205, 000 | 205, 000 | 205, 000 |
| 5. Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project, Arizona | 1, 500 | 1, 500 | 1, 500 |
| 6. Nogales sanitation project, Arizona | 2, 200 | 2, 200 | 2, 200 |
| Total | 1, 463, 000 | 1, 400, 000 | 1, 463, 000 |

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

There is included in the bill the sum of $645,587 for payment of the United States share of the expenses of 6 International Fisheries Commissions and the cost of travel of United States Fishery Commissioners and their advisers. The total amount recommended is $4,413 under the budget estimates, $190,587 over the allowances for 1956, and $102,725 above the House bill in order to provide the budget estimate for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

A summary table of the items follows:

| Organization | 1957 requirements | House allowances | Senate recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Pacific Halibut Commission | $97, 170 | $97, 170 | $97, 170 |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission | 173, 550 | 173, 550 | 173, 550 |
| Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission | 352, 725 | 250, 000 | 352, 725 |
| International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries | 3, 885 | 3, 885 | 3, 885 |
| International Whaling Commission | 420 | 420 | 420 |
| International North Pacific Fisheries Commission | 17, 250 | 12, 837 | 12, 837 |
| Expenses of the Commissioners (Fisheries Commissions) | 5, 000 | 5, 000 | 5, 000 |
| Total | 650, 000 | 542, 862 | 645, 587 |

## PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

The President has submitted in H. Doc. 403 a supplemental estimate of $935,000 for the initiation of the survey of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, authorized in Public Law, 401, 84th Congress, 2d session, approved January 31, 1956. The survey is to be arranged by the International Joint Commission and is for the purpose of determining (1) the cost of construction of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal project at Passamaquoddy Bay in Maine, and New Brunswick, Canada; (2) whether or not such cost would allow hydroelectric power to be produced at a price that is economically feasible; and (3) what contribution such a project would make to the national defense and the national economy.

The committee notes that the previous studies have been confined to the consideration of an all-American development, and that a joint development with Canada offers a more feasible utilization of the potentialities of the tidal flow.

In view of the importance of determining the possibilities of such a development the committee has included the following language in the bill appropriating funds with which to initiate the survey, the total estimated cost of which will be $3 million.

*Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey*

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended.*

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has approved the budget estimate of $20 million, as compared to $18,170,000, the House allowance and 1956 appropriation. In approving the request it is the sense of the committee that there has been great lack of association by our American grantees with the local people of the country in which they are residing. Group concentration of grantees as practiced in some countries is not in keeping with the intents and purposes of the program and should be immediately eliminated. The committee requests the Department to report in writing before February 1, 1957, to the committee on the degree to which this recommendation is meeting compliance.

The committee concurs with the House in the suggestion that the Department scrutinize more carefully the method of selecting grantees coming to the United States under the program, in the light of past experiences. The committee was again pleased to learn that foreign grantees are being placed wherever possible in our smaller colleges and universities throughout this country as originally proposed by this committee and urges the Department to strengthen that trend.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends a total appropriation of $219,451,910 for the Department of Justice in the fiscal year 1957. This sum is $16,428,090 below the budget estimates, and $3,486,910 over the House allowance. The increase relates to four activities in the Department. However there is a decrease of $738,090 in the Antitrust Division.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For this activity the amount of $10,320,000 is included in the bill which is an increase of $300,000 over the House allowance but a reduction of $100,000 in the budget estimate. The committee recommends that the increase of $300,000 be applied to the Lands Division. to assist in defraying the costs incident to the defense of Indian claims cases.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee has approved the amount of $19,225,000 for this activity. This amount exceeds the House allowance by $225,000 and

is the full amount of the budget estimate. The increase is to cover additional travel expenses authorized by Public Law 189.

### SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

The sum of $300,000 is allowed for this item. This increase is $200,000 above the House allowance and the same amount as allowed for the current fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that while this is only a temporary measure results accomplished in the current fiscal year to reduce backlogs in the Department warrants the full budget estimate for fiscal year 1957.

### ANTITRUST DIVISION

The House approved an appropriation of $4,265,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. Included in the budget estimate was a total of $763,090 for 147 additional positions and miscellaneous expenses for a unit whose function would be to survey and make an annual report to the Congress on the activities of the States under the Interstate Oil Compact. Such a survey and report was authorized by the Senate, the House concurring, in 1955. Justifications supporting the budget estimate contemplate setting up 3 field offices and 110 additional positions, of which more than 25 would be new attorney positions, and 37 departmental positions, of which 9 would be attorney positions, solely for making a survey and preparing an annual report. An examination of the legislative history of the amendment to the Interstate Compact to conserve oil and gas which authorized the survey and report gives no indication that such an elaborate expansion of antitrust personnel was ever contemplated by the Congress. The States' Oil Compact Commission itself expends only $90,000 annually in its work.

Testimony before the subcommittee showed that although the Antitrust Division has received more than 1,200 new complaints charging violations of the antitrust laws, it apparently feels its present personnel can carry such an added burden since no increase was requested by the Attorney General for new personnel to prosecute such complaints. The committee believes, therefore, that this proposed increase of 25 percent in the size of the Antitrust Division solely for the purpose of making a survey and annual report is unwarranted, particularly in view of the fact that existing legislation already requires the Federal Power Commission to gather much of the economic data required for such a report. The committee is of the opinion that present personnel in the Division is sufficient to absorb the duties which the Congress has placed on the Department in this respect but has approved $25,000 for this purpose. Accordingly, the appropriation has been reduced to the extent indicated, and the committee recommends $3,526,910.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The House inserted language in the bill providing that the 5 assistant commissioners and 1 district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service be paid at the rate of grade GS–16. Grade GS–16 provides a salary in the range from $12,900 to $13,760 per annum. The committee has deleted this language since it has had a large number of similar requests and feels that they should all be considered at the same time rather than piecemeal on the various bills.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The committee recommends the amount of $3,500,000 for preparation of plans, acquisition of sites and beginning of construction of a maximum custody penitentiary and a western youth guidance center. Testimony disclosed that $3,500,000 would be sufficient to meet the costs of the project contemplated in 1957 fiscal year instead of providing the $17,000,000 requested for the two facilities.

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends a total appropriation for the judiciary of $37,193,735. This is $388,800 less than the budget estimates, $3,277,825 over the 1956 allowance and $1,798,100 above the House allowance. The increase over the House bill is reflected in the following appropriation items, namely, "Salaries of supporting personnel, $451,000," "Travel and miscellaneous expenses, $143,600," "Administrative Office of the United States Courts, $53,500," and "Air-conditioning courtrooms, offices and other rooms, $1,150,000." These increases will permit the employment of an additional 123 probation officers and clerks and 12 new employees for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, will provide for their necessary travel and other impersonal expenses, and will allow the continuation for another year of the program initiated in the current year of air-conditioning courtrooms, chambers, and other court offices in locations where it is considered essential to the efficient functioning of the courts.

For the salaries and expenses of referees in bankruptcy the committee has approved the House allowance of $3,107,700. Testimony contained in the House hearings indicates that this sum will be sufficient for the operation of the bankruptcy system in 1957, the funds for which are appropriated from the special fund account established for the purpose.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of $1,527,785 for the Supreme Court; $284,850 for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; $625,000 for the Customs Court; $702,000 for the Court of Claims, and the following remaining items under courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of judges | $8,406,000 |
| Fees of jurors and commissioners | 4,250,000 |

The committee has approved the request of the Supreme Court to employ in the fiscal year 1957, a female nurse for the first-aid and health station, also the readjustment of salaries of two employees incident to such employment. It is understood the cost to implement these changes will be absorbed from funds already provided in the 1957 appropriation bill.

The committee's attention has been invited to the fact that the Courts in some jurisdictions have refused requests of other Government agencies to use for official purposes any available facilities assigned to them in federally owned buildings. This situation is particularly true when the Court is not in session. It is the sense of the committee that such practice is unjustified and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts should bring this matter to the attention of the Federal Judges in order that corrective action may be immediately taken.

### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

The appropriation of $16,701,000 which the committee recommends for this item is $451,000 over the House allowance, $1,876,000 above the 1956 appropriation, and the same as the budget estimate. This additional appropriation of $451,000 is allowed to cover the salaries of approximately 58 new probation officers and 65 new probation clerks, which added to the 120 additional positions provided by the House (60 officers, 60 clerks) would permit an increase of 243 positions in the probation system. The committee was impressed with the evidence presented by the judges and officials of the courts, as it was last year, concerning the need to strengthen the Federal probation system. Both the efficacy and economy of probation as a method of treating and rehabilitating a large segment of convicted persons, without costly imprisonment, support the conviction of the committee that the Federal system should be provided with the necessary personnel and facilities for it to realize the full potentialities of this method of treatment.

In order that the committee might continue its evaluation of the administration of the Federal probation system and the effect upon it of the additional personnel and facilities authorized for the current and next fiscal year, the administrator of the courts is directed to make an inventory and submit a report as of June 30, 1957, similar to those required by the committee's report last year for 1955 and 1956.

### TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee has approved $2,793,600 for this item. This is $143,600 more than allowed by the House and $291,850 above the 1956 appropriation. The increase will provide for the travel, office expenses, and equipment for the additional personnel allowed for the Federal probation system.

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For this item, the committee recommends an appropriation of $753,500, the full amount of the budget estimate. This is $53,500 above the House allowance and $110,750 more than the 1956 appropriation.

Of the additional sum allowed $48,200 covers the salaries of 12 new employees and $5,300 represents provision for their office expenses and equipment. The amount allowed will provide for a total increase for 1957 of 18 positions in the Administrative Office.

The committee was impressed by the testimony regarding the extensive growth over the years in the volume and range of the duties of Administrative Office of the Courts and the greater numbers and types of personnel of the Courts coming under its administration which have run far beyond the increase in its staff. The committee feels that it is important for this office to have sufficient staff and facilities to enable it to perform all necessary services for the courts in a prompt and efficient manner. It considers the increases requested reasonable and necessary for the proper conduct of the office.

AIR CONDITIONING COURTROOMS, OFFICES, AND OTHER ROOMS

The committee is restoring this item to the bill in the reduced amount of $1,150,000. This is a reduction of $350,000 from the budget estimate and an addition of $1,150,000 to the House bill.

The committee agrees with the view of the House Appropriations Committee which is expressed in its report as follows: "The committee recognized the need for efficient and comfortable working conditions in all the Courts." However, in view of the persuasive testimony presented to this committee by two of the senior judges representing the Judicial Conference of the United States concerning the urgent need for this type of relief for the courts, particularly when they are faced with the need in many courts to sit through the greater part of the summers in order to hold down mounting backlogs of cases, it cannot accept the conclusion reached by the House committee that the appropriation should be refused on the grounds that the General Services Administration favors a program of air conditioning complete buildings as opposed to the installation of room and package units as contemplated by this item. It appears that even the experts on air conditioning cannot agree about the relative economy of the two types of air conditioning.

In restoring the item to the bill the committee recognizes the need to air condition court facilities in certain areas where the heat during the summer is excessive and impairs efficiency and where it is necessary for the courts to hold sessions during the greater part of the summer months.

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The committee recommends a total appropriation of $115 million for operating expenses of the Agency in fiscal year 1957. This amount is $5 million over the House allowance and $20 million below the budget estimates of $135 million.

The committee emphasizes that this increased amount of $5 million be distributed among those items of services where they can be most advantageous. The committee is insistent that none of these additional funds should be spent in Europe or on "Operation CV," the aircraft carrier, a floating cinerama project, also denied by the House.

The committee also recommends the sum of $100,000, or an increase of $50,000 over the House limitation for representation allowances; the insertion in the bill of language to permit the purchase of uniforms for certain overseas employees; and a language limitation of not less than $350,000 for private international broadcasting in fiscal year 1957.

Regarding the matter on publication of books, the committee recognizes that there are some books relating to American life which probably should not be sponsored by the Government in its overseas libraries. It desires, however, to make clear that there is no legislative barrier to the use of foreign-language editions of books which have been found suitable by the appropriate executive agency for distribution abroad in the English language.

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1957

## PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

| | Appropriation estimate, 1956 | Appropriation estimate, 1957 | Increase (+) or decrease (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt | $396,000 | $396,000 | |
| Payment to the Republic of Panama | 1,930,000 | 1,930,000 | |
| Replacement of personal property sold abroad | 202,960 | 233,146 | +$30,186 |
| Total | 2,528,960 | 2,559,146 | +30,186 |

## TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | $3,492,200 | $2,114,470 | −$1,377,730 |
| United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program | 300,000 | 200,000 | −100,000 |
| Total | 3,792,200 | 2,314,470 | −1,477,730 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

| Corporation | Authorization, | Estimate, 1957 | Recommended in House bill for 1957 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (−) Senate Bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | | | | | | | |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc | $865,000 | $950,000 | $950,000 | $950,000 | +$85,000 | | |

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1957

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956, adjusted | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in House bill for 1957 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill |
| Salaries and expenses | [1] $78,676,339 | $92,210,000 | $90,000,000 | $91,210,000 | +$12,533,661 | −$1,000,000 | +$1,210,000 |
| Representation allowances | [2] 620,000 | 1,000,000 | 700,000 | 1,000,000 | +380,000 | | +300,000 |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad | [3] 9,188,661 | 21,962,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 | +9,811,339 | −2,962,000 | |
| Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service | [4] 1,150,000 | 2,900,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,150,000 | | −1,750,000 | +150,000 |
| Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | 1,236,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,304,000 | +68,000 | | |
| Contributions to international organizations | [5] 32,165,695 | 34,159,285 | 33,830,875 | 33,859,285 | +1,693,590 | −300,000 | +28,410 |
| Missions to international organizations | 1,118,000 | 1,257,000 | 1,257,000 | 1,257,000 | +139,000 | | |
| International contingencies | 2,300,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | −800,000 | | |
| International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 532,000 | 506,000 | 506,000 | 506,000 | −26,000 | | |
| Operation and maintenance | 1,239,000 | 1,463,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,463,000 | +224,000 | | +63,000 |
| American sections, international commissions | 298,000 | 296,000 | 296,000 | 296,000 | −2,000 | | |
| Passamaquoddy tidal power survey | | [6] 935,000 | | 935,000 | +935,000 | | +935,000 |
| International Fisheries Commissions | 455,000 | 650,000 | 542,862 | 645,587 | +190,587 | −4,413 | +102,725 |
| International educational exchange activities | 18,170,000 | 20,000,000 | 18,170,000 | 20,000,000 | +1,830,000 | | +1,830,000 |
| Rama Road | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | | |
| Extension and remodeling State Department building | 1,800,000 | | | | −1,800,000 | | |
| Total, Department of State | 150,948,695 | 182,142,285 | 171,506,737 | 176,125,872 | +25,177,177 | −6,016,413 | +4,619,135 |

[1] Includes comparative transfer of $7,055,000 from "Government in occupied areas" and excludes comparative transfer of $188,661 to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."
[2] Includes comparative transfer of $45,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[3] Includes comparative transfers of $188,661 from "Salaries and expenses" and $500,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[4] Includes comparative transfer of $150,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[5] Includes comparative transfer of $3,700,000 from "Contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization, executive."
[6] Included in H. Doc 403.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957*—Continued

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in House bill for 1957 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill |
| LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| General administration, salaries and expenses | $2,743,000 | $2,950,000 | $2,900,000 | $2,900,000 | +$157,000 | −$50,000 | |
| General legal activities, salaries and expenses | 9,800,000 | 10,420,000 | 10,020,000 | 10,320,000 | +520,000 | −100,000 | +$300,000 |
| Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses | 3,464,000 | 4,265,000 | 4,265,000 | 3,526,910 | +62,910 | −738,090 | −738,090 |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses | 18,959,000 | 19,225,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,225,000 | +266,000 | | +225,000 |
| Special temporary attorneys and assistants | 300,000 | 300,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | | | +200,000 |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses | 1,450,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | | −150,000 | |
| Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses | 800,000 | 210,000 | 210,000 | 210,000 | −590,000 | | |
| Total, legal activities and general administration | 37,516,000 | 38,970,000 | 37,945,000 | 37,931,910 | +415,910 | −1,038,090 | −13,090 |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 93,826,000 | 95,510,000 | 95,510,000 | 95,510,000 | +1,684,000 | | |
| IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 45,995,000 | 49,000,000 | 47,550,000 | 47,550,000 | +1,555,000 | −1,450,000 | |
| FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses | 30,135,000 | 30,900,000 | 30,735,000 | 30,735,000 | +600,000 | −165,000 | |
| Buildings and facilities | 875,000 | 18,500,000 | 1,425,000 | 1,425,000 | +550,000 | −17,075,000 | |
| Planning and acquisition of sites | | | | 3,500,000 | +3,500,000 | +3,500,000 | +3,500,000 |
| Support of United States prisoners | 2,725,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,800,000 | +75,000 | −200,000 | |
| Total, Federal Prison System | 33,735,000 | 52,400,000 | 34,960,000 | 38,460,000 | +4,725,000 | −13,940,000 | +3,500,000 |
| OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | (*2,800,000*) | (*3,000,000*) | (*3,000,000*) | (*3,000,000*) | (+*200,000*) | | |
| Total, Department of Justice | 211,072,000 | 235,880,000 | 215,965,000 | 219,451,910 | +8,379,910 | −16,428,090 | +3,486,910 |

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957*—Continued

## TITLE III —THE JUDICIARY

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in House bill for 1957 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill |
| Supreme Court of the United States: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | $1,121,400 | $1,181,600 | $1,181,600 | $1,181,600 | +$60,200 | | |
| Printing and binding Supreme Court reports | 91,200 | 91,200 | 91,200 | 91,200 | | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 50,850 | 55,150 | 55,150 | 55,150 | +4,300 | | |
| Care of the building and grounds | 367,400 | 194,000 | 194,000 | 194,000 | −173,400 | | |
| Automobile for the Chief Justice | 5,835 | 5,835 | 5,835 | 5,835 | | | |
| Total, Supreme Court | 1,636,685 | 1,527,785 | 1,527,785 | 1,527,785 | −108,900 | | |
| Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses | 275,755 | 284,850 | 284,850 | 284,850 | +9,095 | | |
| Customs Court: Salaries and expenses | 678,270 | 633,000 | 625,000 | 625,000 | −53,270 | −$8,000 | |
| Court of Claims: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 662,700 | 693,000 | 693,000 | 693,000 | +30,300 | | |
| Repairs and improvements | 12,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | −3,000 | | |
| Total, Court of Claims | 674,700 | 702,000 | 702,000 | 702,000 | +27,300 | | |
| Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of judges | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | | | |
| Salaries of supporting personnel | 14,825,000 | 16,701,000 | 16,250,000 | 16,701,000 | +1,876,000 | | +451,000 |
| Fees of jurors and commissioners | 4,275,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 | −25,000 | | |
| Travel and miscellaneous expenses | 2,501,750 | 2,824,400 | 2,650,000 | 2,793,600 | +291,850 | −30,800 | +143,600 |
| Administrative Office, salaries and expenses | 642,750 | 753,500 | 700,000 | 753,500 | +110,750 | | +53,500 |
| Air-conditioning courtrooms, offices, and other rooms | | 1,500,000 | | 1,150,000 | +1,150,000 | −350,000 | +1,150,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Referees; special account: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | *(1,229,775)* | *(1,233,500)* | *(1,233,500)* | *(1,233,500)* | *(+3,725)* | (--------) | (--------) |
| Expenses | *(1,762,000)* | *(1,968,600)* | *(1,874,200)* | *(1,874,200)* | *(+112,200)* | *(−94,400)* | (--------) |
| Total, other courts and services | 30,650,500 | 34,434,900 | 32,256,000 | 34,054,100 | +3,403,600 | −380,800 | +1,798,100 |
| Total, the Judiciary | 33,915,910 | 37,582,535 | 35,395,635 | 37,193,735 | +3,277,825 | −388,800 | +1,798,100 |

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

| Agency and item | Appropriations, 1956, adjusted | Estimates, 1957 | Recommended in House bill for 1957 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1956 | Estimates, 1957 | House bill |
| UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | $87,336,630 | $135,000,000 | $110,000,000 | $115,000,000 | +$27,663,370 | −$20,000,000 | +$5,000,000 |

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Refugee relief | $15,000,000 | $8,500,000 | $8,500,000 | $8,500,000 | −$6,500,000 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, III, IV, and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies | 498,273,235 | 599,104,820 | 541,367,372 | 556,271,517 | +57,998,282 | −$42,833,303 | +$14,904,145 |

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Calendar No. 2056

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

[Report No. 2034]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Reported, under authority of the Senate of May 18 (legislative day, May 7), 1956), by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Department of State not otherwise provided for, including
5 the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and
6 the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal
7 effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned
8 to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and
9 effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
10 scribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise
12 provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities
13 and obligations of the United States in Germany (including
14 those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the
15 United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual
16 arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany);
17 salary of the United States member of the Board for the
18 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the
19 rate of $14,800 per annum; expenses of the National Com-
20 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation
21 as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30,
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); *except that mem-*
23 *bers and experts serving without compensation in activities*
24 *of the National Commission may be paid a per diem in lieu*
25 *of subsistence at not to exceed the rate provided in section*

1 *5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended;*
2 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
3 provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to ex-
4 ceed ~~six~~ *seven*, of which three shall be for replacement only)
5 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding
6 outside the continental United States without regard
7 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
8 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uni-
10 forms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
11 tries when required by law of such countries; payment of
12 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
13 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
14 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for
15 library membership in organizations which issue publica-
16 tions to members only, or to members at a price lower than
17 the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
18 employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund
19 of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establish-
20 ment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch
21 agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes
22 on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications;
23 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
24 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protec-
25 tion, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from

1 United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United
2 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
3 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign ves-
4 sels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or
5 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent
6 and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat,
7 institutions for American convicts and persons declared
8 insane by any consular court, and care and transportation
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-
10 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United
11 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;
12 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-
13 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analy-
14 sis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation
15 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) mainte-
16 nance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular
17 properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less
18 than ten years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and
19 (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices,
20 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the
21 Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in
22 advance; ~~$90,000,000~~ *$91,210,000*, of which not less than
23 $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
24 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
25 States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the

1 Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger
2 motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad
3 may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or
4 proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year
5 limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
6 and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each
7 such replacement shall not exceed $3,000 in the case of
8 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
9 (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not
10 to exceed ~~$3,600~~ *$5,000* each) and $1,350 in the case of all
11 other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further,*
12 That persons heretofore appointed to the Foreign Service
13 Reserve for service in Germany may continue during fiscal
14 year 1957 to serve as Reserve officers in Germany without
15 regard to section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
16 as amended: *Provided further,* That when the Department
17 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3,
18 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes sub-
19 sistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
20 United States Government serving in Germany, payment
21 therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate
22 as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the
23 Army serving in Germany.
24 Representation allowances: For representation allow-

1 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
2 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), ~~$700,000~~ *$1,000,000.*
3 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
4 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
5 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–300), including per-
6 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, ex-
7 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
8 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
9 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings
10 concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-
11 tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), $19,000,000, of which
13 not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign
14 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury
15 of the United States, to remain available until expended:
16 *Provided,* That not to exceed $1,000,000 may be used for
17 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.
18 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
19 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
20 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
21 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-
22 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
23 107), ~~$1,000,000~~ *$1,150,000*: *Provided,* That the Secre-
24 tary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the author-

1 ity vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes
2 pertaining to certification of expenditures.

3 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
4 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
5 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
6 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $1,304,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

8 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
9 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
10 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
11 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific
12 Acts of Congress, ~~$33,830,875~~ *$33,859,285, of which*
13 *$28,410 shall be for contribution to the Inter-American*
14 *Radio Office for the calendar years 1951–1955.*

15 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
16 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
17 tional organizations in which the United States participates
18 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress,
19 including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and con-
20 ventions providing for such representation; attendance at
21 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work
22 of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
23 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Serv-
24 ice Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
2 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
3 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
4 chauffeurs; $1,257,000: *Provided,* That the provisions of
5 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
6 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
7 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to
8 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with
9 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
10 tion Organization.

11 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
12 participation by the United States upon approval by the
13 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise
14 from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
15 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
16 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,
17 including personal services without regard to civil-service
18 and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of
19 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign
20 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158);
21 employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to
22 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
23 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
24 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for
25 persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity

1 while away from their homes or regular places of business
2 not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and
3 employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quar-
4 ters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor
5 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States
6 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and
7 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
8 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); $1,500,000, of which not to
9 exceed a total of $100,000 may be expended for representa-
10 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
11 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for
12 entertainment.

13 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
15 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

16 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
17 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
18 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
19 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
20 the United States Section, International Boundary and
21 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
22 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
23 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
24 power, irrigation, boundary ~~fence or~~ demarcation, and

1 sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construc-
2 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
3 protection during construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood
4 protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections
5 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22
6 U. S. C. 277d–1–277d–4) ; purchase of four passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and
8 lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove there-
9 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
10 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
11 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

12 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
13 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
14 surveys, and investigations, $506,000.

15 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
16 nance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
17 including gaging stations, ~~$1,400,000~~ *$1,463,000*: *Provided,*
18 That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project
19 shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in
20 the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act
21 approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

22 Hereafter, in addition to the funds available under the
23 appropriation "Rio Grande emergency flood protection", the
24 United States Commissioner is authorized to expend from
25 any appropriation available to the International Boundary

1 and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American
2 Section, such sums as may be necessary for prosecution of
3 emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, repairs or
4 restoration of any flood control works threatened or destroyed
5 by floodwaters of the Rio Grande.

6 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
8 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
9 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
10 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
11 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
12 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
13 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire
14 of passenger motor vehicles; $296,000, to be disbursed under
15 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
16 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
17 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

18 International Joint Commission, United States and
19 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
20 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
21 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
22 without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other
23 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
24 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
25 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in

1 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
2 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
3 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
4 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
5 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
6 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
7 Government for the performance of work for which this
8 appropriation is made.

9 International Boundary Commission, United States,
10 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
11 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
12 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
13 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
14 employees while on field duty, not to exceed $8 per
15 day each (but not to exceed $5 per day each when a
16 member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of
17 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
18 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-
19 ing the boundary line clear.

20 *Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey*

21 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
22 *Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including serv-*
23 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
24 *(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for*
25 *individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of*

1 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this*
2 *appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
5 to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
6 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
7 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
8 of Congress; ~~$542,862~~ *$645,587*: *Provided,* That the United
9 States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respec-
10 tive commissions.

11 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

12 International educational exchange activities: For neces-
13 sary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the
14 Department of State to carry out international educational
15 exchange activities, as authorized by the United States In-
16 formation and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22
17 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22
18 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized
19 by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944,
20 as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
21 August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), and the Act of
22 September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries,
23 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
24 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
25 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meet-

1 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
2 priation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment
3 within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); services
4 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
5 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section
6 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual ex-
7 penses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
8 the remains of persons, not United States Government em-
9 ployees, who may die away from their homes while partici-
10 pating in activities authorized under this appropriation;
11 ~~$18,170,000~~ *$20,000,000*, of which not less than $7,000,000
12 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
13 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,*
14 That not to exceed $1,200,000 may be used for administra-
15 tive expenses during the current fiscal year.
16 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA
17 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
18 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
19 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
20 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
21 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
22 Stat. 74), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended:
23 *Provided,* That transfer of funds may be made from this
24 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
25 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
3 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
4 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
5 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

6 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
7 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
8 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
9 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 543).

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
12 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
13 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
14 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
15 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
16 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
17 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
18 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transpor-
19 tation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

20 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
22 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for
23 transportation of United States Government employees from
24 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
25 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*,

1 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
2 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

3 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
4 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
5 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
6 ment of the General Services Administration for security
7 guard services for protection of confidential files.

8 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
9 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
10 (not to exceed $12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
11 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
12 away from their own countries to foreign participants in
13 any exchange of persons program, or in any program of
14 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the
15 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may
16 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limita-
17 tion thereof.

18 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
20 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
21 the several States of the United States or any political sub-
22 division thereof.

23 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
24 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
25 any international organization which engages in the direct

1 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
2 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
3 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine
4 of one world government or one world citizenship.

5 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
6 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
7 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
9 Appropriation Act, 1957".

10 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
14 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
15 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
16 passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings
17 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
18 priation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses author-
19 ized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administra-
20 tive Assistant; $2,900,000.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
23 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, includ-
24 ing miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or

1 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
2 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
3 (31 U. S. C. 529); ~~$10,020,000~~ *$10,320,000.*

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

5 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
6 and kindred laws, ~~$4,265,000~~ *$3,526,910*: *Provided,* That
7 none of this appropriation shall be expended for the estab-
8 lishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of
9 the Antitrust Division.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
11 MARSHALS

12 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
13 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
14 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor
15 vehicles for replacement only, including two buses at not
16 to exceed $9,500 each; services in Alaska in collecting evi-
17 dence for the United States when specifically directed by
18 the Attorney General, including not to exceed $5,000 for
19 emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of
20 the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; ~~$19,~~
21 ~~000,000~~ *$19,225,000,* of which not to exceed $50,000 shall
22 be available for the employment of temporary deputy mar-
23 shals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed $12 per day:
24 *Provided,* That of the amount herein appropriated $12,000

1 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-
2 carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

3 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

4 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
5 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
6 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
7 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-
8 eral and with his approval by the United States attorneys,
9 in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and
10 classification laws, ~~$100,000~~ *$300,000*: *Provided,* That the
11 amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appro-
12 priated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed
13 $15,000 per annum.

14 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

15 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
16 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
17 and not to exceed $210,000 for such compensation and
18 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
19 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,
20 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title
21 18, United States Code; $1,450,000: *Provided,* That no
22 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay
23 any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
24 calendar day.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
2 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

3 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
4 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
5 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), $210,000.

6 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
9 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
10 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
11 classification and preservation of identification and other
12 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
13 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
14 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
15 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
16 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
17 General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred
18 and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger
19 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed $10,000, for re-
20 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and
21 ammunition; not to exceed $36,500 for repairs and altera-
22 tions at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center,
23 Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to
24 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
25 graph; not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at

1 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
2 this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed
3 $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
4 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
5 General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate;
6 $95,510,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of the Di-
7 rector of the Bureau shall be $20,000 per annum so long as
8 the position is held by the present incumbent.

9 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
10 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
11 any civil-service employee.

12 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
15 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
16 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
17 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
18 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of
19 $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the
20 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;
21 not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
22 confidential character, to be expended under the direction of
23 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certifi-
24 cate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at
25 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this

1 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and
2 fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only)
4 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
5 munition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
6 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
7 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
8 payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance,
9 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-
10 ment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services
11 Administration for security guard services for protection of
12 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District
13 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,
14 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives
15 and dependent children, including return of such persons to
16 place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
17 authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Pro-*
18 *vided,* ~~That the compensation of the five assistant commis-~~
19 ~~sioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade~~
20 ~~GS-16:~~ ~~*Provided further,*~~ That of the amount herein appro-
21 priated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the emergency
22 replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney
23 General.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
4 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
5 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
6 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to
7 exceed $18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
8 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
9 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (of which
10 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
11 motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
12 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
13 tions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for
14 loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31
15 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other
16 awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm
17 products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison
18 camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of
19 the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); $30,735,000:
20 *Provided,* That there may be transferred to the Public Health
21 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
22 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
23 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
24 correctional institutions.

1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
3 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
4 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
5 by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided,* That
6 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work
7 performed under this appropriation.

8 *For preparation of plans, acquisition of sites, and com-*
9 *mencing construction of a maximum-custody penitentiary*
10 *and a western youth-guidance center, $3,500,000.*

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
13 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
14 and payment of rewards; $2,800,000.

15 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
18 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
19 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
20 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
21 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)
22 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
23 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in
24 carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
25 Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided,* That

1 not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available in the current
2 fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the
3 Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Govern-
4 ment-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses
5 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
6 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further,* That on or
7 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
8 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
9 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
10 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
11 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
12 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
13 erty: *Provided further,* That of the total amount herein
14 authorized the amount of $100,000 is to be transferred to the
15 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
16 tion", Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
20 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
21 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
22 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
23 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
25 offices of the United States attorney and the United States

1 marshal for the District of Columbia from all apppropriations
2 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
3 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
4 of the District of Columbia.

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
6 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
7 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
8 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

9 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
10 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

13 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
14 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
15 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
16 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
17 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
18 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
19 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1957".

22 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

23 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
25 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose com-

1 pensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
2 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
3 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
4 $1,181,600.

5 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For print-
6 ing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and
7 bound reports of the Court, $91,200.

8 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
9 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $55,150.

10 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
11 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
12 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
13 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13b), including
14 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
15 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
16 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
17 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
18 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
19 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
20 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C.
21 5); $194,000.

22 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
23 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
24 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
25 $5,835.

1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

2 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
3 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
4 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
5 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be ap-
6 proved by the chief judge, $284,850.

7 CUSTOMS COURT

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
9 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
10 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
11 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
12 by the chief judge, $625,000: *Provided,* That traveling
13 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
14 the written certificate of the judge.

15 COURT OF CLAIMS

16 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
17 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
18 the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including steno-
19 graphic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking
20 of testimony, and travel, $693,000.

21 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
22 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
23 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
24 $9,000.

1 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
2 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

3 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
4 trict judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
5 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
6 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
7 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
8 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
9 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
10 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
11 title 28, United States Code, section 375; $8,406,000.

12 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
13 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not
14 otherwise specifically provided for, ~~$16,250,000~~ *$16,701,-*
15 *000*: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law
16 clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Direc-
17 tor of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classifi-
18 cation Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a
19 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
20 grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall
21 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
22 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9,
23 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
24 subject to review by the judicial council of the

1 circuit if requested by the Director, such determina-
2 tion by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
3 *further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with
4 those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of
5 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary
6 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate
7 salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one
8 judge shall not exceed $11,360 per annum, except in the
9 case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge
10 of each district court having five or more district judges, in
11 which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed $15,440
12 per annum.

13 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
14 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
15 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of
16 June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury com-
17 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and
18 other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United
19 States Code, section 3041; $4,250,000.

20 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
21 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
22 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms
23 and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for
24 the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia
25 and not to exceed $1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys

1 appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52
2 Stat. 625), not exceeding $25 in any one case, ~~$2,650,000~~
3 *$2,793,600*: *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an
4 amount not to exceed $12,000 for expenses of attendance at
5 meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when
6 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
7 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

8 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
9 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
10 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
11 District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~$700,000~~ *$753,500.*

12 *Air conditioning courtrooms, offices and other rooms as-*
13 *signed for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in*
14 *federally owned buildings: For the purchase and installation*
15 *of air conditioning units in courtrooms, offices, and other*
16 *rooms, assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district*
17 *courts in federally owned buildings outside the District of*
18 *Columbia, upon authorization of the Director, Administra-*
19 *tive Office of the United States Courts, pursuant to section*
20 *604 (a) (11) of Title 28, United States Code, $1,150,000.*

21 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
22 by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68),
23 not to exceed $1,233,500, to be derived from the referees'
24 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

1 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
2 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
3 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
4 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
5 to exceed $1,874,200, to be derived from the referees'
6 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
7 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

9 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
10 District Court of the United States for the District of
11 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
12 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
13 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
14 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
15 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
16 District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
18 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
19 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
20 more than $6.50 per volume.

21 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
22 Act, 1957".

1 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION
2 AGENCY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
4 the United States Information Agency, as authorized by
5 Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United
6 States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as
7 amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out inter-
8 national information activities, including employment, with-
9 out regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
10 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000),
11 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
12 for service in the United States relating to the translation
13 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
14 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
15 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
16 the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed
17 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
18 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
19 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
20 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses
21 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
22 for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); enter-

1 tainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000);
2 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor
3 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of
4 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,
5 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44
6 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the
7 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of
8 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
9 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
10 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
11 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-
12 utes, as amended; purchase of ~~caps for personnel employed~~
13 ~~abroad~~ *uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized by the*
14 *Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and*
15 *69 Stat. 49)*; dues for library membership in organizations
16 which issue publications to members only, or to members at a
17 price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract,
18 for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water
19 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments
20 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage
21 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and per-
22 sonal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is
23 assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture
24 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-
25 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their

former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and producton of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign coun tries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; ~~$110,000,000,~~ *$115,000,000,* of which not less than $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States *and of which sum not less than $350,000 shall be*

1 *available by contracts with one or more private international*
2 *broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and*
3 *broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general*
4 *supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio*
5 *programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as*
6 *well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall*
7 *be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the*
8 *countries in those areas, and to build improved international*
9 *understanding*: *Provided,* That not to exceed ~~$50,000~~
10 *$100,000* may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*
11 *further,* That this appropriation shall be available for ex-
12 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
13 continental United States, including travel of dependents
14 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or
15 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel
16 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to
17 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that
18 such travel or transportation may not be completed during the
19 current year: *Provided further,* That funds may be exchanged
20 for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
21 information establishments abroad without regard to the
22 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
23 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further,* That passenger motor

1 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this
2 appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to sec-
3 tion 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481
4 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
5 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
6 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
7 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station
8 wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further,* That,
9 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States
11 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
12 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
13 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
14 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities
15 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the
16 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to
17 persons or property arising from such use of said radio
18 stations and facilities: *Provided further,* That existing ap-
19 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve
20 for the purposes of foreign information and educational
21 activities which expire during the current fiscal year may
22 be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
23 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

1 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
2 PRESIDENT

3 REFUGEE RELIEF

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
5 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
6 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee
7 Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
8 1953), including liquidation expenses; services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
10 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals;
11 printing and binding outside the continental United States
12 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
13 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; ex-
14 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose
15 of this appropriation; not to exceed $25,000 for expenses
16 of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the
17 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by
18 the President from this appropriation; and of which not
19 less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of
20 loans; $8,500,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein
21 shall be available in accordance with authority granted
22 hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the
23 Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
2 INCORPORATED

3 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
4 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
5 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
6 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
7 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
8 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
9 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs
10 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
13 $422,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be avail-
14 able for its administrative expenses, including services as
15 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed $528,000
17 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
18 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
19 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
20 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
21 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
22 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
23 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,

1 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
2 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
3 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
4 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
5 it has an interest.

6 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
9 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

10 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
12 connection with participation in the International Materials
13 Conference.

14 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
15 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
16 ation Act, 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

Calendar No. 2056

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

[Report No. 2034]

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

APRIL 26, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Reported with amendments

# H. R. 10721

# AN ACT

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 25, 1956
For actions of May 24, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Conferees received permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill by Fri. midnight. Rep. Reece defended CCC cheese transactions and administration's action in raising price supports for dairy products. House committee reported bill to authorize use of CCC grain for feeding wild birds. Senate passed bill to extend housing program. Senate passed bill to stabilize fishery industry. Senate committee reported general government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Rep. Hope introduced bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC (H. Rept. 2211). p. 8000

Rep. Reece defended the actions of CCC in the cheese transactions under investigation by the Government Operations Committee and the actions of the Department in raising the support level for dairy products. p. 7988

The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7641, to provide for the use of CCC surplus grains to feed certain wild birds in an effort to prevent waterfowl depredations (H. Rept. 2210). p. 8000

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees on H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957, received permission to file a conference report by Fri. midnight. p. 7975

3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Dixon inserted a newspaper editorial explaining the features of modernized parity and discussed the favorable outlook for farmers predicted in USDA "Agricultural Outlook Digest." p. 7991

4. POSTAL SERVICE. A Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee, amended, S. 1871, to provide for reimbursement to the Post Office Department for registration fees on Government

mail transmission. p. D530

5. PERSONNEL. Received from the HEW Department a proposed bill "...to include, within the provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers on official duty, officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare engaged in enforcing the food and drug or public health laws of the United States"; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 8000

6. MONOPOLY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination (H. Rept. 2202 ). p. 8000

7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Richards received permission for the Foreign Affairs Committee to file a report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by Fri. midnight. p. 7988

8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following schedule for next week: Mon., D. C. bills, the Legislative appropriation bill, and the conference report on the USDA appropriation bill; Tues., "undetermined"; Wed., adjourned; Thurs., defense production bill and farm credit bill; and the foreign aid bill is to be considered on June 6. p. 7977

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28. pp. 7977, 7999

SENATE

10. HOUSING LOANS. Passed with amendments S. 3855, to extend the housing program (pp. 8015, 8033, 8043, 8059). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Lehman to extend the veterans housing loan program for 1 year beyond July 25, 1957. (p. 8042). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 81.

11. FISHERIES. Passed with amendments S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation, and use of fisheries resources, and to create and prescribe the functions of a U. S. Fisheries Commission. p. 8082

12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments the following bills: p. 8003
H. R. 9536, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2042); and
H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2041).
Made H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill, its unfinished business to be considered today. p. 8090

13. ROADS. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 10660, the road bill, would probably be reported today, and taken up on Mon. p. 8090

14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted an analysis made by this Department of the new farm bill. p. 8011

15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library services in rural areas. p. D527

16. MILK. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1614, to revise the definition and standards for certain dry milk solids. p. D527

eries are becoming less productive each year on New England banks.

The once proud trawler fishing fleets of New York and Boston is becoming outmoded with the times.

During the past 20 years the annual trawler bottom fish landings at Boston alone have dropped from 300 million pounds to approximately one-half that amount. No new ocean trawlers have been built to continue these operations.

Other nations are expanding this type of fishing operation for the reason they have a market for their fish, a good share of it right here in our United States possible because we are sacrificing our own fishermen's markets by turning them over to foreigners.

Established marine and fishing gear supplies throughout the country are also faced with serious handicaps in their trade through competition of low-priced imports. Some items arriving from factories abroad are financed by American capital to take advantage of low-cost labor in the manufacture of their products which they sell at high United States prices.

There is a peril point in these enterprises by which our industries can be forced out of business. No one seems to be applying the brakes.

The seriousness of the problems of our domestic fisheries that I have outlined today can hardly be emphasized in this brief message.

The astonishing fact brought out at our hearings with the industry is that not one employee in our Government has raised his voice at a national or international level to protect and defend the position of United States fishermen in the security of their market and inherent rights to accustomed fishing areas.

I hope that all the Members of Congress will join with me in their support of this bill and other necessary legislation to follow in the interest of providing relief and averting the crisis that now faces our domestic fisheries.

The United States with our increasing population cannot afford to allow our food fisheries resources and enterprises to deteriorate and become an unimportant segment of our national economy.

We must no longer be content with pretentious stories about the need for continued studies about the life and habits of fish. We must direct our efforts towards farming our streams and water areas to create a healthy condition in all fisheries.

It is in the Nation's best interests that we direct our attention towards giving the food fisheries of the country the recognition they should have and hereafter employ experienced, competent personnel to manage, defend and promote the welfare of our fisheries.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement by the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] before the committee. It so clearly points out the problem that I think it is worthy of repeating in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR KUCHEL BEFORE SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERING PROBLEMS OF FISHING INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman, the fisheries are a large industry in my State of California, as they are in your State of Washington. In our State they have been going downhill economically at a steady rate for the last several years. While the rest of our economy has been prospering, that section of it that depends on harvesting the sea has been sliding backward. It is to help reverse this trend that I have joined with Senator PAYNE and others in the introduction of S. 2379 and with you in the introduction of S. 3275 and S. 3339. I want to urge the committee to report out all 3 bills favorably and I shall speak with reference to all 3 together because they are each a part of the 1 legislative program.

To arrest the downward trend in the fisheries it has seemed to me that we needed to do three things for the industry:

1. State a clear policy as a guidance to the Executive that it is the intent of the Congress that the domestic fisheries be kept in a healthy economic condition parallel with the rest of the economy.

2. Create within the executive branch of the Government an agency at a policymaking level where all of the Federal functions and responsibilities with respect to the fisheries were concentrated; and

3. Equip that policy level agency with adequate powers to carry out the above-noted policy.

In California we have no grudge against the scientists and technical personnel of the United States Fish and Wildlife who deal with our fishery problems at a scientific and technical level. They are well-trained public servants who do their tasks with generally high efficiency. It is at the policy level of the Government that we have difficulty. The effect of this good work at the scientific and technical level is largely lost because it does not reach to the policymaking level and get translated into actions which would benefit the fisheries.

We have thought that this was largely a matter of governmental organization rather than personalities. The fisheries part of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is at a low level and becomes smothered in the multitudinous other activities of the Department of the Interior.

Thus, it seems to me, that the first step which needs to be taken is to separate the fisheries function from the wildlife function of Government and lift the fishery function up to the policymaking level. That is the primary purpose of S. 3275 in my mind. I should say that the question of whether this function should be lodged in an independent commission outside a regular governmental department, in a commission inside a regular department of Government, or in an office at the policymaking level of a regular department of Government is perhaps not so important as that the fishery function should be put on its own two feet at the policymaking level.

Having created such an agency, it is then necessary to give it adequate powers to do its job and S. 2379 and S. 3339 are two companion attempts to start in that direction.

In our fisheries we find a shortage of skilled oceanographers and fishery scientists and technicians on the one hand and one the other hand find little or no effort put out to translate the findings of scientists and technicians to the practical level of the fisherman so that he can put those findings to good effect. S. 2379 attempts to remedy both of these lacks by providing Federal support for fishery education at both of these levels. The funds provided in the section dealing with vocational training are low, but the bill will give a start to a program which has proven useful in other industries.

Fishermen share with farmers the twin vicissitudes of variation in climate and variation in market. When the ocean currents change and for a period of years take the fish away from the area of the fisheries, as has been experienced in the California sardine fishery for the past several years, great financial hardship is brought to the fisherman. Like the farmer under similar circumstances, he needs credit relief at that time to enable him to weather the economic storms. We provide such credit relief liberally to our farmers but to our harvesters of the sea we do not. It is the primary purpose of the first part of S. 3339 to remedy this defect of Federal practice and to begin the process of equalizing the aids given to both sections of our food-producing economy.

Our largest fishery in California, and one of the largest in the country, it for tuna. For 7 long years the tuna fishery has been going steadily downhill. The facts and figures to illustrate this decline are already before the committee in the statements prepared by our several fishery trade organizations, and by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The reason for this decline has been increasing imports of tuna, first in the canned form, then in the frozen form, and finally in both forms.

The regulations governing the importation of tuna are in a sorry mess. Yellowfin and skipjack tuna frozen have no tariff and are not bound in any trade agreement. Albacore tuna frozen bear no tariff but are bound in a trade agreement with Japan. Tuna canned in oil bears one rate of tariff and tuna canned in brine, which is directly competitive, bears a tariff scarcely one-third as great. The inequalities of these treatments keep the market upset and unstable. The lack of protection given to the producers of frozen fish renders them unable to compete on an even basis with their foreign competitors in their own market.

While I am no expert in fisheries trade and do not pretend to know very much about the fisheries of other States, I am given to understand that others of this country's fisheries, both great and small, are suffering also from the impact of imports. It is the purpose of the second part of S. 3339 to provide a more suitable mechanism of government to control these floods of fish imports.

It is not the desire or intent of the Congress that any industry of the United States shall be made to suffer serious injury, or the threat of serious injury, by reason of increased imports. Nor is it the desire and intent of the fisheries that our foreign trade be disrupted by completely denying to foreign fishermen access to markets in the United States.

Yet serious damage has been done to our fisheries by imports and greater injury is threatened. It is our hope in proposing the measures of S. 3339 that steps will be taken under law to correct these inequities.

Mr. Chairman, this Government has long neglected the welfare of its domestic fishermen. As a consequence, the fishing economy has decayed while the remainder of the economy has prospered. I hope that the committee will see its way clear to report out all three of the bills before it—S. 2379, S. 3275, and S. 3339—with such modifications as it feels proper, so that we may start once more to the rebuilding of a thriving, prosperous, industry based upon well tended resources.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer two amendments to the committee amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendments.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "whales, hairseals, sea lions,"

On page 13, line 5, it is proposed to insert the following new sentence:

There are also transferred to such Fisheries Division the functions of the Secretary relating to the protection of fur seals and to the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the natives thereof, relating to the Whaling Convention Act of 1949, and relating to hair seals, sea lions, whales and other marine mammals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments to the amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes."

## STATE-JUSTICE-THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2056, H. R. 10721, the State-Justice-The Judiciary appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, after the Senate concludes consideration of the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, we may consider Calendar No. 1896, Senate bill 3108, to encourage the construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels; Calendar No. 1975, S. 746, to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands; and Calendar No. 2014, S. 3760, to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs, and for other related purposes.

It is expected that tomorrow the road bill will be reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance. I should like to have all Senators on notice that we will consider the road bill on Monday, and that we hope to conclude its consideration on Tuesday.

If that can be done, we will have a holiday on Memorial Day, Wednesday, next week. On Thursday and Friday of next week we expect to consider 3 or 4 appropriation bills, together with any other bills that may be ready for action by the Senate. The Senate will also consider the social security bill.

I want all Senators to be on notice that we will have to come in early and stay in session late from now on, in order to get all our bills passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I wonder whether the majority leader will give consideration to having the Senate meet early on Monday morning so that we might possibly conclude consideration of the highway bill before very late on Tuesday evening.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be very glad to confer with the distinguished minority leader. Perhaps we will be able to follow the Senator's valuable suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

## RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 25, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1956:

### FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Thomas Edward Stakem, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1958.

### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for a term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1961.

### UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Joseph A. Kerrins, for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the United States Coast Guard.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 28, 1956
For actions of May 25, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 87

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees filed report on USDA appropriation bill. Senate received USDA proposed bill for Great Plains program. Senate committee reported road bill, and Majority Leader Johnson announced it would be taken up today. Senate passed State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Langer urged quick passage of emergency farm credit bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. The conferees filed the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (p. D536). A statement on the actions of the conferees is attached to this Digest.

SENATE

2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for a Great Plains conservation program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 8092

3. ROADS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10660, the road bill (S. Rept. 2054) (p. 8093). Majority Leader Johnson announced that this bill would be debated today (p. 8136).

4. FARM LOANS. Sen. Langer urged consideration and early passage of emergency farm loan legislation. p. 8098

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1957. Agreed to a committee amend-

ment authorizing $935,000 to conduct studies in connection with the Passamaquoddy tidal power survey. The bill includes contributions to various international organizations, including $1,994,863 for the Food and Agriculture Organization, $210,000 for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, $17,150 for the International Sugar Council, and $27,415 for the International Wheat Council. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 8101

6. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with an amendment H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for two years. p. D535

7. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 7225, amending and extending the Social Security Act. p. D535

8. RESEARCH. Sen. Hennings inserted his statement and letter urging that the proposed animal disease laboratory for this Department be located at St. Joseph, Mo. p. 8099

9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted a N. Dak. Bankers Assoc. resolution favoring larger acreage for small wheat farmers, a suitable premium on milling grades of hard spring wheat, the retention of FHA title I loans without change, and favoring the Hoover Commission recommendations on merging the Production Credit Assoc., and Federal intermediate credit banks. p. 8092

Sen Murray inserted a letter and newspaper editorial urging continued efforts to raise the price of farm commodities. p. 8097

10. RECESSED until Mon., May 28. p. 8159

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted his address before the Electric Consumers Conference discussing the proposed Niagara River power development program. p. A 4225

Speech in the House of Rep. Hays, Ark., during debate on the public works appropriation bill for 1957. p. A4231

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. LANDS. S. 3926, by Sen. Murray (by request), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

S. 3927, by Sen. Murray, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

13. RESEARCH. S. 3933, by Sen. Magnuson, to extend the authority of the National Science Foundation with respect to awarding scholarships and fellowships; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

14. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 10082, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Department of State not otherwise provided for, including
5 the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and
6 the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal
7 effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned
8 to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and
9 effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
10 scribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise
12 provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities
13 and obligations of the United States in Germany (including
14 those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the
15 United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual
16 arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany);
17 salary of the United States member of the Board for the
18 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the
19 rate of $14,800 per annum; expenses of the National Com-
20 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation
21 as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30,
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); (1) *except that mem-*
23 *bers and experts serving without compensation in activities*
24 *of the National Commission may be paid a per diem in lieu*
25 *of subsistence at not to exceed the rate provided in section*

1 *5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended;*
2 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
3 provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to ex-
4 ceed [2]~~six~~ *seven*, of which three shall be for replacement
5 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
6 binding outside the continental United States without regard
7 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
8 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uni-
10 forms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
11 tries when required by law of such countries; payment of
12 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
13 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
14 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for
15 library membership in organizations which issue publica-
16 tions to members only, or to members at a price lower than
17 the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
18 employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund
19 of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establish-
20 ment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch
21 agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes
22 on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications;
23 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
24 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protec-
25 tion, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from

1 United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United
2 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
3 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign ves-
4 sels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or
5 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent
6 and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat,
7 institutions for American convicts and persons declared
8 insane by any consular court, and care and transportation
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-
10 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United
11 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;
12 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-
13 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analy-
14 sis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation
15 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) mainte-
16 nance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular
17 properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less
18 than ten years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and
19 (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices,
20 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the
21 Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in
22 advance; (3)~~$90,000,000~~ *$91,210,000*, of which not less
23 than $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
24 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
25 States: *Provided,* That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the

1 Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger
2 motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad
3 may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or
4 proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year
5 limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
6 and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each
7 such replacement shall not exceed $3,000 in the case of
8 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
9 (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not
10 to exceed (4) ~~$3,600~~ *$5,000* each) and $1,350 in the case of
11 all other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther,* That persons heretofore appointed to the Foreign Service
13 Reserve for service in Germany may continue during fiscal
14 year 1957 to serve as Reserve officers in Germany without
15 regard to section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
16 as amended: *Provided further,* That when the Department
17 of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3,
18 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes sub-
19 sistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
20 United States Government serving in Germany, payment
21 therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate
22 as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the
23 Army serving in Germany.
24 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
25 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-

1 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), (5)~~$700,000~~
2 *$1,000,000.*
3 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
4 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
5 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–300), including per-
6 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, ex-
7 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
8 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
9 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings
10 concerned with activities provided for under this appropria-
11 tion; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), $19,000,000, of which
13 not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign
14 currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury
15 of the United States, to remain available until expended:
16 *Provided*, That not to exceed $1,000,000 may be used for
17 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.
18 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
19 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
20 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
21 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-
22 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
23 107). (6)~~$1,000,000~~ *$1,150,000*: *Provided*, That the Secre-
24 tary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the author-

1 ity vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes
2 pertaining to certification of expenditures.

3 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
4 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
5 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
6 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $1,304,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

8 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
9 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
10 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
11 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific
12 Acts of Congress, **(7)**~~$33,830,875~~ *$33,859,285***(8)**, *of which*
13 *$28,410 shall be for contribution to the Inter-American*
14 *Radio Office for the calendar years 1951–1955.*

15 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
16 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
17 tional organizations in which the United States participates
18 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress,
19 including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and con-
20 ventions providing for such representation; attendance at
21 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work
22 of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
23 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Serv-
24 ice Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
2 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
3 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
4 chauffeurs; $1,257,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of
5 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
6 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
7 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to
8 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with
9 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
10 tion Organization.

11 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
12 participation by the United States upon approval by the
13 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise
14 from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
15 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
16 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,
17 including personal services without regard to civil-service
18 and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of
19 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign
20 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158);
21 employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to
22 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
23 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
24 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for
25 persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity

1 while away from their homes or regular places of business
2 not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and
3 employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quar-
4 ters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor
5 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States
6 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and
7 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
8 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); $1,500,000, of which not to
9 exceed a total of $100,000 may be expended for representa-
10 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
11 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for
12 entertainment.

13 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
15 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

16 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
17 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
18 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
19 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
20 the United States Section, International Boundary and
21 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
22 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
23 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
24 power, irrigation, boundary (9)~~fence or~~ demarcation, and

1 sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construc-
2 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
3 protection during construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood
4 protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections
5 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22
6 U. S. C. 277d–1–277d–4) ; purchase of four passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and
8 lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove there-
9 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
10 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
11 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

12 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
13 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
14 surveys, and investigations, $506,000.

15 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
16 nance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
17 including gaging stations, (10)~~$1,400,000~~ *$1,463,000: Pro-*
18 *vided,* That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection
19 project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions con-
20 tained in the appropriation for said project as provided by
21 the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

22 Hereafter, in addition to the funds available under the
23 appropriation "Rio Grande emergency flood protection", the
24 United States Commissioner is authorized to expend from
25 any appropriation available to the International Boundary

1 and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American
2 Section, such sums as may be necessary for prosecution of
3 emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, repairs or
4 restoration of any flood control works threatened or destroyed
5 by floodwaters of the Rio Grande.

6 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
8 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
9 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
10 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and
11 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
12 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
13 including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire
14 of passenger motor vehicles; $296,000, to be disbursed under
15 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
16 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, Inter-
17 national Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

18 International Joint Commission, United States and
19 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
20 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
21 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
22 without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other
23 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
24 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
25 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in

1 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
2 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
3 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
4 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
5 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
6 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
7 Government for the performance of work for which this
8 appropriation is made.

9 International Boundary Commission, United States,
10 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
11 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Bound-
12 ary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
13 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
14 employees while on field duty, not to exceed $8 per
15 day each (but not to exceed $5 per day each when a
16 member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of
17 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
18 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-
19 ing the boundary line clear.

20 (11) *Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey*

21 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
22 *Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including serv-*
23 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
24 *(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for*
25 *individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of*

1 *attendance at meeting concerned with the purpose of this*
2 *appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
5 to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
6 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
7 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
8 of Congress; (12)~~$542,862~~ *$645,587*: *Provided,* That the
9 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to
10 the respective commissions.

11 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

12 International educational exchange activities: For neces-
13 sary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the
14 Department of State to carry out international educational
15 exchange activities, as authorized by the United States In-
16 formation and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22
17 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22
18 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized
19 by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944,
20 as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
21 August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), and the Act of
22 September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries,
23 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
24 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
25 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meet-

1 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
2 priation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment
3 within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); services
4 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
5 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section
6 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual ex-
7 penses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
8 the remains of persons, not United States Government em-
9 ployees, who may die away from their homes while partici-
10 pating in activities authorized under this appropriation;
11 (13)~~$18,170,000~~ *$20,000,000,* of which not less than
12 $7,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
13 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
14 States: *Provided,* That not to exceed $1,200,000 may be
15 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
16 year.

17 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

18 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
19 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
20 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
21 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
22 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
23 Stat. 74), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended:
24 *Provided,* That transfer of funds may be made from this

1 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
2 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
5 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
6 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
7 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

8 SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
9 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
10 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
11 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
12 U. S. C. 543).

13 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
14 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
15 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
16 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
17 mobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses
18 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
19 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
20 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transpor-
21 tation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

22 SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Govern-
24 ment-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for

1 transportation of United States Government employees from
2 their residence to the office and return when public trans-
3 portation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided,*
4 That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from
5 the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

6 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
7 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
8 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
9 ment of the General Services Administration for security
10 guard services for protection of confidential files.

11 SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of
12 the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates
13 (not to exceed $12 per day) of per diem in lieu of sub-
14 sistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while
15 away from their own countries to foreign participants in
16 any exchange of persons program, or in any program of
17 furnishing technical information and assistance, under the
18 jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may
19 be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limita-
20 tion thereof.

21 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
23 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of
24 the several States of the United States or any political sub-
25 division thereof.

1 SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title
2 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
3 any international organization which engages in the direct
4 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
5 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
6 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine
7 of one world government or one world citizenship.

8 SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
9 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
10 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

11 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
12 Appropriation Act, 1957".

13 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
17 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
18 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings
20 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
21 priation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses author-
22 ized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administra-
23 tive Assistant; $2,900,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, includ-
4 ing miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or
5 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
7 (31 U. S. C. 529); (14)~~$10,020,000~~ *$10,320,000.*

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
10 and kindred laws, (15)~~$4,265,000~~ *$3,526,910*: *Provided,*
11 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
12 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
13 of the Antitrust Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
15 MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor
19 vehicles for replacement only, including two buses at not
20 to exceed $9,500 each; services in Alaska in collecting evi-
21 dence for the United States when specifically directed by
22 the Attorney General, including not to exceed $5,000 for
23 emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate
24 of the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition;
25 (16)~~$19,000,000~~ *$19,225,000,* of which not to exceed

1 $50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary
2 deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed
3 $12 per day: *Provided,* That of the amount herein appro-
4 priated $12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement
5 of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney
6 General.

7 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

8 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
9 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
10 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
11 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-
12 eral and with his approval by the United States attorneys,
13 in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and
14 classification laws, (17)~~$100,000~~ *$300,000*: *Provided,* That
15 the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein ap-
16 propriated to any person employed hereunder shall not ex-
17 ceed $15,000 per annum.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

19 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
20 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
21 and not to exceed $210,000 for such compensation and
22 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
23 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28,
24 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title
25 18, United States Code; $1,450,000: *Provided,* That no

1 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay
2 any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
3 calendar day.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
5 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

6 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
7 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
8 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), $210,000.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
12 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
13 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
14 classification and preservation of identification and other
15 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
16 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
17 tutions; and such other investigations regarding official
18 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
19 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
20 General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred
21 and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger
22 motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed $10,000, for re-
23 placement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and
24 ammunition; not to exceed $36,500 for repairs and altera-
25 tions at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center,

1 Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to
2 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
3 graph; not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
5 this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed
6 $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
7 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
8 General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate;
9 $95,510,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of the Di-
10 rector of the Bureau shall be $20,000 per annum so long as
11 the position is held by the present incumbent.

12 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
13 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
14 any civil-service employee.

15 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
18 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
19 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
20 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
21 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of
22 $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the
23 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;
24 not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
25 confidential character, to be expended under the direction of

1 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certifi-
2 cate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at
3 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
4 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and
5 fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
6 vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only)
7 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
8 munition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
9 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
10 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
11 payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance,
12 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-
13 ment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services
14 Administration for security guard services for protection of
15 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District
16 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,
17 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives
18 and dependent children, including return of such persons to
19 place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
20 authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Pro-*
21 *vided,* (18)~~That the compensation of the five assistant com-~~
22 ~~missioners and one district director shall be at the rate of~~
23 ~~grade GS-16: *Provided further,*~~ That of the amount herein
24 appropriated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the

1 emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the
2 Attorney General.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

5 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
6 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
7 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
8 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to
9 exceed $18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
10 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
11 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (of which
12 eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
13 motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
14 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
15 tions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for
16 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other
17 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other
18 awards; payments of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm
19 products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison
20 camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of
21 the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; $30,735,000:
22 *Provided,* That there may be transferred to the Public Health
23 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
24 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-

1 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
2 correctional institutions.

3 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

4 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
5 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
6 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
7 by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided,* That
8 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work
9 performed under this appropriation.

10 (19)*For preparation of plans, acquisition of sites, and com-*
11 *mencing construction of a maximum-custody penitentiary*
12 *and a western youth-guidance center, $3,500,000.*

13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
15 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
16 and payment of rewards; $2,800,000.

17 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
20 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
21 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
22 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
23 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)
24 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
25 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in

1 carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
2 Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided,* That
3 not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available in the current
4 fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the
5 Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Govern-
6 ment-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses
7 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
8 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further,* That on or
9 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
10 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
11 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
12 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
13 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
14 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
15 erty: *Provided further,* That of the total amount herein
16 authorized the amount of $100,000 is to be transferred to the
17 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
18 tion", Justice.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
21 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
22 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
23 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
24 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
25 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

1 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
2 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
3 marshal for the District of Columbia from all apppropriations
4 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
5 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
6 of the District of Columbia.

7 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
8 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
9 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
10 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

11 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
12 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
13 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
16 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
17 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
18 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
19 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
20 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
21 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
23 Appropriation Act, 1957".

1 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
4 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose com-
5 pensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
6 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
7 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
8 $1,181,600.

9 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For print-
10 ing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and
11 bound reports of the Court, $91,200.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
13 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $55,150.

14 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
15 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
16 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
17 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13b), including
18 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
19 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
20 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
21 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
22 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
23 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-

1 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C.
2 5); $194,000.

3 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
4 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
5 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
6 $5,835.

7 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
9 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
10 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
11 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be ap-
12 proved by the chief judge, $284,850.

13 CUSTOMS COURT

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
15 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
16 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
17 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
18 by the chief judge, $625,000: *Provided,* That traveling
19 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
20 the written certificate of the judge.

21 COURT OF CLAIMS

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
23 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of
24 the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including steno-

1 graphic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking
2 of testimony, and travel, $693,000.

3 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
4 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
5 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
6 $9,000.

7 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
8 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

9 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
10 trict judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
11 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
12 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
13 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
14 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
15 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
16 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
17 title 28, United States Code, section 375; $8,406,000.

18 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
19 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not
20 otherwise specifically provided for, (20)~~$16,250,000~~ *$16,-*
21 *701,000*: *Provided,* That the compensation of secretaries and
22 law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the
23 Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the
24 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary

1 of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
2 grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall
3 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
4 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9,
5 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
6 subject to review by the judicial council of the
7 circuit if requested by the Director, such determina-
8 tion by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
9 *further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with
10 those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of
11 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary
12 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate
13 salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one
14 judge shall not exceed $11,360 per annum, except in the
15 case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge
16 of each district court having five or more district judges, in
17 which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed $15,440
18 per annum.

19 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
20 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
21 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of
22 June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury com-
23 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and
24 other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United
25 States Code, section 3041; $4,250,000.

1 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
2 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
3 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms
4 and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for
5 the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia
6 and not to exceed $1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys
7 appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52
8 Stat. 625), not exceeding $25 in any one case, (21)~~$2,650,-~~
9 ~~000~~ *$2,793,600*: *Provided,* That this sum shall be available,
10 in an amount not to exceed $12,000 for expenses of attend-
11 ance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Pro-
12 bation when incurred on the written authorization of the
13 Director of the Administrative Office of the United States
14 Courts.

15 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
16 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
17 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere, (22)~~$700,000~~ *$753,-*
19 *500.*

20 (23)*Air conditioning courtrooms, offices and other rooms as-*
21 *signed for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in*
22 *federally owned buildings: For the purchase and installation*
23 *of air conditioning units in courtrooms, offices, and other*
24 *rooms, assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district*
25 *courts in federally owned buildings outside the District of*

1 *Columbia, upon authorization of the Director, Administra-*
2 *tive Office of the United States Courts, pursuant to section*
3 *604 (a) (11) of Title 28, United States Code, $1,150,000.*
4 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
5 by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68),
6 not to exceed $1,233,500, to be derived from the referees'
7 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.
8 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
9 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
10 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
11 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
12 to exceed $1,874,200, to be derived from the referees'
13 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
14 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).
15 General Provisions—The Judiciary
16 Sec. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
17 District Court of the United States for the District of
18 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
19 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
20 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
21 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
22 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
23 District of Columbia.
24 Sec. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
25 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for

1 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
2 more than $6.50 per volume.
3 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
4 Act, 1957".

5 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION
6 AGENCY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
8 the United States Information Agency, as authorized by
9 Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United
10 States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as
11 amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out inter-
12 national information activities, including employment, with-
13 out regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
14 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000),
15 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
16 for service in the United States relating to the translation
17 or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
18 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
19 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
20 the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed
21 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
22 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
23 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
24 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses
25 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided

1 for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); enter-
2 tainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000);
3 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor
4 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of
5 such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,
6 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44
7 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of
9 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
10 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
11 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
12 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Stat-
13 utes, as amended; purchase of (24)~~caps for personnel em-~~
14 ~~ployed abroad~~ *uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized*
15 *by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114*
16 *and 69 Stat. 49)*; dues for library membership in organiza-
17 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
18 bers at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by
19 contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking
20 water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instru-
21 ments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of
22 storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and
23 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is
24 assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture

1 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-
2 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their
3 former homes the remains of persons, not United States Gov-
4 ernment employees, who may die away from their homes
5 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
6 priation; radio activities and acquisition and producton of
7 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental
8 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,
9 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-
10 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair
11 of properties used for information activities in foreign coun
12 tries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased
13 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding
14 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters
15 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities
16 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official
17 international conferences, without regard to the Standard-
18 ized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of
19 per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under
20 the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess
21 of comparable allowances approved for such conferences
22 by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for
23 presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organiza-
24 tions; (25)~~$110,000,000,~~ *$115,000,000,* of which not less
25 than $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies

1 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
2 States (26)*and of which sum not less than $350,000 shall be*
3 *available by contracts with one or more private international*
4 *broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and*
5 *broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general*
6 *supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio*
7 *programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as*
8 *well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall*
9 *be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the*
10 *countries in those areas, and to build improved international*
11 *understanding*: *Provided,* That not to exceed (27)~~$50,000~~
12 *$100,000* may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*
13 *further,* That this appropriation shall be available for ex-
14 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
15 continental United States, including travel of dependents
16 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or
17 automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel
18 or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to
19 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that
20 such travel or transportation may not be completed during the
21 current year: *Provided further,* That funds may be exchanged
22 for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
23 information establishments abroad without regard to the
24 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31

1 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further,* That passenger motor
2 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this
3 appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to sec-
4 tion 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481
5 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
6 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
7 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
8 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station
9 wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further,* That,
10 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
11 Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States
12 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
13 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
14 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
15 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities
16 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the
17 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to
18 persons or property arising from such use of said radio
19 stations and facilities: *Provided further,* That existing ap-
20 pointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve
21 for the purposes of foreign information and educational
22 activities which expire during the current fiscal year may
23 be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period
24 of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

1 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
2 PRESIDENT

3 REFUGEE RELIEF

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
5 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
6 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee
7 Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
8 1953), including liquidation expenses; services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
10 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals;
11 printing and binding outside the continental United States
12 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
13 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; ex-
14 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose
15 of this appropriation; not to exceed $25,000 for expenses
16 of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the
17 certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by
18 the President from this appropriation; and of which not
19 less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of
20 loans; $8,500,000: *Provided,* That funds appropriated herein
21 shall be available in accordance with authority granted
22 hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the
23 Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
2 INCORPORATED

3 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
4 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
5 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
6 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
7 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
8 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
9 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs
10 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
13 $422,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be avail-
14 able for its administrative expenses, including services as
15 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed $528,000
17 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
18 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
19 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
20 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
21 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
22 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
23 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,

1 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
2 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
3 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
4 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
5 it has an interest.

6 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
9 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

10 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
12 connection with participation in the International Materials
13 Conference.

14 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
15 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
16 ation Act, 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments May 25 (legislative day, May 24), 1956.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
*Secretary.*

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10721

# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

Mr. President, I cannot deny that I am proud of Minnesota's singular safety record during the past year. And I am hopeful that Minnesota can continue its leadership during the coming year.

Yet there were many Minnesotans killed on our highways; there were too many Minnesotans maimed and disfigured for life in automobile accidents during the past year. Minnesota can do better, and intends to do better.

We all must do better. I was greatly impressed yesterday by the brilliant remarks of the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], on the subject of traffic safety, and I wish to express my strong support for his resolution—Senate Resolution 270—to authorize and direct the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a full and complete investigation and study of the entire field of automobile accidents, automotive engineering and design, possible legislation to establish uniform safety standards, and other matters relating to the problem of automobile accidents and accident prevention.

Frankly, Mr. President, I do not know whether to be proud or sad when I contemplate the fact that Minnesota was the only State to qualify for the merit award of the National Safety Council. I think that I am a little of both. As a Minnesotan, I am proud. As an American, I am deeply and desperately distressed.

I hope when we come to discuss the highway bill, at some point in our deliberations attention will be paid to the importance of traffic safety, and not merely the importance of concrete highway construction itself. This is a problem which will require more and more attention on the part of the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, the morning hour is closed.

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## TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LAND TO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZ.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the House amendment to the bill S. 2822, be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2822) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz., which was, on page 2, line 7, to strike out "Secretary may" and insert "Secretary shall immediately."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the bill, which originated in the Senate, was intended to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation of Arizona to a school district.

The House amended the bill by striking out the words in line 7, page 2, "Secretary may" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Secretary shall immediately."

The amendment is acceptable to the Senate committee.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to.

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## STATE, JUSTICE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 10721.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc; and that the bill as thus amended be considered for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs," on page 2, line 22, after "(22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r)", to insert "except that members and experts serving without compensation in activities of the National Commission may be paid a per diem in lieu of subsistence at not to exceed the rate provided in section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended;"; on page 3, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "six" and insert "seven"; on page 4, line 22, after the word "advance", to strike out "$90,000,000" and insert "$91,210,000"; and on page 5, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$3,600" and insert "$5,000."

On page 6, line 2, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "$700,000" and insert "$1,000,000."

On page 6, line 23, after "(31 U. S. C. 107)", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,150,000."

Under the subhead "International Organizations and Conferences", on page 7, line 12, after the word "Congress", to strike out "$33,830,875" and insert "$33,859,285, of which $28,410 shall be for contribution to the Inter-American Radio Office for the calendar years 1951–1955."

Under the subhead "International Commissions—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico", on page 9, line 24, after the word "boundary", to strike out "fence or."

On page 10, line 17, after the word "stations", to strike out "$1,400,000" and insert "$1,463,000."

On page 12, after line 19, to insert:

"PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the subhead "International Fisheries Commissions", on page 13, line 8, after the word "Congress", to strike out $542,862" and insert "$645,587."

Under the subhead "Educational Exchange", on page 14, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "$18,170,000" and insert "$20,000,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities", on page 18, line 2, after "(31 U. S. C. 529)", to strike out "$10,020,000" and insert "$10,320,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division", on page 18, line 6, after the word "laws", to strike out "$4,265,000" and insert "$3,526,910."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals," on page 18, line 20, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "$19,000,000" and insert "$19,225,000."

Under the subhead "Special Temporary Attorneys and Assistants," on page 19, line 10, after the word "law", to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$300,000."

Under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 22, line 18, after the word *"Provided"*, to strike out "That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade GS-16: *Provided further,*".

Under the subhead "Federal Prison System—Buildings and Facilities," on page 24, after line 7, to insert:

"For preparation of plans, acquisition of sites, and commencing construction of a maximum-custody penitentiary and a western youth-guidance center, $3,500,000."

Under the heading "Title III—The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services," on page 29, line 14, after the word "for", to strike out "$16,250,000" and insert "$16,701,000."

On page 31, line 2, after the word "case", to strike out "$2,650,000" and insert "$2,793,600."

On page 31, line 11, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "$700,000" and insert "$753,500."

On page 31, after line 11, to insert:

"Air conditioning courtrooms, offices, and other rooms assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in federally owned buildings: For the purchase and installation of air-conditioning units in courtrooms, offices, and other rooms, assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, upon authorization of the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, pursuant to section 604 (a) (11) of title 28, United States Code, $1,150,000."

Under the heading "Title IV—United States Information Agency," on page 34, line 12, after the word "of", to strike out "caps for personnel employed abroad" and insert "uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49)"; on page 35, line 22, after the word "organizations", to strike out "$110 million" and insert "$115 million"; in line 25, after the word "States", to insert "and of which sum not less than $350,000 shall be available by contracts with

one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding:", and, on page 36, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$100,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to make only a brief statement on the bill, and to mention the major items.

The bill contains the appropriations for two of the most vital instruments of American foreign policy, the Department of State and the United States Information Agency. It also includes the appropriations for the two branches of the Government concerned with the enforcement of law, the Department of Justice and the Judiciary.

The total amount of funds for these activities, as reported to the Senate, is $556,271,517. This is $42,833,303 less the estimates for 1957. However, it is $57,998,282 over the appropriations for 1956. The Senate committee has increased the House version of the bill by $14,904,145.

The subcommittee worked very diligently on this measure; heard all the witnesses who desired to be heard; obtained complete, thorough, and accurate reports, we believe, from the departments concerned; and voted to report the bill in substantially its present form to the full committee. The full committee made one minor amendment to the subcommittee bill, by increasing by about $53,000 to provide $102,725, the full amount requested restored for the Fisheries Commission. The full committee reported the bill to the Senate unanimously.

The sum of $4,619,135 has been added for the State Department. Perhaps the item which will interest the Senate most is the increase of $1,830,000 for the International Educational Exchange Program—which, I may add, restores that item to the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

One billion two hundred and ten thousand dollars has been added for salaries and expenses of the Department and the Foreign Service.

The House made a $25 million reduction in the estimate for the United States Information Agency. The committee had recommended $5 million of this be restored, but that none of this particular increase is to be used for expanding activities in the European area or for the aircraft carrier Cinerama project, which would cost $3,800,000. On the basis of the feeling of the committee members, the testimony the committee heard, and the very sincere representations made by the United States Information Agency, we felt that we were justified in recommending the additional $5 million. We hope the Members of the other body will agree to go along with us in regard to that amount, and we are prepared to urge most strenuously that they do so.

Your committee has added about $1,800,000 for the Judiciary, of which $1,200,000 is for air-conditioning of court rooms and chambers of Federal judges, so that those facilities may be used during the summer months.

The balance is to strengthen the probation system of the courts, with a small additional item for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Three million five hundred thousand dollars has been added to the Justice Department, primarily for planning and acquisition of sites for two new prison facilities. There has been an additional increase for marshals, temporary attorneys, and assistants.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to take this opportunity to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished majority leader and also the subcommittee and the full committee for recommending the $20 million requested by the State Department for the international educational exchange program.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a statement commenting upon the program and also commenting upon and explaining, I believe, the observations made by the committee relative to concentration of students in foreign countries, and other observations the committee made. I believe the statement will explain for the Senate and for the committee the facts regarding the program.

I certainly wish to compliment and to thank the majority leader for his assistance in restoring the full budget request for this item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

I wish to compliment the Appropriations Committee for recommending the $20 million requested by the State Department for its international educational exchange program. I note that the committee says that there has been a lack of association by American grantees with the local people of the country in which they are residing. The committee also states that group concentration of grantees as practiced in some countries is not in keeping with the intents and the purposes of the program and should be stopped.

I do not know where the committee got these impressions; and, if they were true, I, too, would deplore such a situation. However, as you know, I have been very much interested in this program, have kept in touch with its operation, and I must say I think the picture painted by the committee in its report is decidedly exaggerated.

On the first point—of lack of association with the people of other countries—I have seen many reports and have read hundreds of letters from American grantees which point out how valuable they considered their contacts with the people of the countries they visited and the great numbers of people they met whom they felt to be real friends. Just the other day I read a report from Italy which said that "many an Italian individual and many an Italian family owes its reconstructed picture of America to a personal acquaintanceship with one or more of the 750 American students who have lived in Italy under the exchange program in the past 7 years."

I know that it is the policy of the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the State Department to select Americans who are interested in mixing with the people of their host country. In fact that is one reason they insist, wherever possible, on the candidate knowing the language of the country in which he plans to study or teach. It is also a matter of policy to encourage such contacts in the binational commissions overseas do everything they can to introduce American grantees to the people of the country. But we should also keep in mind that these people go abroad for a serious educational purpose—not a junket—and that if they are to represent us well among foreign scholars, they must devote their main energies to their studies or teaching assignments. Thus many of their most fruitful contacts are made with their professional colleagues. From my observation and experience, I think the record shows that most of the grantees are doing a fine job of balancing their professional and social contacts and making many friends for the United States in the process.

On the second point—of concentration of grantees as practiced in some countries—I think the record will show that this is not a serious problem. Again, the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the State Department, and binational commissions overseas have realized that this might become a problem and have bent every effort to place the grantees as widely as possible. But there are several factors that have to be kept in mind if the program is to be effective. The American grantee should be placed at an institution where he can carry out the specific work he wants to do and he must be placed at an institution that will accept him—just as in our own universities. What is more, educational resources in some countries are more concentrated than in our own country. While it is true that more American grantees go to Paris to study than to other parts of France, we should remember that half the population of French university students is also in Paris, And under the Fulbright program, we have some students in every French provincial university. In England, where more people find the best facilities in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, we also have students and scholars in 20 or more universities in England, Scotland, and Wales, and teachers in 80 or more towns throughout the United Kingdom. In Germany, where universities are much more decentralized, our grantees are spread quite equitably throughout the Federal Republic.

I am sure that the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the State Department, and the commissions will give careful attention to the committee's recommendations on these two points and will do everything they can to improve the situation, but I do not myself think it is a serious problem, although it should certainly be watched.

The committee also joins in the suggestion of the House that the State Department scrutinize more carefully the method of selecting foreign grantees. I believe this suggestion stemmed from the fact that in 1955, 8 grantees had to be returned home on account of mental illness. Since this represents eight-tenths of one percent of all the grantees (about 6,000) selected in that year, it would not seem such a bad record. Emo-

tional stability, as we all know, is a pretty difficult thing to assess accurately. But from what I know of the selection procedures used in this program, a great deal of attention is paid to determining the good health of applicants. Each one has to submit a certificate signed by his doctor and questions are asked about mental health. The people who interview these candidates are also on the alert for any signs of emotional disturbances. I do not know how much more can be done and I think, as I said, that the record is as good as one could reasonably expect in a program of this size in a world of constant tensions.

It seems to me that none of the points raised by the committee are serious enough to detract from the excellent results that are being achieved through the exchange program. I am more convinced than ever that the friendship and understanding we are building through these personal relationships with people around the world are a vital part of our efforts to solve our international problems by peaceful means.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I thank the distinguished Senator from Arkansas for his great interest in this program. He and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] were both very helpful to the subcommittee in its deliberations. We appreciated his statement very much, and I think it contributed very materially to the decision we finally reached.

As the Senate has been told previously, we felt that it would be extremely shortsighted on our part not to allow the full budget estimate. Some members of the committee, including the chairman, felt that perhaps the Budget Bureau had not recommended enough money; but, in view of the situation which confronted us, and in view of the action already taken by our colleagues in the other body, we felt that we should not go beyond the budget estimate. However, we restored all of the budget estimate. That action was due, in large part, to the very fine, persuasive statement made by my friend from Arkansas, who has done so much for the program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator. I wish to make the record clear that I was very much disappointed over the fact that the request of the Budget Bureau was decreased. This is the first time since the program has been under way that the Budget Bureau's request has been decreased. I and the others interested in the program are not satisfied with that action, but, of course, we do not hold the committee responsible for it. I shall certainly make an effort, through other means, to have restored the amount which I believe is necessary to keep the program operating efficiently. That, of course, is another matter.

I wish to compliment the committee on doing what it did. It did all it could do; and we shall have to find some other way to rectify the mistake of the Budget Bureau.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Arkansas. So far as the committee is concerned, it is as nonpartisan a group as any with which I have ever served. There was absolutely no politics in any of our deliberations.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to compliment the committee for recommending an appropriation for 2 additional penitentiaries, 1 for youths.

As every Senator knows, we have been trying for a great many years to abolish the penitentiary known as Alcatraz, off the shore of San Francisco. That penitentiary was established by Spain 400 years ago. Its closing was recommended by a former Attorney General, Frank Murphy. The present Director of Prisons, Mr. James J. Bennett, who is a most efficient administrator, has also recommended its closing.

I am delighted to see the recommendation for an appropriation for a new penitentiary to deal with adults. I am particularly pleased to note that there is included in the bill an appropriation for an institution for the detention of youths who unfortunately must be confined. I am very proud, as I believe every other Senator is, of the very fine institution which is now maintained at Englewood, Colo., for young boys up to 17 or 18 years of age. It is most efficiently operated. Each of the boys learns a trade. I urge any Senator who is in that vicinity to visit the institution. I know that any Senator who does so will be proud of the rehabilitation of boys of 17 or 18 years of age. A visit to the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and other places, will disclose that there are comparatively few youths among the prison populations in those institutions—only those who have very bad records. The so-called graduates who have come from the institution at Englewood have made a very fine record. I am glad to see an appropriation recommended by the committee for another such institution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend from North Dakota for his very deep interest in additional prisons. The committee heard excellent testimony on that subject. Mr. Bennett, of the Prison Bureau, testified substantially as the Senator has stated. He testified that the amount which we allowed will not delay the project in any way. The sites have not yet been selected.

The Senator from North Dakota has made reference to the Western Youth Guidance Center. It may be that the Senator can obtain a prison for North Dakota. Two new ones are to be constructed. Mr. Bennett testified that the sites have not been selected. For that reason, he testified that if we would allow $3,500,000, that amount would be sufficient to cover the plans and specifications, as well as the acquisition of the sites.

Mr. LANGER. I am certain that if I could obtain the aid of the distinguished Senator from Texas we could succeed in having one of the new prisons constructed in North Dakota.

The Federal prison farm at Seagoville, Tex., is one of the best operated institutions in the entire United States. I visited it about 3 weeks ago. It is a model prison farm. It is very well conducted. I know that if the Senator from Texas would help me, we might be able to have one of the new prisons located in North Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There will be an appropriation of $3,500,000 to start the project. The sites are being selected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the majority leader, chairman of the subcommittee, has stated, he conducted a meeting in which there was no partisanship involved. We tried to do the best we could for the State Department and the other services included in this budget. Several of us felt very strongly that the United States Information Service should have more money than was finally decided upon; but we unanimously agreed upon the amount recommended, and the subcommittee agreed to try to hold the $5 million increase in the conference. We felt that by acting unanimously we could do better than by having a division and a debate on the floor of the Senate.

With the permission of the majority leader, I should like to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a single sheet containing a table entitled "State, Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, 1957."

In a very concrete way, this sheet shows what the Budget Bureau's requests were, what the House action was, and the action of the Senate committee. This is the first time I have seen such information shown concisely on one sheet, in connection with any appropriation bill. I ask unanimous consent to have the table printed in the RECORD, with the permission of the majority leader, who is chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I agree that it should go in the RECORD. I am glad that the Senator made the request. I certainly concur in it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'MAHONEY in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*State, Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1957*

| | Estimates | House bill | Senate subcommittee | Increases over House bill | Total under estimates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | $182, 142, 285 | $171, 506, 737 | $176, 125, 872 | $4, 619, 135 | $6, 016, 413 |
| Justice | 235, 880, 000 | 215, 965, 000 | 219, 451, 910 | 3, 486, 910 | 16, 428, 090 |
| Judiciary | 37, 582, 535 | 35, 395, 635 | 37, 193, 735 | 1, 798, 100 | 388, 800 |
| United States Information | 135, 000, 000 | 110, 000, 000 | 115, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | 20, 000, 000 |
| Refugee relief | 8, 500, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | | |
| Total | 599, 104, 820 | 541, 367, 372 | 556, 271, 517 | 14, 904, 145 | 42, 833, 303 |

| | |
|---|---|
| State (increases): | |
| Salaries and expenses | $1,210,000 |
| Representation allowances | 300,000 |
| Emergencies | 150,000 |
| Contributions to international organizations | 28,410 |
| Boundary and Water Commission | 63,000 |
| Fisheries Commission | 102,725 |
| Educational exchange | 1,830,000 |
| Passamaquoddy project | 935,000 |
| Total, State | 4,619,135 |
| The Judiciary: | |
| Salaries of supporting personnel | 451,000 |
| Travel and miscellaneous | 143,600 |
| Administrative office | 53,500 |
| Air conditioning | 1,150,000 |
| Total, Judiciary | 1,798,100 |
| Justice (increases): | |
| General legal activities | 300,000 |
| Antitrust Division | —738,090 |
| United States attorneys and marshals | 225,000 |
| Special temporary attorneys | 200,000 |
| Construction of 2 prison facilities | 3,500,000 |
| Total, Justice | 3,486,910 |
| U. S. Information Agency: Salaries and expenses | 5,000,000 |

The bill is over the House bill in the amount of $14,904,145.

The bill is over the 1956 appropriations in the amount of $57,998,282.

The bill is under the 1957 budget estimates in the amount of $42,833,303.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, first of all, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues who have spoken on the subject. I concur in the verdict that the majority leader, wearing his new hat as chairman of our subcommittee, did an excellent job. However, I was disappointed that the United States Information Service, in respect to certain of its functions, did not receive additional funds. We did, however, increase by $5 million the amount approved by the House.

We also established a subcommittee, of which I believe the chairman of the subcommittee will serve as chairman, to undertake an analysis and study of the expenditures and programs of the United States Information Service. I think it will be a sort of senatorial seminar, and that, as a result, the majority leader will be enthusiastic about the potentialities of the program. I am sure he will have some suggestions to make, as will other members of the subcommittee, as to how the program can be made more effective. As we learn more about it as a group, I believe we can obtain additional funds to carry out this great program to preserve the peace and to acquaint the rest of the world with the highly constructive program sponsored by the Government of the United States. As one of the coauthors of the legislation establishing this program, I am confident it is one of our most important weapons in the achievement of a lasting peace.

Now I should like to speak on another subject. Yesterday, I sent each Member a note regarding the visit of a group of mayors from Brazil. These mayors, accompanied by Ambassador Muniz, of Brazil, will visit the Capitol on Monday, the 28th of May. I should like to read a portion of the letter I sent to each Senator:

The group will be in the District of Columbia committee room from 1 p. m. to 2:15 p. m., Monday afternoon. At that time the Voice of America will record a number of interviews with Senators who stop in to greet these guests. Photographers will be present to take special pictures which some of you may want to use in your State papers.

I urge you to make every effort to meet and greet these representatives from Brazil who are the special guests of our Government.

After leaving Washington, this group will visit New York; Cleveland; Detroit; Chicago; Brazil, Ind.; Kansas City; Nashville; Chattanooga; Atlanta, and Miami.

That visit will give them a good look at a segment of America.

I regret the fact that they will not find time to go into the heartland of America, to the Midwest or to the west coast; but they will at least have an opportunity to see a good bit of our country.

I hope that many Senators will find it convenient to be in the District of Columbia committee room on Monday next between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The visit is a part of the program under the Smith-Mundt Act, which is made possible by appropriations made by Congress, and it is one of the great constructive services which are rendered in the development of improved mutual understanding.

When this distinguished group of mayors comes to the Capitol from a great friendly country like Brazil, I am sure Senators will wish to extend the hand of welcome and to exchange ideas. I hope many Senators will be able to be present on Monday.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
*Washington, D. C., May 24, 1956.*

DEAR SENATOR: This note is to let you know that on Monday, May 28, a group of 50 mayors and other city officials from some 20 cities in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, is planning a visit to the Capital.

These people are here under the sponsorship of the Department of State in order to study municipal governments and the problems of municipal government in a number of cities in our country.

This group will be in the District of Columbia Committee room from 1 p. m. until 2:15 p. m. Monday afternoon. At that time the Voice of America will record a number of interviews with Senators who stop in to greet these guests. Photographers will be present to take special pictures which some of you may want to use in your State papers.

I urge you to make every effort to meet and greet these representatives from Brazil who are the special guests of our Government.

After leaving Washington, this group will visit New York; Cleveland; Detroit; Chicago; Brazil, Ind.; Kansas City; Nashville; Chattanooga; Atlanta; and Miami.

I hope that the Senators from the States where these people will visit will make a special effort to come to the District of Columbia Committee room next Monday afternoon.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

KARL E. MUNDT,
*United States Senator.*

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. First, I wish to join with the other Senators in commending the distinguished majority leader, who has recently taken on in the Committee on Appropriations the assignment and the responsibilities of chairman of the Subcommittee on State, Justice, and Judiciary Appropriations, for the very fine work he has done. He has brought to the floor a bill which has the unanimous approval of the subcommittee and of the full committee. It will certainly have my support on the floor.

I should like to commend the Senator for the action taken by the Appropriations Committee whereby the work of publishing the foreign relations volumes is to be continued. Several years ago Members on both sides of the aisle were greatly concerned to learn that the publication of these volumes had fallen considerably behind, and that it was taking more than 20 years to get the foreign relations volumes published.

As a result of cooperation and support on both sides of the aisle, when it was found that in part the delay was caused by lack of funds, additional funds were supplied, and the time lag has been cut down.

It has not been cut down to the extent to which I believe ultimately it should be cut. I hope that the staff of the committee will continue to keep in touch with the State Department, in order to expedite the publication of these volumes, so that ultimately they can be published within 4 or 5 years of the events with which they deal.

The testimony, at page 605, shows that the State Department was appreciative of the additional funds; that it had cut the time lag by about 3 years, and that a part of the difficulty was getting the necessary clearance from some of the other countries involved.

I believe there has been some unnecessary dragging of feet in this regard. I hope everything will be done by both the State Department and the committee to expedite the program, which was first brought to my attention by the departments of history of several American universities, which were greatly concerned by the time lag that has existed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the interest of my good friend from California, and his helpfulness in getting consideration of the bill. The witnesses who appeared before our subcommittee agreed that the publication of the volumes had been somewhat slowed down, but that they would try to expedite it. We have had some delay in that connection in the Defense Department, and some of the delay was also caused by the necessary clearance that had to be obtained from foreign coun-

tries. They promised to do everything they could to expedite the job. When we look at their appropriation requests next year, we hope to find that they have complied with our suggestion.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am delighted to yield to my friend from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join other Senators in commending the distinguished majority leader for the fine work he has done in considering the appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the judiciary. I also wish to join the distinguished minority leader in expressing the hope that the time lag in the publication of the important volumes to which he has referred will be reduced considerably and that before long we will be able to have access to these volumes within 4 or 5 years after the events, rather than 15 or 20 years, as is the case now.

I am sure that if that is done the atmosphere will be cleared on many matters and the American people and the Congress will have a better idea of what the situation is in the field of foreign policy.

I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question relative to the allowance of $150,000 over the amount provided by the House for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. That means, of course, that there will be an overall reduction of $1,750,000 under the budget estimate for the next fiscal year.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, in the event we establish embassies at places like Rabat, Morocco, and Tunis, Tunisia, and other capitals, what the procedure would be for the State Department to get the necessary funds to enable such embassies to operate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Montana will look at page 3 of the report, he will note that the amount is $150,000 over and above the House figure. Then we included in our report the statement:

> This amount is specifically denied by the committee since it is felt that should it be found that additional foreign posts must be opened during the year which were not contemplated in the regular estimates, additional sums can be requested from the Congress in the form of supplemental estimates.

If it is necessary to open additional legations or embassies, the State Department can come to us and tell us where they are to be opened, and then we can give thorough and deliberate consideration to such requests in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator very much. I merely wish to say, in conclusion, that I am delighted that Congress is giving recognition to the fact that our State Department, in time of peace—if we can call the present era a time of peace—is our first line of defense. I am very hopeful that morale is increasing in the State Department, and that the officers and employees of the Department know they have many friends in Congress who wish them well and who know that they will do the best they can, as they have always done, in behalf of the foreign policy of the United States.

Again, Mr. President, I want to commend the distinguished senior Senator from Texas for the judicious and vigorous manner in which he conducted the hearings and the officers of the State Department for their cooperation in this matter.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I regret that because of the urgent need for enactment of farm legislation to help bail our farmers out of the economic doldrums in which they are caught, I was unable to attend many of the hearings of the subcommittee dealing with appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary, and other related agencies. I had hoped to have the opportunity to delve deeply into the operations of our Information Service installations.

As is well known by many Senators, I have made an etxensive study abroad of the operations of our embassies, legations, and other foreign programs, including the United States Information Service. I have stated on many occasions that I do not believe there is a single segment of our Federal personnel which makes greater sacrifices than do those loyal Americans who represent us abroad. I want to make it plain, the criticisms I make today are not directed toward individual representatives who serve us overseas but toward our overriding policies.

Mr. President, I notice that the budget estimates for the USIA for the coming year aggregate $135 million, in contrast to $87,336,630 appropriated for fiscal 1956.

I also notice that the House appropriated $110 million, which, while $25 million under the budget estimate, still represents a $22 million increase over the current year. The Senate committee has seen fit to increase the total to $115 million, or $27 million over and above fiscal year 1956. I wonder if my good friend from Texas can tell us for what purpose the additional sum over last year's appropriation is to be used.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator has correctly stated the fact that the budget estimate was $135 million, and the House appropriated $110 million. The Senate committee did not feel that it could go along with that action. It was extremely critical of certain aspects of the program in England, France, and some other countries. After considerable discussion, the Appropriations Committee felt that by making a lump-sum allowance of $5 million instead of the $25 million for which the Agency was asking, the Agency could distribute among its various activities, such as its motion pictures, its Voice of America, and its operations in Latin America, where it was felt by several Senators, particularly the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Maine, that there was considerable need of money. For its operations in the Near East and Middle East, it was felt that it was necessary to supplement the funds.

The chairman of the subcommittee did everything he could to keep the amount within reasonable limitations. The Senator from Louisiana will observe that we kept witnesses on the stand for a considerable length of time to probe every item requested. We thought it was the better part of wisdom to allow $5 million, to be generally distributed as the Agency thought best.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator tell us how much of the increase will be utilized to further expand Information Service activities in Western Europe?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is the opinion of the committee that none of the $5 million should be used there. It may be that some of the money now being used there is wasted.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the view which I entertain; I am in complete agreement with my distinguished colleague from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator gave the committee some very valuable information. We questioned him at length about it, and I may say, as the result of the Senator's explanation, made orally and in memoranda which I received from him, the committee was convinced that we should urge the agency to quit trying to teach the English culture and get on with their job in other parts of the world where there was a greater need.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad the distinguished Senator from Texas has taken that attitude. My only regret it that the committee did not see fit to reduce the level of expenditures, rather than increase the appropriation. I have been contending for quite a number of years that it is a waste of money for us to have an information service scurrying around and spending American tax dollars in England, in France, in Italy, and other friendly countries. I can see no reason why our Government should be investing in information programs designed to sell America to the people of those countries.

I made the same statement in the fall of 1954, after I had visited Australia and New Zealand. I do not know of any people in the world more pro-American than are the Australians and New Zealanders; yet, I found our Information Service spending substantial sums of money there in order to sell America to these fine people.

I wish to say that when I voted for the bill authorizing the establishment of an information service, I was under the impression it was to be a temporary activity for the purpose of selling America to the people behind the Iron Curtain. But, as in so many other programs, the Washington planners and empire builders want to make it worldwide in scope and permanent in nature.

Mr. President, last year the State Department asked for $6 million so that we could send some of our orchestras to Europe. This was done despite the fact the people of Europe can teach us much about music. I think it is a pure waste, and absolutely indefensible, for our money to be poured overseas to show the English, the French, the Italians, and others of our European allies, that we are not barbarians.

I understand from the report that the committee has requested that a study be made of the Information Service for next year. Am I correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I cannot speak for the other members of the committee, but if I correctly judge the sentiment, the other members generally feel as the Senator from Louisiana feels with reference to our program in western Europe and with reference to the waste of funds in that general area.

I should like to say to my friend from Louisiana that as a result of some of the facts he brought to the attention of the committee, and facts which were brought to the attention of the committee by some of the members of the staff, the committee unanimously adopted a motion by one of its members, which reads as follows:

> I move you that the chairman of the subcommittee, together with the chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member of the full committee and another minority member from the subcommittee designated by the ranking member constitute a special subcommittee with the power to investigate and check all phases of the work of the United States Information Agency and to report to the full committee prior to the consideration of USIA appropriation for the next fiscal year; that such special subcommittee have sufficient personnel assigned to it and be granted authority to employ such temporary persons as necessary.

I think perhaps that motion, which was adopted by the subcommittee as a result of the testimony we had taken and the evidence which was presented to us, will do a great deal to save the taxpayers' dollars which are now being wasted. That is one of the most encouraging things that came to the consideration of the committee. Next year I hope we can have a thorough study made so that all members can have the facts which the Senator from Louisiana has.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I pointed out last year, there are members of the Information Service, on the Washington level, who have gone so far as to urge that, whenever a building is to be erected abroad to house one of our embassies or legations, quarters also be built to house the Information Service, in the hope that the Service will become a permanent fixture.

Now to be specific, Mr. President, I have no objection to our furnishing data, books, or other types of information to our friends abroad along the lines followed by the English. We could operate modest programs of this kind in conjunction with our embassy and consular activities, and at a reasonable cost. I have found, however, that an effort is being made to make the Information Service a perpetual organization, operating on a grandiose scale—something they hope will become an essential and indispensible part of our foreign relations. I disagree thoroughly with those plans, Mr. President.

It strikes me that most of the money which is being appropriated for the Information Service ought to be channeled in such ways that it will search out and reach the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. Why should the Government spend millions of dollars throughout the world, mostly in countries that are friendly to us, to establish libraries, as I have just pointed out? As I view it, that is an utter waste of money. Another thing, Mr. President: In some of the countries where USIA libraries are established, the rate of illiteracy is about 3 percent. It is obvious that these services are not being used by the people whom we should be trying to reach.

On the other hand, I find, from my studies, that the Information Service is spreading its operating funds around too thinly. In some countries efforts are being made to establish and operate libraries, carry on film services, and all the other programs that are allowed under the law. I have noted that in some places as many as seven different programs were being conducted, and as a result the money allocated for expenditure in those countries had to be spread around so thinly there was no single effective program in the area. In other words, our information was not reaching the people whom it was sought to reach. I have been trying, vainly, it seems, to impress upon our officials in Washington that funds allocated to a country should be limited to one, two, or not more than three of the services—the most effective media being chosen—so that a majority of the people could benefit by their use. I should say that if that procedure were followed, the programs would be of greater value.

As an example of what I have in mind, I might cite our information activities in Japan. There we employ over 350 persons just to disseminate information. The idea seems to be: "You name a medium, we have it." We have in that county a full-scale motion-picture operation, and press services; we publish periodicals, operate cultural centers, finance exchange of persons programs, and in general, engage in all the various types of information activities that are authorized by law. It is my belief that rather than try to carry on an activity in each of the fields of endeavor, we should limit our operations to those activities which can best reach the masses of the Japanese people, in order to acquaint them with our way of life and our democratic principles.

To cite another example: In India much work could be done through moving pictures. Much effective work could be done in other underdeveloped areas also by concentrating our efforts on the use of moving pictures. But in India I found that we are using every form of informational activity, including those designed for use in countries like England, France, and others, where there are different kinds and temperaments of people, and different economic and cultural standards.

It strikes me that the Information Service could maintain itself and perform a commendable job with the same amount of money which was appropriated last year, if only the agency would eliminate many of its services which, in my opinion, are being wasted because they do not reach the people of the host country.

I shall not go into any details this afternoon, but I have before me much information to the effect that the Government spends thousands of dollars in foreign countries in order to pay the rent for libraries. We have operated these libraries long enough, it strikes me, to teach the people the value of libraries. I have been trying to get the Information Service to make a start in the direction of economy by telling the people of the countries where the United States maintains libraries that it is now up to them to assist in maintaining those libraries; that from now on we will confine our efforts to making the books available to them at no cost, but they must operate the libraries. But no; you would think that nobody can operate the libraries except an American. Our Information Service people want the libraries to remain under their supervision rather than be placed under the supervision of the people of the host countries, in spite of the fact that we could thereby save substantial sums each year, and the library program would have a better chance to become an established, integral part of the country's culture.

I do not want to labor the point, Mr. President, but in London, England, we spend $10,575 each year on rentals for library quarters, when that city already boasts 31 public libraries and 502 special libraries. We are spending $6,200 a year just for rental on library quarters in Brussels, Belgium. In Italy we spend $34,500 a year to rent facilities for USIA-operated libraries in 11 cities. We also furnish at least a portion of the staff in these libraries, the cost of utilities, and other items of maintenance. I cite these expenses as an example of the money that, as I evaluate the program, is being spent needlessly and to no good advantage, by our United States Information Agency in its ambitious policy to conduct information activities in every country of the world, regardless of the need for such activities.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The committee brought that matter as forcefully as it could to the attention of the representatives of the Information Service.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, but reductions rather than increases in the appropriations should have been made, and money should have been denied to carry on some of these operations. With respect to the library program in particular, it strikes me that we ought to go on record and let Mr. Streibert and the others in the Information Service know that we think it is about time they began to inform the people of foreign lands that if they desire a continuation of the libraries, they will have to assist not only in maintaining them but, also will be expected to make available the housing for the libraries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The chairman of the subcommittee concurs wholeheartedly in what the Senator from Louisiana has said. The committee cut the amount $20 million below the budget estimate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand; but what I am complaining of, I may say to my good friend from Texas, is that with an $87 million appropriation for the

current fiscal year, the activities of which I am complaining were carried on. If the committee now intends to increase the Service's funds by some $27 million, my guess is that the Information Service will not only continue these wasteful programs, as it has in the past, but will probably expand them. My thought is that we had better notify them now to reevaluate these programs, streamline some, eliminate others, or face the fact that Congress will take a hand and reduce the appropriations in the future.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to ask the Senator a question or two regarding the report of the committee about the Antitrust Division, as it appears on page 7 of the report. It is apparent from a reading of the report that the reduction which has been made below the budget estimate has been largely designed to eliminate certain personnel positions requested by the Department of Justice to carry out a survey of the activities of the Interstate Compact Commission. I have no objection to that reduction. I wanted to make it clear upon the floor, however, before the bill was finally disposed of, that the Committee on the Judiciary, through one of its subcommittees, is presently conducting a study of the antitrust laws and the antitrust problems. It is already clear that the Department of Justice approves some suggesions which have been made for proposed legislation. At the moment, the Committee on the Judiciary is holding hearings on certain antimerger bills.

Only yesterday the head of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice appeared before our subcommittee and endorsed certain proposed legislation which has already passed the House. Judge Barnes suggested certain amendments to the proposed legislation, so it is likely that before the end of the session we may have more antitrust measures to consider.

I wanted, if I could, to have it made clear by the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished and amiable majority leader, that the reduction does not reflect any intention upon the part of the committee which is hostile to the enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Not only is the Senator from Wyoming correct, but the chairman of the subcommittee—I can speak only for myself, as the distinguished Senator knows—suggested that the antitrust funds be increased, in view of the fact that 1,200 new complaints had been filed, in view of the fact that mergers were at an all-time high, and in view of the fact that it appeared to the chairman of the subcommittee that this would be a very fruitful field for any additional attorneys who were needed, and that the committee would give the Department all the money it asked for in order to do this type of work.

The chairman of the subcommittee, I think, violates no confidence when he says that he suggested that the committee add several hundred thousand dollars over and above the request.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I know he did.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In view of the budget estimate, and in view of the fact that the Division was getting all it asked for, except for this compact, we felt we should call to the attention of the Senate and the country the facts as they appear in the second paragraph on page 7 of the report, namely, that the Antitrust Division received 1,200 new complaints charging violations of the antitrust laws; and yet that Division apparently feels its present personnel can carry such a burden, since no additional increase was requested.

We do not suggest that they come forward and ask for the increase. If they can handle those complaints with their present personnel, more power to them. If they cannot, we think any of the additional personnel which are being allowed could well be assigned to this type of work.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will note the second from the last sentence in that paragraph, it reads:

> The committee is of the opinion that the present personnel in the Division is sufficient to absorb the duties which the Congress has placed on the Department in this respect but has approved $25,000 for this purpose.

I take that to mean that the committee has allowed $25,000 additional for the enforcement of present antitrust laws. So that is an indication that when and if Congress tightens up the antitrust law and gives the Department of Justice some of the additional power which has been requested, nothing done by the committee is to be interpreted as being at all adverse to such action.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The able Senator is eminently correct. The pending bill provides for about 500 employees in the Antitrust Division. If the Antitrust Division determines to go into the mergers which are taking place, or if it needs additional personnel to go into the 1,200 new complaints which have been received from small-business men who are being run out of business, the committee will look with sympathy upon any petition submitted by the Department. I cannot speak for anyone but myself, but as chairman I made that suggestion during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I want the RECORD to show that the antimerger bill as passed by the House requires prenotification of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice by companies desiring to merge. If this bill is passed by the Senate, and enacted into law, it will mean that additional work will be placed upon the Department of Justice.

I desire to make it clear in the RECORD by this colloquy with the Senator from Texas that nothing contained in this appropriation for the Department of Justice creates an obstacle against the enforcement of such future antitrust laws.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is correct. We did not want to put the cart before the horse. As soon as the Judiciary Committee acts, I am sure the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee will be glad to follow in its footsteps.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I presume the subcommittee looked into the amounts our Government contributes to the various international organizations. For instance, I notice that the amount for the United Nations for 1957 has been increased by almost $3 million as compared to 1956. I presume that although the budget for the United Nations has been increased, the amount of our contribution percentagewise has remained the same.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Members of the committee were very much concerned about the percentage of contribution the United States was making compared with the number of American personnel employed. As I recall, we disallowed the $3,000 requested, for the Inter-American radio office, but allowed $2,800 because we thought that was a rather important activity.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I scan quickly through the portion of the report on page 4, I think it could be said that the amount of contribution for each organization of which we are members has not been increased materially percentagewise. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct, and the committee was rather critical of the situation which presently exists. That was one of the reasons for its refusal to allow the additional amount.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator well knows, the percentage of the United States contribution to the United Nations has been reduced from 40 percent, as it was when it first came into being, to 33⅓ percent. It is my hope that as these international organizations expand, we can continue to decrease our contributions percentagewise. I think we should pay a just share, but I believe that one-third is too much, and our participation should continue to be reduced until all the other members of the United Nations contribute their just proportion of operating expenses.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I share the Senator's general viewpoint. If he will permit me, I should like to read into the RECORD, for the benefit of all who may care to read it, the following from the committee report, on page 4:

> The committee strongly endorses the recommendation of the House committee regarding the disproportionate number of qualified American personnel on duty in the various organizations in comparison with this Government's contributions, and requests the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to rectify this situation.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator realizes very well that when these organizations were first started, it was expected and perhaps could be justified that we would have to pay a little more money than our neighbors, because we originated the organizations; conditions are materially altered today, however, and the State Department should take notice that the attitude of Congress has also changed,

and that we expect further steps to be taken to reduce the percentage of our contributions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If they read the reports of congressional committees, as I assume they do and hope they do, they certainly will be on notice of Congress' attitude.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana is a good Senator, and he is my friend, but I want the record to show that I am one Senator who violently disagrees with the Senator's accusations respecting the United States Information Agency.

Last year my wife and I went to Europe. It was not an official trip; it was a vacation. I took the trip as a private citizen, not as a United States Senator. I visited a number of United States information centers. For example, I visited one in Vienna on a Sunday. I met the young men and women who work there for the Government of the United States. I saw the literally hundreds of people of Austria reading and studying in our America House there.

I think our USIA has done a magnificent job.

I do not pretend to hold myself out as an expert on foreign affairs, but I believe I sufficiently understand the hazards of human freedom in this nuclear age to say that if our American way of life is to succeed, as I pray it will and believe it will, its success will rest in great part on the ability of the people and the Government of the United States to pursuade human beings all around the globe that the kind of government and the kind of freedom we have is the best means by which peoples can live in happiness and honor and can sit in judgment on their own lives.

All of us are against waste. If waste can be ferreted out of the budget in Republican administrations or Democratic administrations, I think most of us—I suppose all of us in the Senate—will vote for measures to accomplish such a result.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from California permit me to interject at that point?

Mr. KUCHEL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What the Senator desires is exactly what the committee sought to do. None of the members of the subcommittee which included the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Washingto [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] were enemies of any particular program. All of them concluded finally, though they may have had some doubts, to go as far as we did go. If we go that far with any other agency of Government, we will not be able to let the party of the Senator from California keep its promise to balance the budget, because we increased the amount of this appropriation from $87 million to $115 million this year. That was a sizable increase. The House allowed $110 million. We allowed an additional $5 million.

Members of the committee were concerned about certain expenditures we were making in certain areas of the world. I do not know how we are going to be successful in our purposes by employing 100 or so personnel in England and by renting Lord Chesterfield's Mansion in London so the British people can read books. It may be they can teach us, as, indeed, they have taught us, much that we ought to follow.

I do not think anyone can create the impression that the committee has not been overgenerous with the Information Service, and I may say more generous than the chairman thought was justified.

Mr. KUCHEL. I will say to the able majority leader that as I sat here and listened to the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana, I thought it was his opinion, as he expressed himself, that the Senate should serve notice on the United States Information Agency to prepare for a period of decline, so far as the Senate was concerned. With that I disagree. I want the RECORD to show it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let me state what the Senate committee has done about that matter: The Senate committee unanimously agreed that the Senate should have more information regarding the operation of the United States Information Agency all over the world, and that before the Senate passes another appropriation bill affecting the Agency, a thorough study of all of its activities should be made.

Let me say that the Senator from Louisiana is one of the most diligent and one of the most thorough members of the subcommmittee; and before this work is completed, the Senator from Louisiana may have to assume some of the duties the Senator from Texas has been carrying, because he is carrying more than he should carry.

So I repeat that the full committee unanimously agreed that a thorough study of all the activities of this Agency should be made.

Mr. KUCHEL. I do not disagree with that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Certainly. I think the Senator from California favors it.

After a thorough study is made, if it is found that additional funds are needed, the Senator from Texas will be the first to say so. On the other hand, if the study shows that reductions should be made in the appropriations for the Agency, I know that the making of such reductions will, under those circumstances, meet with the approval of my friend. We do not favor waste. If libraries are needed, we do not propose that mansions be provided for them.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the Senate longer in regard to this matter. I merely did not wish the RECORD to indicate that there was unanimity of approval of what I considered to be the tenor of the remarks of the very able Senator from Louisiana. Obviously, everyone should be required to justify the expenditure of public moneys.

But I believe that the United States Information Agency, through its centers around the world, has been of assistance to the people of the United States in strengthening the respect of free peoples for the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We believed it $87 million worth last year, and we are giving the Agency $115 million for this purpose this year.

Mr. KUCHEL. I well remember that a year ago it was the Senate which restored the amounts which had been cut from the Agency's appropriations, after the House of Representatives had voted to make considerable reductions in the appropriations the Bureau of the Budget had recommended for the Agency.

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## VISIT TO THE SENATE BY A MEMBER OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield briefly to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to call the attention of the Senate and the attention of our guests in the galleries, particularly those in the newspaper gallery, to the fact that at the present time we are very highly honored to have with us a member of the Turkish Parliament, Mr. Ahmet Tokus, who has been visiting with us today and has been observing our procedures.

I wish to ask my new-made friend from Turkey to stand, so that the Senate may greet him.

[Mr. Tokus rose from his place on the floor, and was greeted with applause, Senators rising.]

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## STATE, JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to make a few comments on the bill.

In the first place, let me say that I think the subcommittee headed by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] has done a good job on the bill. I happen to be the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and, in turn, of the full committee.

There was a difference of opinion regarding the United States Information Agency. Some members of the committee felt its appropriation should be re-

duced from the amount voted by the House of Representatives. Some members felt the amount should be increased. We tried to arrive at a common ground—which is so necessary in connection with the legislation—so that we could have some meeting of minds.

The figure decided on had the approval of most of the members as the figure which we could generally agree upon.

As the distinguished Senator from Texas has said, and as the distinguished Senator from Louisiana has pointed out, the investigation in connection with this matter which is authorized by the subcommittee and the full committee is for protection of the Senate and the House of Representatives. If we were to proceed with such an investigation while this appropriation bill is pending, the investigation would have to be superficial at best.

But I hope that before the next appropriation for the Agency comes before us, we can do a good job in scrutinizing the work of the Agency and in determining whether waste can be eliminated and whether the work of the Agency is being properly channeled, so as to attain the end which we seek to attain.

If the Agency is satisfied with its work—and I believe it is—then it should welcome the making of such an investigation. It should have nothing to cover up; and the investigation should be made in a fair manner.

I should also like to comment on the historical division and on what the senior Senator from California has had to say in that connection. I am disturbed at the lag in the preparation by the State Department of the records regarding many of the great historical events of our times. The longer the period which elapses between the occurrence of such an event and the completion of the records on it, the harder it is for the proper records to be made.

I do not think the delay is altogether the fault of the State Department, although the State Department must assume its share of the blame for it. On the other hand, I think some of the delay has been occasioned by the situation existing in the various departments concerned. We hope these obstacles will be removed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to read into the RECORD an excerpt from the fifth report to Congress by the United States Information Agency. On page 1 of the report we find the following:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HALF-YEAR

Leading activities of the United States Information Agency during the last half of 1955 included:

Giving the world a clear look at United States policy on the major issues at the Summit Conference and the subsequent Foreign Ministers' Conference (see p. 20).

Launching a major program to dramatize President Eisenhower's proposal for exchange of military blueprints with the Soviet Union and for mutual aerial inspection.

Publicizing intensively the United Nations conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy at Geneva, and redoubling efforts to bring knowledge of the United States' leadership and achievement in atoms-for-peace.

The Senator from New Hampshire well knows that in capitals such as Paris and London, these programs are handled by the press to the same extent that they are handled by the press here. So why should we have a separate agency to gather the information and send it to these foreign press representatives for publication, when they get it through their regular news information channels, such as the INS, the UP, and similar agencies.

I say that money spent for that purpose is money wasted; that wherever there are publications such as the Manchester Guardian and the London Times, and other great newspapers, I believe it is purely a waste to maintain a staff of Americans there, spending considerable time and money in trying to disseminate such information, when it is obvious their work is just a duplication of what is being done by the press of those countries.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. President, in the case of the appriations for the Department of Justice, the one item which struck me in the face, so to speak, was that referred to in the colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Texas and the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, namely, the appropriation item for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The amount requested for it was well toward three-quarters of a million dollars, for the purpose of investigating the interstate compact in oil, which is an interstate compact between various of the States of the Union. The total budget for the compact to spend is $92,000. It seemed to me, at least, to be absurd for the United States to proceed to expend either $681,000 or $762,000, or nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, to investigate the expenditure of $92,000.

I believe that on motion by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] the subcommittee provided $25,000 for this purpose. That seems to be a reasonable amount of money to investigate the expenditure of $92,000, rather than an appropriation of 7 or 8 times the total amount to be spent by the organization being investigated.

Generally speaking, I believe that the bill is a good bill. There may be differences of opinion with respect to certain items, but generally we have arrived at a reasonably satisfactory bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is a pretty good illustration of what often happens when amendments are taken to conference and then remain in a bill.

I brought to the floor of the Senate the so-called interstate oil compact bill, and this amendment was offered by my colleague [Mr. DOUGLAS]. Manifestly I was not too happy about it, but it did go to conference, and it remained in the bill.

The Attorney General then had the job of interpreting the language to see what his duties and responsibilities were. He estimated that $691,000 would be necessary to make a full field investigation and to carry out what he thought was the intent of Congress. I think the action taken by the committee is in accordance with the spirit of the law. The Attorney General is not charged with too much responsibility in this matter. At the same time, I think this appropriation will serve the requirements of the compact and meet the desires of Congress in this connection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate what my distinguished friend, the ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. BRIDGES] has had to say about the ridiculous request by the Attorney General for several hundred thousand dollars to investigate a compact among 21 or 22 States, involving an expenditure of only $92,000 a year.

This subject was brought to my attention vividly by a memorandum from my very able friend from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. Subsequently it was brought to the attention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who was the author of the amendment which directed the Department of Justice to take a look at the oil compact. I am in receipt of a letter, dated May 18, 1956, from the Senator from Illinois. It is a rather lengthy letter. I shall not read all of it. Let me read a pertinent paragraph which I think will interest the Senator from New Mexico, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]:

May I say that this request by the Justice Department is absurd. I can only think it was done in an attempt to reduce the real purpose of my amendment to absurdity and to kill any effort to carry out the reasonable intent of the amendment. I am convinced that a staff of 2 to 4 competent economists, 1 to 2 lawyers, and perhaps 1 to 2 investigators, at the most, would be adequate to carry out the legislative intent of my amendment. I am at a loss to find anything in the legislative record of my amendment from which the Department could possibly request the sum of money and the new staff it has asked for. As it was my amendment, and as my statement was the only statement of substance about the amendment in the Senate, I believe that I am in a position to state the legislative intent.

I should like to have the RECORD show that not only are all Members present in agreement, but also that the Senator from Illinois feels that the request is absurd.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I was pleased to hear the quotation from the letter from the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], because I knew of his interest in the particular amendment which went into the bill a year ago, and of his concern over the budget request. Apparently the question is now settled in the bill.

I invite the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to the educational exchange features of the appropriation for the Department of State. I note that the committee allowed the full budget request of $20 million for the educational exchange program. I shall not go into all the details of the budget request, because the subject was covered very thoroughly in the committee.

I invite the attention of Senators to the so-called teen-ager exchange program. I have discussed the subject privately with the majority leader, and have taken the liberty to mention it to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

In the $20 million budget request, as I have been given to understand, no funds were budgeted for what is known as the teen-ager program.

Let me set the RECORD straight as to what I mean. There are many wonderful private organizations engaging in this program. Such organizations include the American Field Service, the Brethren Service Commission of the Church of the Brethren, the Michigan Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the National Grange, and others, including the great National 4-H Club Foundation, which has an international farm youth exchange program.

These private groups have been sponsoring the admission into the United States, for a limited period of time, of teen-agers, who live in the homes of American citizens. They attend our high schools and participate in our community events. They learn a great deal about the United States, and become ambassadors of good will when they return to their homes.

I am not asking that the State Department pay their living expenses. That part of the program is supported by private groups, by subscriptions from private organizations, community clubs, and so forth. However, I wish to see the Department, through its educational exchange program, cooperate with the private groups I have named, by providing some technical assistance, and international travel. The real problem is the travel cost involved in getting the teen-agers to the United States.

I was discussing this subject in the Foreign Relations Committee earlier in the day. It seems to me that some of the currencies obtained under Public Law 480 could be used for this purpose. Such a possibility was explained this morning before the committee. Furthermore, by earmarking a portion of the $20 million appropriation we could cooperate with the foreign private groups which are doing everything humanly possible to enlist support in the local communities for the project of bringing into the United States many young people who need to know more about American living and American democracy.

I conclude by saying that the program in which we engaged in connection with German students was a great success. We brought in hundreds of young German teen-agers. We brought many from Austria. When I say "we" I mean the sponsoring agencies. Students were brought in from Latin America. We ought to continue this program.

I looked into the subject because many people in my home State are deeply interested in the American field service. They were becoming very much disturbed because our Government was showing so little interest in terms of financial contributions.

The report from the Department of State concerning the program sponsored by the United States Government for foreign teen-agers contains the following:

> The Department's request for $20 million for educational exchange activities in fiscal year 1957 was not sufficient to permit inclusion of a program for bringing teen-age students to the United States.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am in sympathy with what the distinguished Senator from Minnesota has had to say on this subject. I believe that the bringing into the United States of teen-agers—not teen-agers of the lower ages, but those of higher ages—by private groups should be encouraged. I did not realize that such a program was not included in this appropriation. I assumed that it was.

Notwithstanding the document from which the Senator has read, I think there is sufficient money in the appropriation so that a small part of the funds included in this appropriation could be used for that purpose. I point out also that in the bill it is proposed to use certain foreign currency for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I invite the Senators' attention to page 13 of the bill, under "Educational exchange." The bill provides:

> International educational exchange activities: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for—

And we will assume that this would be a necessary expense.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I continue to read from the bill:

> not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 * * * and to administer the programs authorized by * * * the act of August 24, 1949.

The committee gave the educational exchange activities all the money requested in the budget estimates. It was $1,830,000 more than the House had provided. The committee recommended for those activities every dime which had been requested. That is unusual, of course. We thought the program was so important that we should give them the amount indicated. If they are prudent and careful in the use of the money and wish to do a good job, I can see no reason why they cannot take $75,000 or $85,000, or any similar amount, out of the $20 million and provide for the service the Senator refers to. I believe our discussion can serve as notice to them that that is the intention of the committee in restoring $1,830,000, to permit them to carry out the work the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. It is my feeling, from looking at the language in the bill, that there is no exclusion intended with respect to the teen-age program, because the teen-age program is provided for under such programs as the United States educational-exchange program. Rather than mention any one particular figure, as I understand, it is the feeling of the Senator from New Hampshire, who addressed himself to this subject, and of the Senator from Texas, that the teen-age program should be continued. I am not talking about paying for living expenses. I wish to make that clear. I am talking about the teen-age program of the cooperating voluntary agencies, and with respect to travel primarily, because that will enable what limited money is appropriated to be spread among many more people than would otherwise be the case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas has not taken any evidence on this subject, and has not heard any testimony on it at all other than the statements made by his colleague from Minnesota, which he appreciates. The Senator from Texas takes the position that there will be available $20 million, any part of which can be used for the purposes enumerated by the Senator from Minnesota. In addition to that, we have a foreign-currency program under Public Law 480, from which an additional $1,150,000 is available. Any part of that could be used in the same field.

The Senator from Texas, as chairman of the subcommittee, does not wish to pass judgment on the amount which should be allowed for a phase of the program on which he has not heard testimony. However, he believes that the language of the bill is broad enough, and the language of Public Law 480 is wide enough, to permit the use of the money for that purpose, if the agencies are disposed so to use it. I know of no way by which we can make them do it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. If they do not do it, I will be back on the floor of the Senate to find out why they did not do it, because this is a worthwhile program.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assume they will take notice of the Senator's admonition, and I hope they will take proper notice of the statements which have been made by the chairman of the subcommittee and by its distinguished ranking minority member. I hope my friend from Massachusetts agrees with what I have said.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do agree with what the Senator has stated. I believe the State Department has interpreted the program in a very broad way. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the teen-age program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a report which I received from the Department of State with respect to this program.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN TEEN-AGERS SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

In 1949, the first United States Government-sponsored teen-ager program was carried out with Germany. The teen-agers come to the United States to live for 1 year with typical American families and attend high schools.

From the beginning this Government has relied on contractual arrangements with competent private organizations to handle the placement of the teen-agers in homes both on farms and in cities, and to supervise them in their year of study. Arrange-

ments for the first group of teen-agers were made by the Brethren Service Commission, the service organization of the Church of the Brethren, which was very active in relief work in Germany after World War II. In subsequent years the following private organizations have provided similar assistance in the teen-age program: The American Field Service, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Georgia District of Kiwanis International, the Michigan Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the National Grange.

From 1949 to the present (including the teen-agers now in this country), this Government has paid approximately $2,178,061 toward the expenses involved in bringing 2,432 teen-agers to the United States. This figure of 2,432 includes 2,259 German, 139 Austrian, and 34 Latin American teen-agers. For 1956–57, there will be 10 department-sponsored Austrian teen-agers for 24 from the other American Republics, or a grand total of 34. For 1956–57, $68,668 in Department funds is to be spent on the teen-ager program, part of this amount being the actual cost of the grants and the rest representing funds allotted to several private cooperating agencies in the form of grants-in-aid to enable them to begin private teen-ager programs or to enlarge already existing private programs of this type. Thus by July 1, 1956, the department will have spent approximately $2,246,729 to bring to this country 2,463 teen-agers and to help competent private agencies to start or to enlarge private teen-ager programs of their own.

In accordance with the agreement between Mr. Carl Marcy and Dr. Russell, of the Department, there follows a chart describing the teen-ager program for the 1952 fiscal year through 1956:

| Fiscal year | Germany | | Austria | | Latin America | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| 1952 | 423 | $436,472 | 27 | $28,360 | | | 450 | $464,832 |
| 1953 | 415 | 416,470 | 19 | 18,208 | | | 434 | 434,678 |
| 1954 | 200 | 168,110 | | | | | 200 | 168,110 |
| 1955 | 169 | 136,613 | | | 34 | $30,589 | 203 | 167,202 |
| 1956 | | | 10 | 7,190 | 24 | 24,138 | 34 | [1] 68,668 |
| Total | 1,207 | 1,157,665 | 56 | 53,758 | 58 | 54,727 | 1,321 | 1,303,490 |

[1] This figure includes $37,340 which will be transferred to 4 of the cooperating agencies for assisting the Department in the placement and supervision of the 34 teen-ager grautees shown above; for the purpose of assisting these organizations in developing and/or expanding private teen-ager exchanges.

HOW COSTS HAVE BEEN MET

The Department's contribution toward the cost of bringing a teen-ager to the United States for a year has consisted of the following items: round trip international travel plus amount to cover incidental expenses during travel; round trip travel from the port of entry in the United States to the home where the teen-ager is to live; and a small sum toward the student's incidental expenses in the United States. In addition a small program-operation fee is also paid to the cooperating agencies to cover the cost of placement and supervision. The major part of the cost of the student's stay in this country is met by the individual family which accepts the student and provides his room and board as though he were a member of the family. In some cases interested community groups take care of room and board costs. The great interest which private Americans have shown in the teen-ager program, and their large financial contribution to it, have been major factors in its success. For example, all States have thus far waived out-of-State tuition fees, and private schools have given free tuition.

BEGINNING OF TEEN-AGER PROGRAM WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Prior to the 1955 fiscal year, the only Government-sponsored programs for teen-agers were with Germany and Austria. However, during the 1955 fiscal year the Congress earmarked specific funds for educational exchange activities in the other American Republics. This action provided sufficient funds to enable the Department to propose to the American diplomatic missions in those countries the possibility of utilizing a portion of these funds for teen-ager exchanges Nine countries, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Uruguay, requested and were allotted a total of 34 teen-ager grants. These students came to the United States in the summer of 1955.

DECLINE IN TEEN-AGER PROGRAM WITH GERMANY

From the end of World War II through the fiscal year 1955, the exchange-of-persons program with Germany had been financed from a separate appropriation to the Department for "Government in Occupied Areas." This annual appropriation averaged more than twice the amount of funds available for any other country. Germany was, therefore, the only country in which an adequate and well-balanced program could be carried out. However, as Germany returned to normalcy and resumed her position as a partner in the Western European community, it appeared that the exchange program with that country should assume commensurate proportions.

This necessitated a relatively sharp cut in exchange activities in Germany. In view of this, the Embassy at Bonn decided that it would be preferable to use a greater share of the available dollar funds for grants to Germans already in prominent positions and to eliminate grants for teen-agers. Also, it was realized that those programs which attract substantial financial support from private sources, such as the teen-ager program, could bear a larger portion of this reduction without being completely eliminated, and that more governmental assistance should be given to programs which by their nature do not offer opportunities for large amounts of private financial assistance.

ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN TEEN-AGER EXCHANGE, FISCAL YEAR 1956

This decision resulted in only 34 Department-sponsored teen-agers for fiscal year 1956—24 from the other American Republics and 10 from Austria. This situation led the Department to search for ways in which it could encourage teen-ager exchanges under private auspices, since it was convinced of the positive value in such exchanges.

The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange reviewed the question of the Department's future role in teen-ager exchanges at its meeting September 12, 1955. As a result it was decided that in order to promote private teen-ager exchanges the Department would consider small grants-in-aid to those agencies assisting in the 1956 fiscal year. (See enclosure 3, Fifteenth Semi-annual Report on Educational Exchange Activities.) These grants-in-aid will be used first of all to cover the program operation costs to the agencies of placing and supervising the 34 Department-sponsored teen-agers for the 1956 fiscal year; they will also be used by the agencies for developmental purposes—i. e., to explore possibilities of obtaining adequate support from nongovernmental sources to continue a teen-ager program under the agencies' auspices on at least a minimum level. Thus, the grants-in-aid will enable the agencies to maintain the staff necessary to bring the Government's program to an orderly conclusion and to devote time and effort to inaugurating programs of their own or to enlarge presently existing private programs which some of them are already conducting.

STATUS AS OF 1957 FISCAL YEAR

The Department's request for $20 million for educational exchange activities in fiscal year 1957 was not sufficient to permit inclusion of a program for bringing teen-age students to the United States. At best, the Department will be able to provide funds such as being provided in fiscal year 1956 for stimulating private programs.

If sufficient funds should become available, the Department proposes to provide grants-in-aid to private agencies to stimulate private teen-ager exchanges, and, in addition, we will be able to provide supplemental financial assistance for otherwise private-sponsored teen-agers. This procedure will enable qualified teen-agers, irrespective of financial status, to have the opportunity of participating in this worthwhile exchange program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point two tables relating to the International Farm Youth Exchange—National 4-H Club Foundation.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE—NATIONAL 4-H CLUB FOUNDATION, 8561 FENTON STREET, SILVER SPRING, MD.

*Summary of State and Territorial participation in IFYE project, 1948–54 (preliminary incomplete summary based on records immediately available—further revision is anticipated)*

| | 1948 | | 1949 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1948–54 totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] | United States [1] | Foreign [1] |
| Alabama | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Arizona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 30 |
| California | | | | 1 | | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 34 |
| Colorado | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 21 |
| Delaware | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 5 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 20 |
| Idaho | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| Illinois | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 37 |
| Indiana | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 19 |
| Iowa | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 45 |
| Kansas | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 32 | 47 | 72 |
| Kentucky | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 35 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Maine | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 2 | 5 |
| Maryland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| Massachusetts | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 18 |
| Michigan | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 27 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 26 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Missouri | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 25 |
| Montana | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 31 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| New Jersey | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| New York | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 26 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 18 |
| North Dakota | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| Ohio | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 48 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Oregon | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 20 |
| Rhode Island | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| South Dakota | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 17 |
| Tennessee | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 7 | 10 |
| Texas | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| Utah | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| Vermont | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 10 |
| Virginia | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 18 |
| Washington | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 14 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 27 |
| Wyoming | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 23 |
| Alaska | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 17 | 9 | 31 | 51 | 42 | 81 | 75 | 95 | 113 | 170 | 117 | 208 | 116 | 262 | 511 | [2] 876 |

[1] "United States" indicates United States delegates; "foreign" indicates foreign exchangees.

[2] Total number of placements.

*Summary of participation in the international farm youth exchange project from 1948 through 1954*

| | 1948–49 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1948–54 total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. | U. S. | For. |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | (1) | | | 2 | (1) | 2 |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 3 |
| Australia | | | | | 3 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| Austria | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 21 |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Brazil | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 11 |
| Chile | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 9 |
| Colombia | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Denmark | 5 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 4 | | 23 | 6 |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Finland | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 29 |
| France | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 20 |
| Germany | | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 23 |
| Greece | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 13 | 5 |
| India | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 25 | 23 | 57 |
| Iran | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ireland-North Ireland | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 22 |
| Israel | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 4 | | 4 | 5 | 14 | 10 |
| Italy | 2 | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | 2 | | 10 | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Lebanon-Syria | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Mexico | | | | | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | 8 | 4 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | (1) | | | 1 | (1) | 1 |
| Netherlands | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 21 |
| New Zealand | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Norway | 5 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 8 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 2 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Ryukyu Islands | | | | | | | | 5 | | 4 | | 6 | | 15 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Sweden | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 27 |
| Switzerland | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 30 |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 |
| Turkey | | | | | 2 | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 14 |
| United Kingdom | 8 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 64 | 73 |
| Uruguay | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | 48 | 36 | 42 | 43 | 74 | 45 | 113 | 89 | 117 | 133 | 116 | 151 | 510 | 497 |

[1] Algeria and Morocco had 1 month visits by 1953 delegates to Tunisia.

NOTE.—"U. S." indicates United States delegates; "For." indicates foreign exchangees.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point recommendations submitted by the Department of State, as printed on pages 8 to 11 of the 15th Semiannual Report on Educational Exchange Activities.

There being no objection, the recommendations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

V. THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE TEEN-AGE PROGRAM

RECOMMENDATION (SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NOVEMBER 28, 1955)

The reduced appropriation voted by the Congress for fiscal year 1956 for the international educational exchange program has made it necessary for the Department to clarify its policy on the use of Government funds for exchange of person's activities in the teen-age program for the current fiscal year and in the future. In doing so, the Department requested the advice of the Commission on Educational Exchange.

The Department pointed out that since 1949 the international educational exchange program has included groups of German teen-age youths brought to the United States each summer to spend a calendar year living with American urban and rural families, attending high schools, and participating in community activities. This program was initiated near the termination of the United States military government in Germany and was taken over, along with other exchange program for Germans, by the Department of State on the occasion of the transition from military government to the High Commission in Germany.

Beginning in 1949, and including the group brought to the United States for the 1955–56 academic year, approximately 2,259 German teen-age youths have participated in this program. During roughly the same period about 139 Austrian youths have been brought to this country under the same type of program.

Until the 1955–56 academic year, Government sponsorship of the teen-ager program had been limited to students from Austria and Germany; however, with the passage in fiscal year 1955 of a supplementary budget for exchange activities with the other American Republics a number of embassies in these countries indicated an interest in sending to the United States a small number of high-school students. Accordingly under the 1955–56 academic year program 34 students from 9 of the other American Republics have been brought to the United States.

Initially, the program with Germany and, to a lesser extent, the program with Austria was one of reorientation and democratization. In other words, the German and Austrian programs originally sought to instill a knowledge of and respect for the democratic way of life in the youth of those countries who had been indoctrinated under the National Socialist regime and were isolated in their formative years from democratic practices and thought. With the changing status of Germany—and, earlier, of Austria—the program objectives here gradually shifted from reorientation and democratization to "increasing mutual understanding" as is the case with other participating countries. As the need for treating the former occupied areas as special cases has decreased, programs such as the teen-ager program have been cut back gradually. For example, the 1955–56 German program provided for only 169 German high-school students as contrasted with almost 500 youths in that category under the 1950–51 program.

It was also pointed out that in order to select qualified host families with which the students would live during their year in the United States, to assure proper placement and supervision of the youths, and to provide for competent administration of the program, the Department has contracted each year with private organizations interested in this type of endeavor and qualified to administer such a program. The six current contract agencies are: American Field Service, Brethren Service Commission, Georgia District of Kiwanis International, Michigan Council of Churches, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and National Grange. The American Field Service and Michigan Council of Churches have placed only urban youths, while the National Grange accepted farm youths exclusively; the other three organizations have placed both urban and rural teen-agers. Under the contracts the Department has provided these organizations with limited funds for the students' spending money and maintenance while in the United States and for their travel within this country. In addition, the contracts have provided funds for the administrative expenses, including certain staff salaries, of these organizations. The Department has given direct grants to the students for their international transportation. Supplementing this Government assistance, the host families and community groups have made substantial contributions to the teen-agers' maintenance. In fact, the major share of the costs of this program, once the student has arrived in the United States, is borne by the host family or by interested community groups or organizations.

One of the organizations, the American Field Service, has a well-established private program involving high-school students from many countries of the world, financed entirely by non-Government sources. That organization's private program includes more students than the number of Government-sponsored students it has placed each year in the recent past. The Michigan Council of Churches has also developed a small but ambitious private program based, however, on the assistance which the Department has provided that organization for its Government-sponsored German teen-agers.

The reduced appropriation for fiscal year 1956 necessitated a drastic reduction in funds earmarked for the German exchange of persons program. This resulted in the complete elimination of the German teen-ager program. Under the fiscal year 1956 budget, therefore, funds are available for only 20 teen-agers from Austria and 14 from the other American Republics.

The Department further advised the Commission that it had given careful thought to the situation described above and has considered ways in which it might assist, without directly participating as a sponsor, in effecting a transition from a program financed partially by the Government to one financed entirely by private sources. Several of the private organizations have indicated informally their interest either in developing further their private programs or, in the case of organizations that do not have private programs, in establishing such programs, provided some assistance to this end might be forthcoming from the Government.

Accordingly, in order that both an exchange program involving persons in this age group may continue and that the Government's direct participation may be gradually reduced and ultimately eliminated, the Department developed the following proposed

policy respecting teen-age exchanges which includes the following elements:

1. *The Department should provide temporary grants-in-aid for the purpose of developing programs supported and sponsored entirely by private sources*

The Department would approach contract organizations with the suggestion that each agency interested in developing a private program could be given a smal grant-in-aid to be utilized during the 1956 fiscal year to develop the support necessary to initiate an entirely private program the following year.

Agencies receiving the 34 students from Austria and the other American Republics would administer the program for those grantees out of the grant-in-aid if they received one.

Although some hope might be held out for a diminishing grant-in-aid for the 1957 fiscal year, no commitments would be made for financial assistance beyond 1956. (While the grant-in-aid would not be restricted to developing a private program with Germany, the Department believes that the organizations would, at least initially, devote most of their efforts to that country since the program is already well known there. The private agencies have returnee alumni organizations in that country which would be helpful in establishing selection committees.)

2. *The Department should offer maximum assistance in facilitating private teen-age programs*

The Department would indicate a willingness to facilitate such private programs, where developed, by assisting in establishing screening committees abroad to help in the nomination of candidates, providing advice, and rendering such other assistance abroad and in Washington as might be found appropriate.

3. *The Department should withdraw from direct participation in the teen-age programs*

No additional teen-age grants would be given in 1956 beyond those already contemplated in Austria and the other American Republics, and in subsequent years such grants would be entirely eliminated from the program.

The Commission, because of the limited funds for fiscal year 1956, felt that the Department's approach to the solution of this problem was logical and reasonable and therefore endorsed the proposed policies as set forth above and recommended their adoption.

The Commission is of the opinion that the entrance of the Government into this new category of exchange activity, especially with respect to Germany and Austria, was motivated by objectives which we believe are now partially invalid. We also recognize that a program of this nature, under which the participants are placed in American families and supported to a large extent by private organizations and individuals, elicits from such sources private assistance not available to other categories of exchanges. Accordingly, while the cost of the teen-age program is comparatively low, it is felt that limited appropriated funds available would be most advantageously expended on programs which, by their nature, elicit less private aid.

However, the Commission has been convinced of the worthiness of the teen-age program and believes that its popularity leads to added support for the entire international educational exchange program. For instance, the teen-agers are usually placed on farms and in small to medium-sized towns, communities which otherwise might have little or no experience with or knowledge of other exchange programs. Their popularity is evidenced by the very great amount of publicity which they receive in the American press and in the press abroad.

The Commission, therefore, further recommended, in view of the recognized importance of the teen-age program, that the Department of State continue to give maximum encouragement to the private organizations and others privately supporting the program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank my colleagues for their cooperation.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I am very much disturbed by one paragraph in the report of the committee dealing with the United States Information Agency. It reads:

The committee emphasizes that this increased amount of $5 million be distributed among those items of services where they can be most advantageous.

That sentence does not disturb me. It is the next sentence that disturbs me.

The committee is insistent that none of these additional funds should be spent in Europe—

That is where my disturbance ends. I am not so keen about "Operation CV, the aircraft carrier, a floating Cinerama project, which was also denied by the House."

What I wish to say a word about is the assumption that money spent in Europe is spent where it cannot be most advantageously used. I have made some study of the United States Information Agency in at least three European countries, namely, Finland, England, and France. I would be particularly disturbed if our work of communications and our work of establishing understanding and friendship in Finland were to be diminished. That nation sits on the border of the Soviet area, and it is constantly subjected to the influences of Soviet propaganda. By nature it would prefer to follow along with the United States; but the fact that the strength, propagandawise and militarywise, of the Soviet Government, hangs over them, is something that will influence them if we pull out. So I would say, with regard particularly to Finland, let us not pull out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First of all, I do not want the Senator to be under any misapprehension. The committee this year allowed a $2 million increase for Europe over what was allowed last year. Compared with the problems we have in the Middle East, the Near East, and Far East, we felt that an increase in the amount for missions alone in the European area, from $17,615,000 to $19,627,000, was rather generous treatment for the European area, and perhaps much more so than we thought it should be when compared with the programs in other parts of the world. We have increased the appropriation for the European area by $2 million for the missions alone over the present fiscal year. That is the point I wish to make.

With respect to the additional $5 million, when we raised the amount from $110 million to $115 million, I do not believe there was a member of the committee who felt that the $5 million should be added to the $2 million increase we had already given.

Mr. FLANDERS. That explains what was not clear from the report as I read it. I am glad to know that that is the effect so far as the allocation of the appropriation is concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That $2 million for missions does not include the increase for press, movies, or TV in the European area.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is correct. I thank the Senator. I wish to say 2 or 3 words more with regard to a critical situation in France and Italy, as I saw it.

The main burden of Soviet propaganda will be directed toward breaking up NATO. The weak spots in NATO are France and Italy. For us to think of France and Italy as being countries which can be left to themselves, or that we can permit our support of freedom and democracy in those countries to be diminished, would be a very bad decision indeed. I am glad that is not the decision, as has been explained by the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks a memorandum received from USIA.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have been very much interested in the current tactics of the Communists, which are much more flexible and subtle and hence potentially more dangerous to the free world than were the brutal and relatively obvious tactics of Stalin. Fortunately, Communist Party boss Khrushchev has been kind enough to tip his hand and to spell out the new policy line in considerable detail.

In his opening speech to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party on February 14 of this year, Khrushchev declared that most free world governments are so enfeebled that the revolutionary movement can triumph without resort to violence. He was careful, of course, not to renounce the use of violence entirely, reserving the use of force for those countries where other tactics were not successful. However, the guts of his policy is to achieve world dominion by nonviolent methods—the capture of free governments by parlimentary methods, use of the popular front device, subversion, and by a greatly stepped-up propaganda, economic, cultural, and political offensive against the free world. To accomplish their objective all Communist organizations, agents and fronts have been ordered by Khrushchev to "* * * intensify our efforts in Communist education of the masses and in eliminating the survival of capitalism in the minds of men, make fuller and more active use, to this end, of all ideological mediums—propaganda, agitation, the press, radio, cultural, and educational organizations and institutions, science, literature and art."

I have been particularly interested in observing the application of these new tactics to our most important ally, Great Britain. All of us are familiar with the recent visit of Khrushchev and Bulganin to the United Kingdom, which underlines the importance the Soviet leaders attach to weakening or destroying the Anglo-American alliance. Unquestionably, the Soviet leaders dangled tempting trade offers before the British; proposed drastic increases in exchanges of British and Russian visitors, cultural attractions, athletes and the like; did all in their power to weaken British ties with this country. The small but well organized and financed British Communist Party is working day and night to picture the United States as an irresponsible, warlike, fascist, imperialist

nation and to exploit anti-American feelings among the British.

In the light of these Soviet maneuvers, I am surprised when suggestions are made that since Great Britain and other Western European nations are basically friendly, we should cut back our information activities in these countries. This approach seems to me completely unsound and could only result in leaving the field open to our adversaries. In my opinion, we have no alternative but to expand and make more dynamic our own information and cultural programs in these countries, and I strongly so urge.

The United States has a tremendous investment in the NATO alliance—the cornerstone of our foreign policy in Europe and essential to our national security. Soviet Russia is trying and will continue to try to break up this alliance. Through declarations of undying friendship, goodwill trips of its leaders and exports of Soviet culture, the Soviets are attemping to convince Western Europeans that the big bad bear is a figment of American imagination. The growth of neutralist sentiments among the European public in recent months is an indication of the success of such tactics.

Perhaps the most important single aspect of our policy in Europe is the durability of our alliance with the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom will follow the lead of the United States in world affairs only if persuaded and fully convinced that the United States knows the way. The British refuse to be taken for granted. They insist on being a full partner in the Anglo-American alliance, fully consulted and fully persuaded that our policy objectives are in their best interest, too. Their long period of past world leadership and prestige is an important factor in this assessment.

Our information programs in Italy and France are necessary to counteract the influence of the two largest Communist Parties outside the Soviet bloc. Germany, bisected by the Iron Curtain, is a key country where support of United States policies is essential to our position not only in Europe but throughout the world. In Spain and Portugal, it is essential to convince the people of these nations that the location of United States bases and the stationing of our troops within their territories is desirable from the viewpoint of their own interests. Norway, Denmark, and Iceland are important to us because of the vital role they play in the peripheral defense of Western Europe.

Each of the Western European countries is important in particular respects to the plans and policies of the United States. We cannot take the risk of assuming that they will remain friendly and cooperative without effort on our part. Friendship is not a static thing. Like a plant it has to grow or die. It needs constant nurture and preservation from influences hostile to it.

In my opinion, an intensified and skillful United States information program is vital to the continuance of friendly, cooperative attitudes toward the United States among the nations of Europe.

Mr. THYE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD just prior to the passage of the State, Justice, and judiciary appropriation bill, a brief statement which I send to the desk.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

The United States Information Agency plays an important role in our Government's efforts to inform all of the peoples of the world of our Nation's policies and objectives, and generally speaking I am sorry to say that I do not believe citizens of our own country fully appreciate the valuable work of this Agency. All of us, of course, are aware of the tremendous propaganda efforts of the Communists. To counter their distortions of our Nation's basic objectives, we have established the United States Information Agency, and have charged it with the responsibility of campaigning, through truth and fact, against the hostile propaganda emanating from Moscow.

A vital activity of the United States Information Agency is the Voice of America which went on the air for the first time on February 24, 1942, at which time our Government was attempting to reach the German people who were then cut off from the world by Nazi censorship. Since that first broadcast, the Voice of America has grown in stature and in size until today when broadcasts are made from 14 modern studios around the clock and around the world in 41 languages.

One naturally wonders about the effectiveness of the Voice of America, and I have asked the United States Information Agency to furnish me with a report in this connection. It is an interesting report and an impressive one, in my opinion, and reads as follows:

"EFFECTIVENESS OF VOICE OF AMERICA

"How effective is the Voice of America? How is its effectiveness tested? The answers to these questions come from two sources: Technical monitoring of VOA broadcasts and what might be called audience reaction.

"In an effort to determine how well VOA transmissions can be heard behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, an intricate technical monitoring system is operated by the United States Information Agency. During 1955 close to 400,000 reports were received from this system, the evaluation of which enables a fairly reliable picture to be drawn concerning the reception of VOA broadcasts. In discussing the effectiveness of the VOA it also must be remembered that Voice broadcasts are not broadcast just once, but are repeated or rebroadcast at many intervals and on many different frequencies. This "saturation" is one of the means used to surmount jamming by the Soviet Orbit block and accounts in large measure for the effective reception of VOA broadcasts.

"From the evidence received it is apparent that jamming is especially heavy in and around some of the major Communist-area cities but languages other than that being broadcast to a particular country are normally not jammed. For example, in the U. S. S. R., the Russian who can understand a satellite language, English, or German, would have a good chance of frequently hearing VOA programs in these other languages. Also in the U. S. S. R. Russian language broadcasts penetrate on at least one frequency with a clear signal to urban areas about 30 percent of the time and in the rural areas technical reception is much better. A recent Associated Press dispatch from Moscow reported that in Georgia people were listening openly to VOA broadcasts. Elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain, programs to the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) can be heard from one-half to three-fourths of the time, in Armenia and Georgia, at least half of the time. Reception of satellite languages in satellite countries is high as a general rule, although recently Polish broadcasts have been heavily jammed. Albanian broadcasts were not jammed at all. Reception of VOA programs in Mandarin, Cantonese, and Amoy is excellent in Hong Kong, Formosa, and southeast Asia, and it is believed that most of these programs can be heard on the mainland of China. VOA English programs, such as Music USA, are normally heard clearly in all parts of the world.

"'Audience reaction' is received in two ways: By information received from listeners who often write at considerable danger to themselves and by attacks and other actions of the Communist-dominated governments against VOA broadcasts. Among examples recently obtained were the following: Mail was received from Latvia addressed to the pseudonyms used by VOA broadcasters stating that the listeners could get VOA programs clearly. A recent Lithuanian escapee reported that he listened to VOA programs three times daily even though he was employed by the Lithuanian Government. Another source revealed that VOA Armenian programs are listened to in Soviet Armenia at both levels of officialdom and the rank and file of the people and are highly appreciated. Listeners from Hungary and Rumania have written to friends or relatives in the United States on the basis of their having recognized their voices when they appeared on VOA programs even though pseudonyms were used to protect their relatives behind the Iron Curtain. One such report came from Bucharest immediately after the writer had recognized his relative's voice; this despite frequent reports that the Bucharest area is heavily jammed all the time.

"Other defectors and escapees have also attested to VOA broadcast effectiveness. In January a Rumanian athlete reported that 'VOA was widely listened to in Rumania and very much liked; a Soviet Army officer who defected last December stated that listening to VOA broadcasts prompted his decision to go to the West; a Soviet escapee who jumped the Moscow circus train in January reported that listening to VOA broadcasts motivated his escape, and that he had listened to VOA broadcasts while serving as a communications officer on a Soviet plane in the Korean war.

"Concerning the other type of evidence of audience reaction, namely attacks by the Communist governments, a number of such attacks have been made in the last few months. A recent article in the Hong Kong Times reported on four Chinese Communist campaigns against VOA listening, each of which had failed. Last March a Peiping magazine launched a particularly bitter attack on VOA indicating it had hit where it had hurt, such as the Communist agricultural collectivization program. The article concluded that VOA audiences are not restricted to intellectuals, commercial and industrial circles, but includes youth as well. In the last few months, also, the Albanian National Radio frequently vilified VOA broadcasts for having, in effect, successfully counteracted the Albanian Communist redefection campaign; and the Czechoslovak Communist government in its official paper and through its Minister of Foreign Affairs attacked the VOA directly several times. An unusual effort to discredit VOA has been made through a play periodically presented to audiences in the Georgian Soviet Republic, the last occasion being only a few months ago. In this play every effort is made to discredit the Voice and to present it in a most unsavory light. A strong and bitter attack was recently launched by the former Prime Minister and present secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party before the Rumanian National Assembly. These items are just a few of many which have been received.

"The greater portion of the VOA broadcasts—over 75 percent—are directed behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. VOA broadcasts (supplemented by packaged programs for placement on local radio stations) to the free world have also demonstrated a high degree of effectiveness, as is attested to by thousands of letters received monthly, and by newspaper and other comment in the free world. In commenting on a recent VOA program played over the Austrian national network, for example, a leading Viennese newspaper stated 'for the majority of our

own Austrian reporters listening to a broadcast like this should be made mandatory.' Another example is the VOA coverage to Italy of the recent visit of President Gronchi to the United States; President Gronchi himself highly complimented this coverage. The Italian national network has asked VOA to more than double its programs to southern Italy, where the Communists have shown strength, stating that VOA programs 'are being received with enthusiasm.'

"From all over the world evidence of the effectiveness of VOA broadcasting is continually received. Behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, despite the jamming and despite restrictions and controls, people not only continue to listen to VOA programs but even attempt to communicate their appreciation for being given the truth through VOA news and commentaries at peril to themselves, and from the free world evidence is continually received that VOA is doing its job of furthering friendly relations and understanding between our people and those of other nations."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to read a motion which was unanimously adopted by the committee with reference to the Immigration Service:

I move that you, the chairman of the subcommittee, together with the chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member of the full committee and another minority member from the subcommittee designated by the ranking member constitute a special subcommittee with the power to investigate and check all phases of the work of the Immigration Service and to report to the full committee prior to the consideration of Immigration Service appropriation for the next fiscal year; that such special subcommittee have sufficient personnel assigned to it and be granted authority to employ such temporary persons as necessary.

I should like to have that made a part of the RECORD. At the appropriate time the committee will carry out its responsibilities with reference to the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 10721) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to express my thanks to all the minority Members and to my colleagues on this side of the aisle for their kind and generous consideration of the chairman of the committee, and I am appreciative that the Senate has taken the action it has taken.

## RETURN TO FORMER OWNERS OF MINERAL INTERESTS ACQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GARRISON DAM PROJECT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1975, Senate bill 746.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 746) to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "heirs", to insert "or devisees"; in line 6, after the word "whom", to strike out "lands or interests therein were" and insert "any mineral interest in lands or any estate in lands that included a mineral interest was"; on page 2, line 5, after the word "heirs", to insert "or devisees"; in line 7, after the word "interests", to strike out "in such lands as were" and insert "that were so"; in line 9, after the word "heirs", to insert "or devisees"; in line 11, after the word "interests", to insert "upon the date of approval of this act"; in line 12, after the word "Army", to strike out the comma and "but not in excess of 5 percent of the purchase price paid for the land by the Government" and insert a colon and "*Provided*, That where mineral interests in the same lands were acquired from more than one person or tribe, no conveyance shall be made unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the proposed conveyance will operate in a manner which will be fair and just to each person (and the heirs or devisees of any such deceased person) or tribe from whom any mineral interest in such lands was acquired by the United States, and which will not prejudice the proper conservation and development of the mineral deposits affected by the conveyance. For the purposes of this act former mineral interests, whether or not in the same lands, may be combined or divided in such manner as may be requested by the applicant or applicants and approved by the Secretary"; and on page 3, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 3. In the event all of the mineral interests of the United States in and to all of the mineral deposits that are subject to any one lease, permit, license, or contract issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, approved August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U. S. C., 1952 edition, secs. 351–359), as amended, are otherwise eligible for conveyance under section 1 of this act to a single grantee, or to several grantees as tenants in common, then such conveyance shall contain an assignment of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lease, permit, license, or contract, including the right to all rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing under such lease, permit, license, or contract after the effective date of such conveyance. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, mineral deposits that are subject to any such lease, permit, license, or contract shall not be eligible during its continuance for conveyance under this act. Nothing contained in this act shall affect the continued validity of any such lease, permit, license, or contract or any rights arising thereunder.

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That upon application filed within 3 years after the date of enactment of this act by or on behalf of any person (or the heirs or devisees of any such person who may be deceased), or any Indian tribe, from whom any mineral interest in lands or any estate in lands that included a mineral interest was acquired for the purposes of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River (excepting lands located within 1,000 feet of the main dam, spillway, outlets, powerhouse, and embankment section the bases of which are located below the maximum surcharge elevation), the Secretary of the Army shall convey to such person (or to the heirs or devisees of any such deceased person) or tribe all mineral interests that were so acquired from such person or tribe by the United States upon payment by such person, heirs, or devisees, or tribe of a purchase price therefor equal to the fair market value of such mineral interests upon the date of approval of this act as determined by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That where mineral interests in the same lands were acquired from more than one person or tribe, no conveyance shall be made unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the proposed conveyance will operate in a manner which will be fair and just to each person (and the heirs or devisees of any such deceased person) or tribe from whom any mineral interest in such lands was acquired by the United States, and which will not prejudice the proper conservation and development of the mineral deposits affected by the conveyance. For the purposes of this act former mineral interests, whether or not in the same lands, may be combined or divided in such manner as may be requested by the applicant or applicants and approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Each conveyance of mineral interests under this act shall contain such reservations and restrictions as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army, are necessary in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir and as otherwise may be in the public interest.

SEC. 3. In the event all of the mineral interests of the United States in and to all of the mineral deposits that are subject to any one lease, permit, license, or contract issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, approved August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U. S. C., 1952 edition, secs. 351–359), as amended, are otherwise eligible for conveyance under section 1 of this act to a single grantee, or to several grantees as tenants in common, then such conveyance shall contain an assignment of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lease, permit, license, or contract, including the right to all rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing under such lease, permit, license, or contract after the effective date of such conveyance. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, mineral deposits that are subject to any such lease, permit, license, or contract shall not be eligible during its continuance for conveyance under this act.

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 31, 1956
For actions of May 29, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 89


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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on USDA appropriation bill. Ready for President. House conferees appointed on Interior appropriation bill. House passed Legislative appropriation bill. Rep. Vursell commended USDA research on poultry production and care. House received USDA proposed bill to authorize certain (continued on page 6)

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (pp. 8301, 8245). The House concurred in the Senate amendment making $1,250,000 immediately available for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly, with a technical amendment (p. 8246). The Senate then concurred in the technical amendment (p. 8301). This bill is now ready for the President.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9390, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1957 (including Forest Service items). p. 8239 Senate conferees were appointed on Apr. 23.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8239 Senate conferees ~~have not yet been appointed.~~ were appointed May 25.

Passed with amendment H. R. 11473, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8247

Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize certain point-of-order items now carried in USDA appropriation bills relative to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS, and for other purposes; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 8259

2. RESEARCH. Rep. Vursell commended the USDA program of research on poultry, swine, and dairying production and the contributions which have been made to these fields. p. 8255

3. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates (H. Rept. 2237). p. 8260

4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6268, to provide for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary of Interior in contracts for the construction of drainage works and other minor items in Federal reclamation projects. p. 8247 This bill is now ready for the President.

5. TAXATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on H. R. 6143, to repeal the transportation tax on poultry and of tax on livestock sold on account of drought, agreed to file a report. p. D547

6. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11356, to extend the Mutual Security Act of 1954. pp. 8241, 8259

7. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11040, to provide for certain supergrade positions with scientific or professional qualifications in the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Commerce. pp. 8241, 8259

8. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission copies of publications entitled "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1954, Privately Owned," and "Typical Electric Bills, Cities of 50,000 Population and More, January 1, 1956"; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. 8259

9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on June 5, the Consent Calandar would be called and motions to suspend the rules would be in order. p. 8245

10. ADJOURNED until May 31. p. 8259

11. FOREIGN AID. As reported (see Digest 88), H. R. 11356, the proposed "Mutual Security Act of 1956," includes the following provisions:
Authorizes appropriation of $3,563,475,000 to carry forward the mutual security program, which is $1,109,000,000 less than the Executive request. Authorizes $243,000,000 for development assistance; combines the present program, the fund for Asian economic development, and the special authorization for the Middle East and Africa; and authorizes development assistance in the form of loans except when funds are used to finance sales of surplus agricultural commodities. Authorizes use of funds under Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83rd Cong.) to cover the expense of ICA in the performance of technical and advisory functions in connection with programs financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies. Authorizes appropriations for three technical assistance programs as follows:
Bilateral technical assistance, $140,500,000; U. N. expanded technical assist- program, $15,500,000; and Organization of American States program, $1,500,000. Amends Sec. 402 of the Act, which relates to earmarking of funds for financing the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural commodities, by providing that not less than $250,000,000 of funds authorized to be made available under the Act for fiscal year 1957 may be used only for such pruposes. Authorizes $14 million to pay the ocean freight on U. S. surplus agricultural

# Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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# House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whom we live and move and have our being, we praise Thee for the gift of life, its wonder and mystery, its beauty and glory, its joys and pleasures, its fellowships and friendships, and its opportunities for service.

We beseech Thee to inspire and sustain us with a sense of Thy divine presence and power as we again assemble in this Chamber to discharge the duties and responsibilities of our high vocation.

May we perform every task faithfully and diligently and whenever we fail or falter, through ignorance or weakness, may Thy fatherly wisdom correct us and Thy infinite mercy forgive us.

Grant that our beloved Speaker and the members of his bereaved family may continue to be blessed with the consolation and certainty of Thy grace as they seek to carry on courageously.

We thank Thee for their humble and confident spirit which is not murmuring or complaining but yielding itself with due resignation and patience unto all Thy righteous dealings and the wise dispensations of Thy divine providence.

To Thy name we ascribe all the glory. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 273):

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9390) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. SIEMINSKI, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. FENTON, Mr. SCRIVNER, and Mr. TABER.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 10721, an act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. SIKES, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COUDERT, Mr. BOW, Mr. CLEVENGER, and Mr. TABER.

## THE INTEGRATION ISSUE

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was granted permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is seldom that I come into the well of the House to speak on any subject unless it has to do with an appropriation bill which is handled by my committee, or with agriculture, flood control, or pertains to the conservation of our natural resources. However, because of the unrest, heartaches, and even turmoil in my State that has been brought about by the nonjudicial, political school integration decision of the United States Supreme Court, I am moved to speak again at this time.

Without a doubt, the situation which has developed, and now exists, in the South as a result of the Supreme Court's public-school integration decision has brought more tension and disruption and disturbance into the hearts and minds and lives of the people of the South than they have experienced since the fratricidal War Between the States and the destructive carpetbagger period that followed. The now commonly referred to "Black Monday" decision of the Court has, in fact, caused more damage to the colored race in the South than any other single act of the past 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation, and particularly the Members of the Congress, urgently need to come to a more positive understanding of the necessity for safeguarding the States rights concept in our Government. The people of the Nation as a whole, and especially our officials of Government, must more fully comprehend the need for cessation of acts which are literally fanning fires of unrest and suspicion and hatred.

The recently issued Southern Manifesto—of which I was proud to be a signer, while regretting with my whole being the existence of the situation requiring its issuance—was, and is, much broader than the question of racial segregation to which it was, of course, specifically directed. It is a document

which actually embodies in its thoughts and principles the traditions which the South has cherished for generations. It makes clear the continued adherence of the people of the South to the most basic principle of our constitutional form of government—the principle which holds that all rights not granted to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and to the people.

The final power in a free nation resides in the people. The people generally are reasonable, Mr. Speaker; but they know that when any one branch of government oversteps its bounds, then the people must take action to remedy the situation.

It would, therefore, indeed be fuzzy thinking on the part of anyone to doubt that the southern people will use all lawful means to reverse the Supreme Court's school integration decision. To say that our people should not object to a decision so unfair as this one, with its disregard for all judicial precedent and reason, with its attempt at usurpation of the powers of Congress and the several States, would be in violation of all sense of reason and decency.

Mr. Speaker, what we need now is a return to reason. It is very much to be hoped—for the welfare of the whole country and for the best interests of all races—that the reasoned judgment of reasonable men, as set forth in the Southern Manifesto, will serve to bring the Nation to its senses.

## AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama to call up a bill.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3515) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in the provision of housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 809. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title and in addition to mortgages insured under section 803, the Commissioner may insure any mortgage under this section which meets the eligibility requirements set forth in section 203 (b) of this act: *Provided*, That a mortgage insured under this section shall have been executed by a mortgagor who at the time of insurance is the owner of the property and either occupies the property or certifies that his failure to do so is the result of a change in his employment by the Armed Forces or a contractor thereof and to whom the Secretary or his designee has issued a certificate indicating that such person requires housing and is at the date of the certificate a civilian employee at a research and development installation of one of the Armed Forces of the United States or a contractor thereof and is considered by the Armed Forces to be an essential, nontemporary employee at such date. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence to the Commissioner of the employment status of the mortgagor and of the mortgagor's need for housing.

"(b) No mortgage shall be insured under this section unless the Secretary or his designee shall have certified to the Commissioner that the housing is necessary to provide adequate housing for such civilians employed in connection with such a research and development installation and that there is no present intention to substantially curtail the number of such civilian personnel assigned or to be assigned to such installation. Such certification shall be conclusive evidence to the Commissioner of the need for such housing but if the Commissioner determines that insurance of mortgages on such housing is not an acceptable risk, he may require the Secretary to guarantee the Armed Services Housing Mortgage Insurance Fund from loss with respect to mortgages insured pursuant to this section. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide for payment to meet losses arising from such guaranty.

"(c) The Commissioner may accept any mortgage for insurance under this section without regard to any requirement in any other section of this act, that the project or property be economically sound or an acceptable risk.

"(d) Any mortgagee under a mortgage insured under this section is entitled to the benefits of insurance as provided in section 204 (a) with respect to mortgages insured under section 203.

"(e) The provisions of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (j) of section 204 shall apply to mortgages insured under this section except that as applicable to those mortgages: (1) all references to the 'Fund' or 'Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund' shall refer to the 'Armed Services Housing Mortgage Insurance Fund' and (2) all references to section 203 shall refer to this section.

"(f) The provisions of sections 801, 802, 803 (c), 803 (i), 803 (j), 804 (a), 804 (b), and 807 and the provisions of section 803 (a) relating to the aggregate amount of all mortgages insured and the expiration date of the Commissioner's authority to insure under this title, shall be applicable to mortgages insured under this section."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "research and development" and insert "research or development."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "Armed Forces of the United States or a contractor thereof and is considered by the Armed Forces" and insert "military departments of the United States or a contractor thereof and is considered by such military department."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "research and development" and insert "research or development."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point in the RECORD a letter from the Defense Department concerning this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
*Washington, D. C., May 29, 1956.*

Hon. ALBERT RAINS,
*Chairman, Housing Subcommittee,*
*Committee on Banking and Currency,*
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to a request by a member of your staff for a further statement on S. 3515, with regard to which it is intended to make use of the provisions of this legislation.

It is planned to build housing under the S. 3515 program for civilian employees of the military departments at installations where the primary mission is research or development in the Department of Defense research and development program, or for civilian employees of firms holding research and development contracts.

It is proposed to build such housing in the vicinity of Redstone Arsenal, Ala.; Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.; Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex.; Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, Calif., and possibly a few other installations. It is not expected at this time that the number of units to be built under this program will exceed 10,000.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD S. BRYANT.

## THE LATE HONORABLE FINIS J. GARRETT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to announce the death of a former Member of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it is with very deep regret and personal sorrow that I announce the death of my predecessor as a Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Finis J. Garrett, who passed away at his home here in Washington last Friday, May 25.

Judge Garrett served 24 years of continuous service as a Member of this House, and voluntarily retired. He was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House at the time of his retirement, and for several terms prior thereto had been the minority leader of the House. On his retirement from Congress he was appointed a judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals by President Coolidge. Later he was appointed presiding judge of that court by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also served with great credit and distinction as a member of the Battle Monuments Commission from the beginning of that Commission until he resigned a few years ago.

During his service in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of the greatest parliamentarians and orators of his time. He was a great statesman and a most distinguished and outstanding judge. He rendered public service for more than half a century.

I am sure I express the true sentiment of each and every Member of this body, especially those remaining here who served with him when I extend to his son and his daughter and their families our deepest regret and most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated foreign aid bill. House passed bill authorizing additional land purchases in Superior National Forest. Ready for President. House received conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported public works appropriation bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to authorize certain point-of-order items.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957. p. D593

2. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Subcommittee on International Finance ordered reported to the full committee without amendment S. 3868, to extend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 for 5 years. p. D593

3. SOCIAL SECURITY. As reported (see Digest 92), H. R. 7225 includes provisions as follows: Provides that certain income derived by a farm owner or tenant that is now treated as excluded rental income shall be covered earnings if the owner or tenant, by agreement with the individual operating the farm, materially participates in farm production. Modifies the present optional method which certain farm operators reporting their income on a cash basis may use to compute their income for social security purposes, and makes the method available to farm operators reporting their income on an accrual basis and to members of farm partnerships. Revises the basic coverage requirement for farm workers and in some instances extends coverage to farm workers not now covered.

## HOUSE

4. FOREIGN AID. Continued dabate on H. R. 11356, the mutual security authorization bill (p. 8870).
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Kelley (by a vote of 183 to 3) as modified by an amendment by Rep. Williams, N.J., to prohibit aid to Yugoslovia unless the President determines otherwise (p. 8878). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Smith, Wis., requesting an Executive Branch study of the technical cooperation program on a long-term basis as a separate activity (p. 8887). (For additional provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 89.)

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2288). pp. 8867, 8922
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8868 (Senate conferees were appointed June 6.)

6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2967, authorizing the purchase of additional land and improvements in the Superior National Forest. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8911

7. POSTAL RATES. Received the report of the minority views on H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates (H. Rept. 2237). pp. 8914, 8922

8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Roosevelt spoke in favor of H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination, and inserted a list of reference relating to this Act. p. 8920

9. FISHERIES. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to encourage the development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of the U. S.; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 8922

10. COPYRIGHTS. A Judiciary Committee subcommittee ordered reported to the full Committee H. R. 10263, to amend title 17 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Copyrights with respect to certain fees. p. D596

11. PERSONNEL. The Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced that hearings would begin on June 19 on S. 2875, to increase retirement benefits for Federal employees. p. D597

12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following program for this week: Mon.; Private Calendar; H. R. 1840, to amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination; and the conference report on the State-Justice appropriation bill; later in the week: H. R. 5881, conference report relative to reclamation laws; and H. R. 9540, to strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. p. 8869

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 11. p. 8922

## ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger discussing total expenditures under foreign aid programs and stating that "examples of waste, questionable economic practices, and glaring human errors are numerous." p. A4583
Speeches in the House of Reps. Bentley and Jackson during debate on H. R. 11356, the foreign aid bill. pp. A4585, A4587

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2288

# DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JUNE 8, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

## CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10721]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 6, 16, 18, 24, and 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$90,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$800,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$3,593,650*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$16,475,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,721,800*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *$575,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$113,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 11, 19, and 26.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

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WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
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EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
MIKE MANSFIELD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET SMITH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

# TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Administration of Foreign Affairs

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Deletes Senate proposal to insert language.

Amendment No. 2: Permits purchase of 7 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 6 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates $90,500,000 instead of $90,000,000 as proposed by the House and $91,210,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Provides a limitation of $5,000 each on the purchase of 11 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,600 as proposed by the House.

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates $800,000 instead of $700,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates $1,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## International Organizations and Conferences

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $33,859,285 as proposed by the Senate instead of $33,830,875 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

## International Commissions

### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Amendment No. 9: Deletes the words "fence or" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates $1,463,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,400,000 as proposed by the House.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $645,587 as proposed by the Senate instead of $542,862 as proposed by the House.

## Educational Exchange

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $18,170,000 as proposed by the House.

# TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Legal Activities and General Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $10,320,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,020,000 as proposed by the House.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates $3,593,650 instead of $4,265,000 as proposed by the House and $3,526,910 as proposed by the Senate.

SALARES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates $19,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $19,225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $100,000 as proposed by the House.

## Immigration and Naturalization Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 18: Restores House language relating to the compensation of assistant commissioners and district director.

## Federal Prison System

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

### Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

#### SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates $16,475,500 instead of $16,250,000 as proposed by the House and $16,701,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates $2,721,800 instead of $2,650,000 as proposed by the House and $2,793,600 as proposed by the Senate.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates $753,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of $700,000 as proposed by the House.

#### AIR-CONDITIONING COURTROOMS, ETC.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $575,000 instead of $1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 24: Restores House language providing caps for personnel employed abroad.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates $113,000,000 instead of $110,000,000 as proposed by the House and $115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Provides not to exceed $50,000 for representation abroad as proposed by the House instead of $100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

John J. Rooney,
Prince H. Preston,
Don Magnuson,
Clarence Cannon,
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank T. Bow,
Cliff Clevenger,
John Taber,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

O

gress and was beloved by all who served with him. New Hampshire and the country have suffered a great loss by his untimely death.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I also was deeply saddened by the news of the death of our former colleague, Foster Stearns. I served with him as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for a number of years. Mr. Stearns was a great legislator, a true friend—and he had many friends—and a great American. This country has lost an outstanding citizen.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Foster Stearns.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, we were all shocked to learn this week that Foster Stearns, who served so ably in this House for three terms, died last Monday. This was a particular loss to me, for I have known and respected Foster Stearns for many years. I live but a few miles from his former home at Hancock, N. H., and am privileged to represent the Second New Hampshire District which he served so ably.

Foster Stearns was a dedicated Christian gentleman whose loss will be felt by his church, his State, and his Nation which he served so well. Following is an article which appeared in the Keene, N. H., Evening Sentinel on Tuesday, June 5, which outlines Foster Stearns' distinguished career:

FOSTER STEARNS, EX-LEGISLATOR, DEAD AT 74

EXETER, N. H.—Former United States Representative Foster Stearns, Republican, New Hampshire, 74, died yesterday. He served three terms in Congress and was defeated in 1945 by the late Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, in a bid for the United States Senate.

A native of Hull, Mass., he was one of the foremost Roman Catholic laymen in the State. Stearns served as chairman of the sixth annual New Hampshire Catholic charities drive in 1951.

After his graduation from Amherst College in 1903, he received a master of science degree from Harvard.

He served as librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 1913 to 1917 and was Massachusetts State librarian in 1917.

Stearns served in the Army during World War I and received the Silver Star and a Purple Heart.

In 1920, he was appointed to the staff of the State Department by President Wilson and went as diplomatic secretary to Paris and Constantinople before his appointment as librarian of Holy Cross College in Worcester, a job he held from 1925 to 1930.

Stearns' New Hampshire political career began in 1937 when he served one term in the State legislature. He went to Congress in 1939 and served three consecutive terms.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Martha Stearns, and his mother, Mrs. Emily C. Stearns, of Amherst, Mass.

Funeral services will be held here Wednesday.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wonder if the gentleman can tell me whether the million dollars for so-called entertainment is in the State Department appropriation or was some compromise reached on that item?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that all of the conferees have not as yet signed the conference report, I do not believe that I am at liberty at this time to disclose the action of the conferees. I take it that until all of the conferees have signed the conference report, the conference between the House and Senate, it is not yet concluded. I will tell the gentleman from Iowa privately, however, as soon as all have signed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2288)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) "making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 6, 16, 18, 24, 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$90,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,593,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$16,475,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,721,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$113,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 11, 19, and 26.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON
DON MAGNUSON,
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JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET SMITH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Administration of foreign affairs*

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 1: Deletes Senate proposal to insert language.

Amendment No. 2: Permits purchase of 7 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 6 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates $90,500,000 instead of $90 million as proposed by the House and $91,210,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Provides a limitation of $5,000 each on the purchase of 11 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,600 as proposed by the House.

Representation Allowances

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates $800,000 instead of $700,000 as proposed by the House and $1 million as proposed by the Senate.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates $1 million as proposed by the House instead of $1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*International organizations and conferences*

Contributions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $33,859,285 as proposed by the Senate instead of $33,830,875 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

*International commissions*

International Boundary and Water Commissions, United States and Canada

Amendment No. 9: Deletes the words "fence or" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates $1,463,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

International Fisheries Commissions

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $645,587 as proposed by the Senate instead of $542,862 as proposed by the House.

*Educational exchange*

International Educational Exchange Activities

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $18,170,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Legal activities and general administration*

Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $10,320,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,020,000 as proposed by the House.

Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates $3,593,650 instead of $4,265,000 as proposed by the House and $3,526,910 as proposed by the Senate.

Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates $19,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $19,225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Special Temporary Attorneys and Assistants

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $100,000 as proposed by the House.

*Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 18: Restores House language relating to the compensation of assistant commissioners and district director.

*Federal Prison System*

Buildings and Facilities

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

*Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services*

Salaries of Supporting Personnel

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates $16,475,500 instead of $16,250,000 as proposed by the House and $16,701,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates $2,721,800 instead of $2,650,000 as proposed by the House and $2,793,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates $753,500 as propsed by the Senate instead of $700,000 as proposed by the House.

Airconditioning Courtrooms, Etc.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $575,000 instead of $1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

*Salaries and expenses*

Amendment No. 24: Restores House language providing caps for personnel employed abroad.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates $113,000,000 instead of $110,000,000 as proposed by the House and $115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Provides not to exceed $50,000 for representation abroad as proposed by the House instead of $100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
DON MAGNUSON,
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FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
JOHN TABER,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, EVINS, BOLLING, CANNON, PHILLIPS, VURSELL, OSTERTAG, and TABER.

## COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have permission to sit during general debate in the House on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

## CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, when we are debating mutual security and this vast program to sustain and strengthen certain of the free nations of the world, it might be appropriate to call Members' attention to the discharge petition which is on the Clerk's desk in connection with H. R. 627 which contains three administration requests involving civil rights.

It is to be hoped the Rules Committee will act promptly on this measure, but lest H. R. 627 languish too long in the Rules Committee and thus a blemish is placed on the 84th Congress' legislative record, I urge our colleagues to recollect that foreign aid must be accompanied by our actions and examples in our domestic program.

The white race is a minority one and when it comes to making friends abroad, our dollars in our outstretched hands are only as valuable as the spirit in our hearts that motivates our gift.

The pen is mightier than the sword.

Again, I urge—sign the discharge petition on H. R. 627.

## CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct a typographical error that appeared in my remarks in the House yesterday, which is set forth on page 8855, fifth paragraph of the RECORD of June 7, 1956. I ask that the word "billion" be stricken and "million" substituted in the permanent RECORD at that point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## FLAG DAY COMMEMORATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday, June 14, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of observing and commemorating Flag Day in such manner as the Speaker may deem appropriate and proper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 60]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander | Gamble | Mack, Wash. |
| Andersen, H. Carl | Garmatz | Madden |
| Ayres | George | Miller, Calif. |
| Barrett | Gubser | Mollohan |
| Bass, Tenn. | Gwinn | Moulder |
| Bell | Hale | Mumma |
| Bush | Healey | Nelson |
| Cannon | Henderson | O'Hara, Minn. |
| Carnahan | Herlong | Patman |
| Cederberg | Hill | Patterson |
| Celler | Hoffman, Ill. | Pillion |
| Chudoff | Holtzman | Polk |
| Corbett | James | Powell |
| Coudert | Jones, Mo. | Preston |
| Curtis, Mo. | Kelley, Pa. | Priest |
| Davidson | Kilburn | Prouty |
| Dawson, Ill. | King, Pa. | Scherer |
| Deane | Kirwan | Selden |
| Dollinger | Klein | Shelley |
| Dowdy | Kluczynski | Siemiński |
| Eberharter | Knutson | Sikes |
| Edmondson | Lane | Springer |
| Fallon | McConnell | Taylor |
| Forand | McDowell | Thompson, La. |
| | McIntire | Thompson, Tex. |

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 12, 1956
For actions of June 11, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 96


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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed mutual security bill. Senate passed bills to: Extend emergency credit to farmers and stockmen, Extend date for tobacco quota. Ready for President. Pay expenses of soil-water conservation advisory committee. Continue ACP. Authorize feeding of CCC grain to waterfowl. Repeal FFMC authority to issue bonds. Approve interstate forest fire compact. Require census data on class of farm. Amend penal provisions of CCC Charter Act. Eliminate requirement for notice of animal guarantine. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate committee reported (June 8) public works appropriation bill. Rep. Hope introduced bill to authorize certain point-of-order items.

## HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed with amendments H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by a vote of 275 to 122. p. 9012 (For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digests 89 and 95.)

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 8975, 9059. The House agreed to the Senate amendment providing certain administrative funds for the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power project. This bill is now ready for the President.

3. MONOPOLIES. Passed with amendment H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination (p. 9013). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Patman to substitute the title and preamble of H. R. 11, a similar bill, for the title of H. R. 1840 (p. 9041).

4. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Rep. Flynt inserted a telegram to the Tariff Commission urging that the peril point and escape clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Act be invoked on certain imported textile products to protect the domestic textile industry. p. 9061

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Radwan urged that construction of power facilities be started as soon as possible and that the ownership of the plant be settled while the power facility is being constructed. p. 9062

6. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau certain plans for works of improvement under sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 8926, 9063

7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7726, to authorize the construction of the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Ore. (H. Rept. 2305). p. 9063

8. LIBRARIES. The Health and Science Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 11524, to establish a National Library of Medicine. p. D606

SENATE

9. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 9475, to extend the time for announcing marketing quotas for tobacco, except flue-cured tobacco, from November 30 to January 31 of each year. This bill will now be sent to the President. p.8961

10. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3559, to extend for 2 years the act of Aug. 31, 1954, authorizing emergency loans to farmers and stockmen, and to increase the limitation from $15 million to $50 million. p. 8960

Passed as reported S. 2530, to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds, permit the Corporation to use amounts received annually from the bulk sale of its assets to the Federal land banks to pay its costs of liquidation, and require the remaining stock of the Corporation to be paid into the Treasury. p. 8963

11. RESEARCH LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 3344, to authorize this Department to convey to Alaska a land tract at Sitka which was formerly used for experimental purposes. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Morse consisting of a reverter clause p. 8961

12. SOIL-WATER CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 3314, to authorize payment of the expenses of the Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. p. 8962

13. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to continue for 2 years (through Dec. 31, 1959) Federal administration of this Program. p. 8962

14. LAND EXCHANGE. Passed without amendment S. 2585, to authorize exchange of a land tract at the Beltsville Research Center. p. 8962

15. CCC GRAIN. Passed H. R. 7641, to authorize Interior Department use of CCC grain to feed waterfowl, with an amendment to substitute the language of S. 2732 as reported. p. 8962

16. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3032, to approve the Middle Atlantic interstate forest fire protection compact. p. 8964

17. CENSUS. Passed as reported S. 3145, to require the Census Bureau to develop farm income data by economic class of farm. p. 8966

If these conditions are allowed to continue, we may find other employers taking the money they withhold, putting it into their pocket, rather than forwarding it to the United States Government. This must be stopped.

Mr. PURTELL. I agree with the Senator, and I shall join him in any action he suggests, so that something may be done to collect the money and penalize the guilty persons for such type of actions.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON OF TEXAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## INCREASE IN RETIRED PAY OF CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3581) to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What is the unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business is Senate bill 3581.

The clerk will state the amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "prior to January 1, 1955,"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "act", to strike out "by 10 per centum." and insert "in accordance with the following schedule:

| If retired pay commences between— | Retired pay not in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— | Retired pay in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 20, 1918, and June 30, 1955 | 12 per centum | 8 per centum |
| July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955 | 10 per centum | 7 per centum |
| Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956 | 8 per centum | 6 per centum |
| July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956 | 6 per centum | 4 per centum |
| Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957 | 4 per centum | 2 per centum |
| July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957 | 2 per centum | 1 per centum |

Such annual increase in retired pay shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such retired pay to $4,104. The monthly installment of each retired payment so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the annual rate of retired pay of each person retired under section 6 of the act of June 20, 1918, as amended and supplemented, shall be increased, effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of this act, in accordance with the following schedule:

| If retired pay commences between— | Retired pay not in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— | Retired pay in excess of $1,500 shall be increased by— |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 20, 1918, and June 30, 1955 | 12 per centum | 8 per centum |
| July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955 | 10 per centum | 7 per centum |
| Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956 | 8 per centum | 6 per centum |
| July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956 | 6 per centum | 4 per centum |
| Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957 | 4 per centum | 2 per centum |
| July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957 | 2 per centum | 1 per centum |

Such annual increase in retired pay shall no exceed the sum necessary to increase such retired pay to $4,104. The monthly installment of each retired payment so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the qeustion is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3581) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of Friday, June 8, 1956, pp. 8867–8868.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a comparative statement on the State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, for the fiscal year 1957.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 10721)*

SUMMARY OF BILL

| Agencies | Appropriations (adjusted) 1956 | Budget estimates, 1957 | House bill | Senate bill | Conference action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | $150,948,695 | $182,142,285 | $171,506,737 | $176,125,872 | $175,065,872 |
| Justice | 211,072,000 | 235,880,000 | 215,965,000 | 219,451,910 | 216,043,650 |
| The Judiciary | 33,915,910 | 37,582,535 | 35,395,635 | 37,193,735 | 36,321,435 |
| U. S. Information Agency | 87,336,630 | 135,000,000 | 110,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 113,000,000 |
| Funds appropriated to the President (refugee relief) | 15,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Total | 498,273,235 | 599,104,820 | 541,367,372 | 556,271,517 | 548,930,957 |

DISTRIBUTION OF BILL, BY APPROPRIATIONS

| Agency and appropriations | Appropriations (adjusted) 1956 | Budget estimates, 1957 | House bill | Senate bill | Conference action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE (TITLE I) | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | [1] $78,676,339 | $92,210,000 | $90,000,000 | $91,210,000 | $90,500,000 |
| Representation allowances | [2] 620,000 | 1,000,000 | 700,000 | 1,000,000 | 800,000 |
| Acquisition of buildings abroad | [3] 9,188,661 | 21,962,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service | [4] 1,150,000 | 2,900,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,150,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | 1,236,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,304,000 | 1,340,000 | 1,304,000 |
| Extension and remodeling, State Department Building | 1,800,000 | | | | |
| Contributions to international organizations | [5] 32,165,695 | 34,159,285 | 33,830,875 | 33,859,285 | 33,859,285 |
| Missions to international organizations | 1,118,000 | 1,257,000 | 1,257,000 | 1,257,000 | 1,257,000 |
| International contingencies | 2,300,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 532,000 | 506,000 | 506,000 | 506,000 | 506,000 |
| Operation and maintenance | 1,239,000 | 1,463,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,463,000 | 1,463,000 |

Footnotes at end of table.

*State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 10791)*—Continued

| Agency and appropriations | Appropriations (adjusted) 1956 | Budget estimates, 1957 | House bill | Senate bill | Conference action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE (TITLE I)—Continued | | | | | |
| American sections, international commissions | $298,000 | $296,000 | $296,000 | $296,000 | $296,000 |
| Passamaquoddy tidal power survey | | 935,000 | | 935,000 | 935,000 |
| International fisheries commissions | 455,000 | 650,000 | 542,862 | 645,587 | 645,587 |
| International educational exchange activities | 18,170,000 | 20,000,000 | 18,170,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Rama Road, Nicaragua | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Total, title I | 150,948,695 | 182,142,285 | 171,506,737 | 176,125,872 | 175,065,872 |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (TITLE II) | | | | | |
| Legal activities and general administration: | | | | | |
| General administration, salaries and expenses | 2,743,000 | 2,950,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,900,000 |
| General legal activities, salaries and expenses | 9,800,000 | 10,420,000 | 10,020,000 | 10,320,000 | 10,320,000 |
| Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses | 3,464,000 | 4,265,000 | 4,265,000 | 3,526,910 | 3,593,650 |
| United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses | 18,959,000 | 19,225,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,225,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Special temporary attorneys and assistants | 300,000 | 300,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses | 1,450,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses | 800,000 | 210,000 | 210,000 | 210,000 | 210,000 |
| Total legal activities and general administration | 37,516,000 | 38,970,000 | 37,945,000 | 37,931,910 | 37,773,650 |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses | 93,826,000 | 95,510,000 | 95,510,000 | 95,510,000 | 95,510,000 |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses | 45,995,000 | 49,000,000 | 47,550,000 | 47,550,000 | 47,550,000 |
| Federal Prison System: | | | | | |
| Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses | 30,135,000 | 30,900,000 | 30,735,000 | 30,735,000 | 30,735,000 |
| Buildings and facilities | 875,000 | 18,500,000 | 1,425,000 | 4,925,000 | 1,675,000 |
| Support of United States prisoners | 2,725,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Total, Federal Prison System | 33,735,000 | 52,400,000 | 34,960,000 | 38,460,000 | 35,210,000 |
| Office of Alien Property | (2,800,000) | (3,000,000) | (3,000,000) | (3,000,000) | (3,000,000) |
| Total, title II | 211,072,000 | 235,880,000 | 215,965,000 | 219,451,910 | 216,043,650 |
| THE JUDICIARY (TITLE III) | | | | | |
| Supreme Court: | | | | | |
| Salaries | 1,121,400 | 1,181,600 | 1,181,600 | 1,181,600 | 1,181,600 |
| Printing and binding reports | 91,200 | 91,200 | 91,200 | 91,200 | 91,200 |
| Miscellaneous expense | 50,850 | 55,150 | 55,150 | 55,150 | 55,150 |
| Care of buildings and grounds | 367,400 | 194,000 | 194,000 | 194,000 | 194,000 |
| Automobile for the Chief Justice | 5,835 | 5,835 | 5,835 | 5,835 | 5,835 |
| Total, Supreme Court | 1,636,685 | 1,527,785 | 1,527,785 | 1,527,785 | 1,527,785 |
| Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses | 275,755 | 284,850 | 284,850 | 284,850 | 284,850 |
| Customs Court: Salaries and expenses | 678,270 | 633,000 | 625,000 | 625,000 | 625,000 |
| Court of Claims: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 662,700 | 693,000 | 693,000 | 693,000 | 693,000 |
| Repairs and improvements | 12,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Total, Court of Claims | 674,700 | 702,000 | 702,000 | 702,000 | 702,000 |
| Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: | | | | | |
| Salaries of judges | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 | 8,406,000 |
| Salaries of supporting personnel | 14,825,000 | 16,701,000 | 16,250,000 | 16,701,000 | 16,475,500 |
| Fees of jurors and commissioners | 4,275,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 |
| Travel and miscellaneous expenses | 2,501,750 | 2,824,400 | 2,650,000 | 2,793,600 | 2,721,800 |
| Administrative office, salaries and expenses | 642,750 | 753,500 | 700,000 | 753,500 | 753,500 |
| Air conditioning | | 1,500,000 | | 1,150,000 | 575,000 |
| Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services | 30,650,500 | 34,434,900 | 32,256,000 | 34,054,100 | 33,181,800 |
| Referees in bankruptcy: | | | | | |
| Salaries of referees | (1,229,775) | (1,233,500) | (1,233,500) | (1,233,500) | (1,233,500) |
| Expenses of referees | (1,762,000) | (1,968,600) | (1,874,200) | (1,874,200) | (1,874,200) |
| Total, referees in bankruptcy | (2,991,775) | (3,202,100) | (3,107,700) | (3,107,700) | (3,107,700) |
| Total, title III | 33,915,910 | 37,582,535 | 35,395,635 | 37,193,735 | 36,321,435 |
| U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY (TITLE IV) | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 87,336,630 | 135,000,000 | 110,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 113,000,000 |
| FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT (TITLE V) | | | | | |
| Refugee relief | 15,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (title VI) | (865,000) | (950,000) | (950,000) | (950,000) | (950,000) |

[1] Includes comparative transfer of $7,055,000 from "Government in occupied areas" and excludes comparative transfer of $188,661 to "Acquisition of buildings abroad."
[2] Includes comparative transfer of $45,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[3] Includes comparative transfers of $188,661 from "Salaries and expenses" and $500,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[4] Includes comparative transfer of $150,000 from "Government in occupied areas."
[5] Includes a comparative transfer of $3,700,000 from "Contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization, executive."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is somewhat difficult to identify the precise decisions of the conference committee, because the amendments are numbered, and without having the bill before me, it is not quite clear to what items the numbered amendments refer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Illinois will tell me the item in which he is interested, perhaps I can answer his question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to know about the appropriation for the enforcement of the antitrust provisions of the Interstate Oil compact.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The House agreed to the provision which was adopted by the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10721, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., *June 11, 1956.*

*Resolved,* That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate No. 8, 11, and 26 to the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For preparation of plans and study of sites of a maximum-custody penitentiary and a western youth-guidance center, $250,000: *Provided,* That no site shall be selected until further action by the Congress."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 19.

The motion was agreed to.

## HEALTH AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 2092, Senate bill 3958, to assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3958) to improve the health of the people by assisting in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses and professional public health personnel, assisting in the development of improved methods of care and treatment in the field of mental health, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from South Dakota, in order that he may have an item printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Alabama there may be printed in the RECORD the transcript of the news conference with the doctors who attended the President, as reported by the Associated Press.

In view of the fact that the Senate is discussing a bill dealing with the public health, I think the interesting account of the conference between the press and the doctors attending the President will be of general, as well as historical, interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

There being no objection, the account of the conference was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the pending bill was unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The bill contains several different items. Each of these is the result of very thorough and extensive hearings, after which the committee sought consultation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and after which representatives of that Department sat around the table with the subcommittee on health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. All are agreed on the proposals and items embodied in the bill.

So, Mr. President, as I have said, the bill comes before the Senate with the unanimous approval of the committee, and with the support of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The bill containes five titles. It is an important bill to every man, woman, and child in the United States, because it affects the health of all our people.

The first title of the bill provides an additional means of stimulating the training of more professional public health personnel, by authorizing traineeship awards to qualified persons. The program is designed to provide advanced training in addition to the basic professional training which physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, and other public-health specialists receive. To appreciate its importance we need only consider the situation which existed a few years ago, to recall the many diseases which plagued and baffled our people. In that connection let me refer to such diseases as malaria, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, pellagra, and hookworm. When we consider that situation, we realize the tremendous strides which have been made in the field of preventive medicine, so as to almost eliminate these diseases from our country. We are advised that in the United States today there are many fine, outstanding young doctors who have never even seen a case of typhoid fever. The diseases I have mentioned have largely been relegated to the limbo of the past, because of the work done in the field of preventive medicine, in the field of public health.

Today there is a very critical shortage of doctors, nurses, engineers, and other personnel in public-health work. The number of individuals being trained in public health has been declining for several years. From a high of more than 900 persons trained in 1947, there has been such a decrease that only 400 persons were trained in 1955.

Furthermore, it is estimated that between 600 and 700 trained people leave the public-health field annually and are no longer available for public health work. Thus, a much higher level of training must be achieved in order to keep pace with the turnover of trained personnel and in order to overcome the backlog of presently unmet needs and to train the additional personnel needed in order to meet the requirements of our growing population, to put into operation the new research discoveries, and to handle new public-health problems.

The second title of the bill provides for advanced training of professional nurses. The 600 graduate nurses who last year completed their preparation for teaching positions, barely balance the annual attrition. That number is insufficient even to fill the present vacancies and falls far short of the additional needs imposed by expanding school enrollments. The trainee authorizations of title II are needed if we are to begin to cope with the acute shortage of nurses qualified to teach and train the students who we hope will be recruited to meet the nursing needs of the Nation in future years and the equally acute shortage of nurses qualified by advanced training to fill key administrative and supervisory positions in our 6,000 hospitals and 4,000 public health nursing agencies.

So, Mr. President, title II of the bill authorizes grants to institutions providing advanced training of professional nurses, so as to increase the number qualified to teach in the various fields of nursing, and to fill key administrative and supervisory positions in our hospitals and other public-health agencies.

Title III of the bill makes provision for extension of the Federal-State program of vocational education, by authorizing and earmarking $5 million a year for practical-nurse training. This title is designed to increase the number of graduates from public vocational-training programs from 5,000 a year to approximately 15,000 a year by the end of the 5-year period. The program is for 5 years.

Mr. President, as all of us know, under our vocational-education program, today there are four principal categories. We train our people in agricultural work; we train them in trade and industry; we train them in home economics; and we train them in what we term

distributive occupations. This title of the bill provides for training practical nurses under the vocational-education program. It simply adds that fifth category to the vocational-education program, in order to obtain the nurses who today are needed so badly.

The next title of the bill extends the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, for an additional 2 years. The present act will expire on June 30, 1957. The act should be extended at this time, in order that local communities, the States, and other governmental subdivisions may go forward with their plans to carry on the program for the construction of hospitals. As we know, this program has been under way for some 8 or 9 years; but there is still an acute shortage of hospital beds and an acute shortage of health centers and health facilities.

Title V of the bill authorizes a new program of Federal grants in the field of mental health, with special emphasis on projects designed to improve the operation of State institutions. As we know, today half the hospital beds in the United States are accupied by patients suffering from some form of mental illness. Today approximately 750,000 hospital beds in the United States are occupied by patients who suffer from mental illness. Last year, mental illness cost the taxpayers—not to mention the human suffering and misery, separation from family and loved ones, and the heartaches that such illness causes—more than $1,853,000,000.

In that connection, as Senators will recall, a large part of that expenditure fell upon the Federal Government, because of the care of mentally ill veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Of course, as Senators know, the Federal Government pays compensation to many of these veterans because of their mental illness. Today no problem in the field of health is more distressing, or imposes a greater economic burden or a greater economic loss on our country, than mental disease.

Title V would provide for what may be termed experimental projects in the battle against mental disease, in the battle to try to restore to sanity some of the thousands of people suffering from mental illness and to rehabilitate and return them to normal, useful lives. There would be provided such projects as the investigation of possible substitutes for hospital care, such as out-patient facilities and foster homes for certain classes of patients; studies and experiments with so-called day care hospitals, where patients could come during the day from their homes to receive therapy, returning to their homes at night; experimentation with intensive treatment of newly admitted patients to mental hospitals, as a means of decreasing the length of treatment required, and studies of feasibility of new types of institutional care for the senile aged. As Senators know, in the past 5 or 6 years the life span of the average American has been lengthened some 4 or 5 years. The more the life span is lengthened, naturally the more problems arise in the case of the aged.

As I stated in the beginning, this is a most important piece of legislation, affecting the life and health of all our people. The proposed legislation, according to overwhelming testimony before the committee, should bring most beneficial results. It is legislation which is unanimously supported by the committee and strongly supported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have been asked by the American Hospital Association whether, in connection with the operations of title II of this bill, it will be possible for the Surgeon General to appoint a subcommittee of technical persons with a particular responsibility of studying the training programs for nurse supervisors and administrators and reporting to the Surgeon General on such matters as well as making any recommendations to them with respect to the development of training programs for nurse supervisors and administrators.

There is no question in my mind, and I have had this confirmed through the office of the Surgeon General, but that the subjects for inquiry and recommendation referred to by the American Hospital Association would quite properly come within the purview of the expert advisory committee created by the bill. The committee itself could study these problems and make recommendations thereon or, if it so desired, could appoint a subcommittee to inquire into and make recommendations back to the committee on those matters. The answer to the American Hospital Association's questioning is therefore in the affirmative though it would be the committee itself, rather than the Surgeon General, acting as Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, which could undertake this task if it deemed it desirable.

In subsection (d) of section 306 of the bill provision is made for the appointment of an expert advisory committee. Reference is also made therein to the compensation to which members of that committee "who are not otherwise in the employ of the United States" shall be entitled. This is standard language which appears in many of the statutes already enacted by the Congress. It is not meant to imply that most members of such a committee or even that any members of such a committee will be persons regularly employed by the United States. As a matter of fact, it is the committee's understanding and intent that the great majority, if not all, of the members of such a committee will not be regularly employed by the United States.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1956]

TEXT OF DOCTORS' NEWS CONFERENCE REPORT ON IKE

(Here is a transcript of the news conference in which Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, Commandant of Walter Reed Hospital, discussed President Eisenhower's operation, as reported by the Associated Press:)

JAMES C. HAGERTY (White House press secretary). As you know, ladies and gentlemen, the doctors have been up for some time—have had very little sleep. Dr. Snyder has had less than all of us. But they did all want to come down here and discuss the President's case with you.

I must remind you that they are doctors and not politicians.

In introducing them, on my left is Dr. Isidor Ravdin, John Ray Barton, professor of surgery, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, chairman of the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Surgical Association.

On my right is Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commanding officer of Walter Reed and the only Army surgeon in the United States that is a member of the American Surgical Association, which is composed of 235 surgeons.

On my extreme right, Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, the President's personal physician and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons since 1922.

HEATON READS STATEMENT

I will now turn this meeting over to the doctors, and Dr. Heaton has a statement which he will read slowly.

Dr. HEATON. Ladies and gentlemen, the postoperative condition of the President is excellent, and we have every expectation of a normal convalescence. We look for a rapid and complete recovery and feel that he will return to his good health in a short period of time.

During the coming week he should be able to sign official papers and carry on those functions of the Government which are necessary.

We should like to establish here that his cardiac condition had no relationship to this present illness. We do not expect his heart in any way to affect his convalescence.

You ladies and gentlemen know as well as I that there is no relationship between ileitis and malignant disease. I want you to know that there was nothing suggesting a malignant disease found at the operation.

Ileitis is a nonspecific inflammatory disease of the ileum of unknown origin. This disease is more commonly found in younger-aged groups. It is a fairly common disorder and is probably much more common than is diagnosed.

Dr. Burrill Crohn, after whom this disease is sometimes called, has stated, and we agree, that "it is not a dangerous disorder."

Dr. Crohn has also stated that when necessary, and this occurs infrequently, the disease can be readily circumvented by surgery.

During the preoperative observation of the President here at Walter Reed, every opportunity was given this condition to correct itself. And it also gave us an opportunity during this interim to restore his electrolyte and fluid balance.

Question. How did you do it?

Mr. HAGERTY. Let the doctor continue reading the full statement and then we will go to questions.

NO OTHER COMPLICATIONS

Dr. HEATON. The third series of X-rays of the abdomen, which were taken about 1 a. m. this morning, demonstrated continuing and unrelieved intestinal obstruction, despite all corrective measures.

Therefore surgery was decided upon.

At operation, the preoperative diagnosis of ileitis with obstruction was confirmed.

No other complications were present.

The involved area of about 10 inches of the terminal ileum was bypassed, thus relieving the obstruction.

I will illustrate what I mean by this, after I finish the next report.

The abdomen was closed without drainage. The President's cardiac condition remained normal throughout the procedure and he left the operating table in excellent condition and has remained so, as previously reported.

Question. That is the end of the statement?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 14, after the word "effect", insert the word "thirty."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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## AMENDING ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 11487) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 2 of title IV of the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended (sec. 40–102, D. C. Code), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of this act, any two-wheel semitrailer owned by a nonresident owner which is offered for lease for a period not in excess of 1 year to operators of private motor vehicles for the purpose of transporting the lessee's personal property and which does not exceed (1) a maximum unladen weight of 1,500 pounds, (2) a maximum gross vehicular weight of 3,000 pounds, and (3) a maximum outside width of 84 inches, shall be exempt from registration and registration fees in the District of Columbia if such trailer is registered in the State, Territory, Province, or country in which the owner has his residence."

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 3 of title IV of said act approved August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 681), as amended (sec. 40–103 (b), D. C. Code), is amended by striking class C of such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"CLASS C. For each trailer, when the manufacturer's shipping weight of the chassis, plus the weight of the body, is less than 500 pounds, $8; 500 pounds or more but less than 1,000 pounds, $12; 1,000 pounds or more but less than 1,500 pounds, $20; 1,500 pounds or more but less than 2,500 pounds, $32; 2,500 pounds or more but less than 3,500 pounds, $46; 3,500 pounds or more but less than 6,000 pounds, $60; 6,000 pounds or more but less than 8,000 pounds, $74; 8,000 pounds or more but less than 10,000 pounds, $92; 10,000 pounds or more but less than 12,000 pounds, $122; 12,000 pounds or more but less than 16,000 pounds, $152; 16,000 pounds or more, $182: *Provided*, That in determining the total weight of a trailer subject to the provisions of this class C, there shall be excluded, in computing such weight, the weight of any special equipment which is subject to taxation as tangible personal property under subsection (e) of this section."

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 3 of title IV of said act approved August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 681), as amended (sec. 40–103 (b), D. C. Code), is amended by inserting between classes D and F the following:

"CLASS E. For each motor vehicle classified by the Commissioners or their designated agent as an antique motor vehicle on the basis of a finding that such vehicle was manufactured prior to January 1, 1930, and is owned solely as a collector's item, with its use limited to participation in club activities, exhibits, tours, parades, and similar uses, but in no event for general transportation, $5."

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, section 2 of the act of August 17, 1937—Thirtieth United States Statutes at Large, page 680; section 40–102, District of Columbia Code—among other things requires that no trailer—with the exception of trailers owned by nonresidents—shall be operated in the District of Columbia unless it be registered in the District. A new development in the automotive field is the small, two-wheel trailer rental service under which a person may rent a trailer in one jurisdiction, attach it to his private motor vehicle, travel to another jurisdiction, and surrender the trailer to the local branch of the rental service. It may thus happen that a trailer registered in another jurisdiction will terminate a trip in the District of Columbia. Such a trailer cannot, under existing law legally be operated within, or into or out of the District, by a District resident, unless it bears a District registration tag. Inasmuch as this type of service is a convenient and practical service for persons moving small quantities of personal property, the Commissioners believe that the provision in existing law prohibiting the operation by District residents of trailers registered elsewhere than in the District should be qualified. The first section of the bill would accomplish this objective.

Section 3 of title IV of the act of August 17, 1937, as amended by the act approved May 18, 1954—Sixty-eighth United States Statutes at Large, page 101; section 40–103 (b), District of Columbia Code—contains, in class C of such section, a schedule of annual registration fees for trailers. The fees for the small, two-wheel trailers used principally to carry luggage and other personal belongings range from $12 to $26. The $26 fee, however, is greater than the $22 fee required for the registration of a passenger motor vehicle weighing up to 3,500 pounds. In view of this, the $26 fee for a small trailer would appear excessive. Accordingly, the Commissioners recommend the amendment of the act of August 17, 1937, so as to reduce the fee for a small trailer to an amount more in keeping with the size and character of the vehicle.

The bill also contains a provision which would amend the act of August 17, 1937, in such manner as to relieve the owner of an antique motor vehicle from the payment of the usual motor vehicle fee of $22 or $32, as the case may be, and substitute in lieu thereof a fee of $5. This would be accomplished by inserting a class E in subsection (b) of section 3 of title IV of the act of August 17, 1937, establishing a fee of $5 for a motor vehicle found to be manufactured prior to January 1, 1930, and owned solely as a collector's item, with its use limited to participation in club activities, exhibits, tours, parades, and similar uses, but in no event for general transportation.

The Commissioners recommend the enactment of the attached proposed bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 10721), making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill:

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 8, 1956.)

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, as this bill, H. R. 10721, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, comes back to the House for consideration of the conference report thereon, the amount agreed upon unanimously by the conferees is but $7,563,585 above the total figure at the time it passed the House in April. That must be some kind of a record.

The total amount of the budget estimates originally submitted by President Eisenhower was $599,104,820. The amount carried in this conference report as agreed upon by the conferees is $548,930,957, a savings of $50,173,863 in the total amount of the budget estimates.

With regard to the request for $17 million contained in the original budget estimates for a maximum-custody penitentiary and western youth-guidance center for the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, when the time comes, I shall move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate which allowed $3,500,000 of this amount and concur with an amendment which would provide $250,000 for preparation of plans and study of sites for these proposed institutions, provided that no site would be selected until further action by the Congress. This, in effect, will give the Bureau of Prisons the opportunity to prepare their plans and study sites until the opening of the 85th Congress. I have been assured by the Department of Justice that no site or sites shall be announced until after January 1, 1957.

The conference between the two Houses also provides $935,000 to permit

the initiation in fiscal year 1957 of a number of component projects under the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey authorized by Public Law 401, 84th Congress, 2d session, approved January 31, 1956. That law authorized the appropriation of not to exceed $3 million for a final survey to be made by the International Joint Commission, first, to determine the cost of construction of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in the State of Maine, United States of America, and the Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, second, to determine whether or not such cost would allow hydroelectric power to be produced at a price that is economically feasible, and third, also to determine what contribution such project would make to the national economy and the national defense.

The amount agreed upon by the conferees for the International Fisheries Commission, Department of State, would include $102,725 additional for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

The full amount of the orginal budget estimate, to wit: $20 million has been allowed under the terms of the pending conference report for international educational exchange activities.

The following table may be of interest:

| | State | Justice | Judiciary | USIA | Refugee relief | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget estimate | $182, 142, 285 | $235, 880, 000 | $37, 582, 535 | $135, 000, 000 | $8, 500, 000 | $599, 104, 820 |
| Passed House | 171, 506, 737 | 215, 965, 000 | 35, 395, 635 | 110, 000, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 541, 367, 372 |
| Passed Senate | 176, 125, 872 | 219, 451, 910 | 37, 193, 735 | 115, 000, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 556, 271, 517 |
| Conference | 175, 065, 872 | 216, 043, 650 | 36, 321, 435 | 113, 000, 000 | 8, 500, 000 | 548, 930, 957 |
| Conference amount below budget estimate | 7, 076, 413 | 19, 836, 350 | 1, 261, 100 | 22, 000, 000 | ---------- | 50, 173, 863 |

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of this conference report which has been unanimously agreed upon.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I realize there is little that can be done after an agreement is made by a conference committee, especially the powerful Appropriations Committee. I do think, however, the committee has made a grave mistake by increasing the so-called entertainment fund by $100,000. The allocation of $700,000 for this fund, most of which is spent for liquor and other strong drinks, is clear out of order. Then to increase it by spending another $100,000 is, in my opinion, inexcusable.

It is claimed, of course, that the serving of liquor by our representatives abroad is required in order that we may have more friendly relations. It is my contention that if our representatives are expected to resort to the use of liquor in order to become more friendly or in order to negotiate agreements, our methods in attempting to solve important matters between our country and other countries falls to a rather low level. I realize that some funds are required for legitimate entertainment, but, in my judgment, not as much as is included in this bill, especially when so much of it goes for intoxicating drinks.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House should know that this bill as it comes from the conference committee has been increased by several million dollars, but one of the worst features is that it now contains approximately $1 million for what is known as representation allowances.

This means that under the guise of representation allowances, the taxpayers of this country will cough up $1 million to be spent by the State Department and various subsidiary organizations in the international field for entertainment and that in turn means bigger and better cocktail parties.

Last year, Congress appropriated to the State Department some $575,000 for cocktail parties, but that was not enough despite the fact that liquor comes cheap in foreign countries since it is tax free to our striped-pants crowd. This year the State Department gets $800,000; another $100,000 is planted in the appropriation for international contingencies; another $50,000 for the United States Information Agency, and it appears that the representatives to NATO will have some $40,000 to spend for this purpose.

So it appears that everyone in the Foreign Service corps and a substantial number of foreigners ought to be in mellow mood during the coming fiscal year. From London to Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and way points, the guzzlers ought to have a field day, beginning with the new fiscal year, and with the good old American taxpayer footing the bill.

Oh, yes, the State Department does admit that it will spend about $5,000 out of its $800,000 for flowers and ceremonial wreaths.

It seems to me that these foreign countries, after rising the backs of American taxpayers for more than $60 billion since the end of World War II, ought to be able to take care of the entertainment of our free-wheeling spenders. Let the record show that I am opposed to this bill and this conference report. I can only hope that Congress will come to its senses and stop this brand of fantastic spending before all of Mr. John Q. Public's pockets have been completely picked.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 7, line 12, insert the following: "of which $28,410 shall be for contribution to the Inter-American Radio Office for the calendar years 1951–1955."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 12, line 20, insert:

"PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meeting concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: On page 24, line 10, insert:

"For preparation of plans, acquisition of sites, and commencing construction of a maximum-custody penitentiary and a western youth-guidance center, $3,500,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert:

"For preparation of plans and study of sites of a maximum-custody penitentiary and a western youth-guidance center, $250,000: *Provided*, That no site shall be selected until further action by the Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 36, line 2, insert: "and of which sum not less than $350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding:"

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

## THE ADMINISTRATION RECORD

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for one minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, Howard Pyle, Deputy Assistant to the President, was out "politicking" again and came into

Public Law 603 - 84th Congress
Chapter 414 - 2d Session
H. R. 10721

# AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 299.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Administration of Foreign Affairs

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of $14,800 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed seven, of which three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen from United States vessels in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and

60 Stat. 999.
60 Stat. 713.
40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 810.
63 Stat. 62.

persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, held under leaseholds of less than ten years and fuel and utilities for such properties, and (5) rental or lease, for periods less than ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; $90,500,000, of which not less than $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed $3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed $5,000 each) and $1,350 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further*, That persons heretofore appointed to the Foreign Service Reserve for service in Germany may continue during fiscal year 1957 to serve as Reserve officers in Germany without regard to section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany.

62 Stat. 825.
63 Stat. 384.
22 USC 922.
36 Stat. 1047.

Representation allowances: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), $800,000.

60 Stat. 1026.

Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), $19,000,000, of which not less than $14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

44 Stat. 403.
60 Stat. 999.
60 Stat. 810.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), $1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as

authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $1,304,000. 60 Stat. 1019.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, $33,859,285, of which $28,410 shall be for contribution to the Inter-American Radio Office for the calendar years 1951–1955.

Missions to international organizations: For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; $1,257,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act, may be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

60 Stat. 999. 40 Stat. 1270. 63 Stat. 736. 22 USC 287e.

International contingencies: For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; travel expenses for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under this appropriation; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); $1,500,000, of which not to exceed a total of $100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

60 Stat. 999. 63 Stat. 166. 5 USC 835 note. 40 Stat. 1270. 60 Stat. 1026.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the

24 Stat. 1011; 26 Stat. 1512; 35 Stat. 1863; 34 Stat. 2953; 48 Stat. 1621; 59 Stat. 1219.

other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

64 Stat. 846.

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, $506,000.

Operation and maintenance: For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, $1,463,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

Hereafter, in addition to the funds available under the appropriation "Rio Grande emergency flood protection", the United States Commissioner is authorized to expend from any appropriation available to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American Section, such sums as may be necessary for prosecution of emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, repairs or restoration of any flood control works threatened or destroyed by floodwaters of the Rio Grande.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; $296,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

1 UST 694.

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required

under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $8 per day each (but not to exceed $5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; $935,000, to remain available until expended.

Ante, p. 9.
60 Stat. 810.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress; $645,587: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

International educational exchange activities: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431–1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; and actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; $20,000,000, of which not less than $7,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed $1,200,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

62 Stat. 6.
53 Stat. 1290.
60 Stat. 754.
63 Stat. 630.
64 Stat. 1081.
60 Stat. 999.
60 Stat. 810.
60 Stat. 809.
31 USC 529.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74), $2,000,000, to remain available until ex-

pended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Contracts in foreign countries.

SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

Exchange of funds.

SEC. 103. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

Travel expenses.

SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

Vehicles.
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

Security guard services.

SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

Per diem rates.

SEC. 107. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe the maximum rates (not to exceed $12 per day) of per diem in lieu of subsistence (or of similar allowances therefor) payable while away from their own countries to foreign participants in any exchange of persons program, or in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance, under the jurisdiction of any Government agency, and said rates may be fixed without regard to any provision of law in limitation thereof.

Restrictions.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

UN Membership, Communist China.

SEC. 110. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Citation of title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1957".

# TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Legal Activities and General Administration

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; $2,900,000.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529); $10,320,000. 60 Stat. 809.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $3,593,650: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including two buses at not to exceed $9,500 each; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not to exceed $5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; $19,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed $12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated $12,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

### SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed $15,000 per annum.

### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed $210,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert

witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of title 18, United States Code; $1,450,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.
63 Stat. 686.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981–1987), $210,000.

62 Stat. 1231.
50 USC app. 1981-1987.

## Federal Bureau of Investigation

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed $10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed $36,500 for repairs and alterations at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $95,510,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be $20,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Director.
Compensation.

Limitation.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

## Immigration and Naturalization Service

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of $1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed $35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two for replace-

ment only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; $47,550,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the five assistant commissioners and one district director shall be at the rate of grade GS-16: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

Assistant commissioners.

Aircraft.

## Federal Prison System

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed $18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (of which eighteen shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); $30,735,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $1,425,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

For preparation of plans and study of sites of a maximum-custody penitentiary and a western youth-guidance center, $250,000: *Provided*, That no site shall be selected until further action by the Congress.

### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; $2,800,000.

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## Office of Alien Property

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of $100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

40 Stat. 411.
50 USC app. 1.
64 Stat. 12.

## General Provisions—Department of Justice

Sec. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810.

Sec. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended.

5 USC 2131 note.

Citation of title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1957".

# TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

## Supreme Court of the United States

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed

by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $1,181,600.

Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, $91,200.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $55,150.

Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); $194,000. 48 Stat. 668.

Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, $5,835.

### Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, $284,850.

### Customs Court

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, $625,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

### Court of Claims

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, $693,000.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, $9,000.

### Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; $8,406,000. 62 Stat. 903.

Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically pro-

vided for, $16,475,500: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed $11,360 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed $15,440 per annum.

69 Stat. 172.
5 USC 1113.

63 Stat. 967.
5 USC 1121-1125.

Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; $4,250,000.

62 Stat. 815.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia and not to exceed $1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding $25, in any one case, $2,721,800: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $12,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

D. C. Code 21-308.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $753,500.

Air conditioning courtrooms, offices and other rooms assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in federally owned buildings: For the purchase and installation of air conditioning units in courtrooms, offices, and other rooms, assigned for the use of courts of appeals and district courts in federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, upon authorization of the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, pursuant to section 604 (a) (11) of Title 28, United States Code, $575,000.

62 Stat. 914.

Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed $1,233,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

60 Stat. 326.

Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed $1,874,200, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

39 USC 355.

60 Stat. 327.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia. Reimbursement to U. S.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume. U. S. Court of Appeals, reports.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1957". Citation of title.

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed $6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed $1,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase of caps for personnel employed abroad; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and

67 Stat. 642.
5 USC 133z-15 note.
62 Stat. 6.
60 Stat. 999.
20 Stat. 216.
60 Stat. 810.
62 Stat. 983.
60 Stat. 809.
31 USC 529.

purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; $113,000,000, of which not less than $9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which sum not less than $350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed $1,350: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

63 Stat. 166.
5 USC 835 note.

Information establishments abroad.

63 Stat. 384.

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### Refugee Relief

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953, including liquidation expenses; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; not to exceed $25,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and of which not less than $600,000 shall be for capital for the making of loans; $8,500,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

67 Stat. 400.
50 USC app. 1971 note.
60 Stat. 810.
40 Stat. 1270.

## TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed $422,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed $528,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

60 Stat. 810.

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Publicity or propaganda.

Sec. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference.

International Materials Conference.

All 70 Stat. 313.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957".

Approved June 20, 1956.